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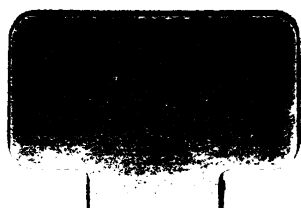


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Public Lands Commission
Report
1905

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58th Congress }
3d Session }

SENATE

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REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC LANDS COMMISSION

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REPORT OF THE PUBLIC LANDS COMMISSION.

[Senate Document No. 188, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session.]

Message from the President of the United States, submitting the preliminary report of the Public Lands Commission appointed October 22, 1903, to report upon the condition, operation, and effect of the present land laws, and to recommend such changes as are needed.

[March 7, 1904.—Read, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.]

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit herewith the preliminary report of the Public Lands Commission appointed by me October 22, 1903, to report upon the condition, operation, and effect of the present land laws, and to recommend such changes as are needed to effect the largest practicable disposition of the public lands to actual settlers who will build permanent homes upon them, and to secure in permanence the fullest and most effective use of the resources of the public lands. The subject is one of such great importance and great intricacy that it is impossible for the Commission to report in full thereon at this time. It is now ready, however, to suggest certain changes in the law as set forth in the accompanying report. I commend these suggestions to the favorable consideration of the Congress.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *March 7, 1904.*

PARTIAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC LANDS COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 7, 1904.*

SIR: This Commission, appointed October 22, 1903, to report to you upon the condition, operation, and effect of the present land laws, and to recommend such changes as are needed to effect the largest practicable disposition of the public lands to actual settlers who will build

permanent homes upon them, and to secure in permanence the fullest and most effective use of the resources of the public lands, respectfully submits the following partial report:

MEETINGS OF COMMISSION.

During the month of December, 1903, the Commission sat in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to receive recommendations and hear the arguments of all who might appear before it. Notice of these sittings was published through the press and special invitations to be present were extended to the public lands committees of the Congress. Senators and Representatives and others appeared before the Commission.

In January, 1904, Messrs. Pinchot and Newell, of the Commission, attended the meetings of the National Livestock Association and of the National Woolgrowers' Association in Portland, Oreg., and participated in the sessions of those associations. Returning, they also visited Sacramento, Cal.; Reno, Nev.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Denver, Colo.; Cheyenne, Wyo., and conferred with governors, State land boards, public officials, and citizens generally, and discussed the questions under consideration by the Commission. Upon the return of Messrs. Pinchot and Newell to Washington the meetings of the Commission were resumed.

MAGNITUDE OF PROBLEM.

In approaching the question of attaining the largest practicable disposition of the public lands to actual settlers, and the equally important question of securing the most effective use of these lands, we appreciate that extremely difficult and far-reaching problems are involved. The public lands embrace in area very nearly one-third of the entire extent of the United States and are widely scattered, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific and from Canada to Mexico, including every variety of topography and climate. Excluding Alaska there are 23 States and 8 Territories containing public land. This includes approximately from 5 to 95 per cent of the area of these States.

Often in any one State the conditions are so diverse that the man who argues for certain points is usually found to base his argument upon conditions which exist in his locality. If not limited by geographical environment the view point is almost always that of a special industry such as sheep or cattle raising, irrigation, etc., and the arguments are based upon a knowledge of conditions which affect that industry. It is this condition which has led to the presentation before the Commission of irreconcilable statements of existing conditions, and the divergence of opinion as to the remedies to be adopted. Certain able men insist that the public land laws are sufficient, and that however the lands are disposed of they will ultimately be put to the best use.

Others go to the other extreme and assert that nearly all of the public land laws should be repealed or modified, that they are incompatible with good administration, and that the lands now being disposed of are held in such a way that they will never furnish homes to people who might otherwise enjoy their use.

Between these two extremes there is a broad middle ground, occupied by the majority of persons who have carefully considered the subject and who agree that changes should be made and that the land laws should be simplified and codified.

ANTIQUATED LAND LAWS.

The information obtained by the Commission through the conferences in the West and the hearings in Washington discloses a prevailing opinion that the present land laws do not fit the conditions of the remaining public lands. Most of these laws and the departmental practices which have grown up under them were framed to suit the lands of the humid region. The public lands which now remain are chiefly arid in character. Hence these laws and practices are no longer well suited for the most economical and effective disposal of lands to actual settlers.

The States and Territories where lies the greater part of the public domain are progressing rapidly in population and wealth, but not in proportion to the disposal of land. In spite of this fact and of the recognition that the land laws might be improved, there is a general fear of change and a wide demand that the present laws be allowed to stand. This is due to dread of the introduction of unfamiliar requirements and to the fear that new enactments may recognize physical conditions even less than the present ones, and may be even less suited to the needs of the country. By the use of practices sanctioned by custom, the people have heretofore been able to get along fairly well; any change in their minds is associated with more difficult requirements, and they dread innovations which may hinder rather than help home making.

The changes suggested at this time have principal bearing upon the control, use, and disposal of the forest lands, as these are among the most valuable of the lands remaining in public ownership. The repeal of the timber and stone act will unquestionably cure the most obvious defect in the administration of the public lands. Next in importance to this is the desert-land law. The Commission is not at present prepared to suggest radical changes in this law, but we believe that the change recommended hereafter in this report, together with a more careful enforcement of the law itself, and especially of those provisions which relate to the adequacy of the permanent water supply, will suffice to insure good results.

TIMBER AND STONE ACT.

Under the act of June 3, 1878, generally known as the timber and stone act, there has lately been an unusual increase in the number of entries, which can not be accounted for by an increase in the demands of commerce or by any unusual settlement of the localities in which the greater part of the entries were made. In 1902 there were 4,022 entries under this act, aggregating 545,253 acres, while in 1903 there were 12,249 such entries, aggregating 1,765,222 acres. A very large proportion of these entries were upon timbered land. The law was enacted to meet the demands of settlers, miners, and others for timber and stone for building, mining, and other purposes. There is much evidence, however, going to show that many entries have been made for purposes not contemplated by the Congress.

Under this law no residence upon nor cultivation of the tract entered is required. An application is made at the local land office in the district in which the land is situated to purchase 160 acres, or less, of land which it is alleged is chiefly valuable for the timber or stone, as the case may be, which it contains. Advertisement is made for sixty days, naming a date upon which evidence will be offered before the local land officers to prove the character of the land. Upon the day named such proof is offered, and, if deemed sufficient and there being no protest nor allegation of fraud or collusion, payment at the rate of \$2.50 per acre is made and final receipt is issued. This practically concludes the transaction, the issuing of the patent following in due course of time.

The only grounds upon which the entry by a qualified entryman would be refused are either that the land is not chiefly valuable for timber or stone, or that entry is not being made for the sole use and benefit of the entryman, but for speculative purposes. As the entries under this act are generally made for the timber which the land contains, proof is seldom lacking that the land is chiefly valuable for timber. It is very difficult to prove collusion or that the entry was made for speculative purposes, although it is apparent that many such entries have been made.

In the case of *United States v. Budd* (144 U. S., 154), in a decision made in March, 1892, the United States Supreme Court said (syllabus quoted:

(1) That all the act of June 3, 1878, denounces is a prior agreement by which the patentee acts for another in the purchase.

(2) That M. might rightfully go or send into that vicinity (the vicinity of the land) and make known generally to individuals a willingness to buy timber land at a price in excess of that which it would cost to obtain it from the Government, and that a person knowing of that offer might rightfully go to the land office and purchase a timber lot from the Government and transfer it to M. for the stated excess without violating the act of June 3, 1878.

The Commission believes that Congress did not intend that this law should be used for the acquisition of large tracts of valuable timber land by individuals or corporations, but it has been used for such purposes. Carefulness and vigilance in its administration can not prevent its being so used. A great number of such entries were recently suspended, but the most rigid investigation failed to show that any considerable proportion of them had been made in violation of the law, and the suspensions were removed. The fact remains, however, that many of these entries were made by nonresidents of the State in which the land is situated, who could not use the land nor the timber upon it themselves, and it is apparent that they were made for speculative purposes and will eventually follow the course taken by many previous similar entries and become part of some large timber holding.

While this law is adapted to and chiefly used for the acquisition of timber land, many entries have been made under it where it was alleged that the land is chiefly valuable for stone. There is no doubt that the land in a very large proportion of such entries was not desired on account of the stone which it contained, but for the purpose of obtaining control of water or to add to other holdings. There are, moreover, other laws under which land containing stone may be entered.

Our conclusion is that the law is defective, because even when prop-

erly administered it may be used for purposes for which it was never intended, and we recommend its repeal.

If the timber and stone act is repealed some legislative enactment will be necessary providing for acquiring timber upon the public lands. The manner in which timber upon Indian lands has recently been disposed of suggests a plan for the disposition of this timber upon the public lands. The timber is advertised and sold to the highest bidder, with the result that the market price has been obtained.

In December, 1903, there were two sales of timber upon the ceded portion of the Chippewa Indian Reservation in Minnesota. At the first sale, on December 5, the timber upon 103,027 acres sold for \$1,432,771, an average price of \$13.90 per acre. At the second sale, on December 28, 95 per cent of the timber upon 72,856 acres sold for \$1,218,132, an average price of \$16.70 per acre. The amounts to be received from the various purchases are calculated upon the estimated amount of timber upon the land at a stated price per thousand feet, board measure, but the payments will be based upon an actual scale of the logs when cut. Logging operations now in progress indicate that more than the estimated amount of timber will be cut from these lands. It will be observed that but 95 per cent of the timber was sold at the last sale, the remaining 5 per cent being reserved for reforestation.

The average price per acre of both sales is \$15.06, and the land is retained for subsequent disposition. Had this land been disposed of under the timber and stone act the price would have been \$2.50 per acre for both land and timber. Under these sales the timber on 175,883 acres sold for \$2,650,903, and the Government still owns the land. If this land had been disposed of under the timber and stone act the Government would have received for both land and timber the sum of \$438,707, a difference of \$2,211,196.

Some means should be provided by which the matured timber upon the unreserved public lands may be sold, not only for the use of individuals, but also to supply the demands of commerce. There is now a provision of law for the free use of timber in limited quantities for domestic and mining purposes which meets the requirements of those needing small quantities, but there is no provision for the sale of timber except from forest reserves.

RECOMMENDATION OF SALE OF TIMBER.

We recommend the enactment of a law under which it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry or otherwise, under such rules and regulations and subject to such conditions and restrictions and in such quantities as he may prescribe, the right to cut and remove, within such period of time as he may fix, any timber from any unappropriated, nonmineral, surveyed public lands, after first having had such timber duly appraised, and after giving public notice of the time, terms, manner, and place of such sale; that he shall have power and authority to reject any and all bids offered at any such sale, and that it shall be unlawful for any purchaser at such sale to sell, transfer, assign, or in any manner alienate the rights secured by him under this act, except as authorized by said Secretary; that the act entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," approved June 3, 1878, and all acts amendatory thereof be repealed, and that no

lands valuable chiefly for timber shall hereafter be patented under the commutation provisions of the homestead laws; that any person who violates any of these provisions, or any regulation or requirement prescribed pursuant thereto, shall forfeit to the United States all benefits conferred, and all moneys paid by him, and that any right to cut and remove timber which he may then hold shall be canceled and revoked.

COMMUTATION CLAUSE OF THE HOMESTEAD ACT.

Much evidence has been submitted tending to show that in the prairie States, where it has been most used, the commutation clause of the homestead act has been of advantage to the settler without causing serious loss to the Government. On the contrary, the Government has been pecuniarily benefited by it, because under this act the land is paid for in cash after fourteen months' residence, while without commutation the entryman would receive a patent after five years' residence without paying for the land. It is no doubt true that the great majority of commutations are made in order to get a title to the land upon which money could be borrowed for its improvement.

There have been abuses of this law as of other land laws, but principally in connection with entries made upon timber lands. It has furnished a convenient means by which an individual could obtain title to 160 acres of valuable timber land which could readily be sold for more than it had cost. In this way large holdings have been acquired.

The timbered areas of the public lands of to-day are generally in mountainous regions, and are not susceptible of a high state of cultivation after being cleared of timber. Entries of such land are seldom made for farming purposes, but if it is desired to do so the settler is permitted, under the law and regulations, to sell any surplus timber upon his claim, the proceeds of which can be used in its improvement. This is a source of revenue available immediately after entry and one which is not enjoyed by the settler upon prairie land.

Our investigations respecting the operations of the commutation clause are still in progress, and we are not prepared at this time to recommend its repeal. We are, however, satisfied that no serious hardship will be imposed upon the actual settler by prohibiting the patenting, under its provisions, of lands chiefly valuable for timber.

DESERT-LAND LAW.

The Commission is of the opinion that the desert-land law should, for the present at least, be allowed to stand, with a few changes in detail. With the experience of the past for guidance it is possible to enforce this law so that its essential provisions shall be complied with. When this is done it is evident that the entryman will have earned a patent at an expense too great for speculative purposes.

The number of entries is not so large as to preclude actual inspection of each by an agent of the Government before final proof is accepted, and the required expenditures for reclamation are of such a character as to be easily ascertained. Especial attention should be directed to the proof that an adequate and permanent water supply has been provided.

There is one defect in this act which should be remedied at once.

The act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), permits the assignment of entries, and to invalidate an entry the illegal intent must assume some tangible form prior to entry. The mere fact that a contract to sell is made after the entry, or any other arrangement whereby the lands are held for some other person, does not warrant cancellation. This feature of the law is the chief objection that might be urged against it.

The right to assign an entry is not in harmony with the fundamental principle underlying the public-land laws that entries should be made for the exclusive benefit of the entryman and not for the benefit of any other person, and its existence practically abrogates the restriction of the act limiting one person to one entry in a compact form, the only actual limitation being to 320 acres, which might embrace a number of noncontiguous tracts taken by assignment.

The interest of the Government and of the actual settler will be protected and promoted by a repeal of so much of the act of March 3, 1891, as permits the assignment of desert-land entries.

AGRICULTURAL LAND IN FOREST RESERVES.

However carefully the boundaries of forest reserves may be selected, it is practically inevitable that more or less agricultural land should be included. Such land usually lies in the narrow valleys of the rivers. Its occupation for agricultural purposes is in the interest of the region in which it lies and of the settlers who would make homes upon it. The presence of the latter in the reserves would, under wise laws, operate distinctly for the protection and general advantage of the reserves. It is essential to the prosperity of the public-land States both that the forest reserves should be maintained and that all of the land within their borders should be put to its best use. To exclude all agricultural lands by Presidential proclamation is not feasible, because of their small area, scattered location, and irregular boundaries. Therefore we recommend that such lands be opened to agricultural entry in the following way:

That the Secretary having supervision of forest reserves may, upon application or otherwise, ascertain, list, and describe, by metes and bounds or otherwise, lands within such reserves which are chiefly valuable for agriculture, and that the lands so listed may, at the expiration of ninety days from the filing of such lists in the land office of the land district in which they are situated, be disposed of to actual settlers under the homestead laws only, in tracts not exceeding 160 acres in area and not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length; that when such lands are ascertained and listed upon the application of any person qualified to make homestead entry, such applicant may settle upon and enter such lands thirty days after the date of such filing; that no person settling upon, entering, or occupying such lands shall thereby have a right to use any other lands within such reserve for grazing or other purposes; that any entryman desiring to obtain patent to any lands, described by metes and bounds, entered by him under the provisions of this act, may do so by filing, with the required proof of residence and cultivation, a plat and field notes of the lands entered, made by or under the direction of the United States surveyor-general, showing accurately the boundaries of such lands, which shall be distinctly marked by monuments on the ground, and shall post a copy of such plat, together with a notice of the time and place of offering proof, in

a conspicuous place on the land embraced in such plat during the period prescribed for the publication of his notice of intention to offer proof, and that a copy of such plat and field notes shall also be kept posted in the office of the register of the land office for the land district in which such lands are situated for a like period; and further, that any agricultural lands within forest reserves may, at the discretion of the Secretary, be surveyed by metes and bounds, but that no lands entered under these provisions shall be patented under the commutation provisions of the homestead laws or be exchanged for other public lands.

To open the reserves to homestead entry without restriction would be in effect to abolish them. We therefore recommend that the agricultural character of the lands should be officially ascertained, as has been the habit hitherto in the case of agricultural and mineral lands.

The effect of the foregoing provisions is to give an intending settler the right to apply for the particular agricultural land he wants and sixty days' preference in entering it. Through survey by metes and bounds the settler is enabled to take the full amount of 160 acres of actual agricultural land. The principal danger in the administration of this plan is likely to arise from the desire of others than actual settlers to get possession of valuable timber lands on the plea that they are agricultural in character, to cut the timber from the lands, and then abandon them, to the serious injury of the interests which the reserves are created to serve.

Such an abuse would be greatly facilitated by the commutation clause of the homestead act, whereas actual settlers on agricultural lands in forest reserves would seldom or never suffer hardship from the requirement of five years' residence. Agricultural lands in forest reserves are not wholly on the same plane as such lands outside, because their use must be subservient to the purposes for which the reserves were created. Their actual occupation by permanent settlers is of the first importance to this object, and shifting of ownership during the first years of settlement and development would be of serious injury to the reserves. We are of the opinion that to allow the application of the commutation clause of the homestead act to lands in the forest reserves would tend to defeat the object of the opening of these lands to agricultural entry and would embarrass the administration of the reserves.

LANDS RELEASED FROM TEMPORARY WITHDRAWAL.

In making forest reserves it is usually necessary to withdraw temporarily, pending segregation, considerable areas of land which are known to contain forest growth. These temporary withdrawals are usually areas larger than will ultimately be proclaimed as forest reserves, in order to enable the officers of the Government to ascertain what are the existing conditions and to draw the boundaries with care and without interference growing out of speculative entries or selections made not for settlement, but to secure certain advantages which may grow out of the creation of the forest reserve. For this reason temporary withdrawals are essential for the careful delimiting of the forest reserve. When the limits of a forest reserve are determined upon, the excluded lands are restored to entry and settlement.

Experience has shown that speculative entries or large filings of so-called scrip are frequently made upon such excluded land, to the

detriment of actual settlers. Therefore provisions should be made to give actual settlers ample time in which to exercise their rights. Accordingly, the Commission recommends that in the event of the modification or revocation of any order temporarily withdrawing lands from settlement and entry resulting in the release of such lands from such withdrawal, or in the event of the exclusion or release of lands from any forest reserve established by the President, under section 24 of the act approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," the nonmineral public lands so released from a forest reserve, and not otherwise appropriated or reserved, shall become subject to settlement from the date of the order or proclamation so releasing or excluding them, but shall not become subject to entry, filing, or selection under any law providing for the disposal of nonmineral public lands until after sixty days' notice by such publication as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, nor shall they become subject to entry, filing, or selection under any law except the homestead laws until ninety days after said notice.

The Commission will continue its investigations and make further report.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. RICHARDS.
F. H. NEWELL.
GIFFORD PINCHOT.

The PRESIDENT.

[Senate Document No. 154, Fifty-eighth Congress, third session.]

Message from the President of the United States, submitting the second partial report of the Public Lands Commission appointed October 22, 1903, to report upon the condition, operation, and effect of the present land laws.

[February 13, 1905.—Read, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.]

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit herewith the second partial report of the Public Lands Commission, appointed by me October 22, 1903, to report upon the condition, operation, and effect of the present land laws and to recommend such changes as are needed to effect the largest practical disposition of the public lands to actual settlers who will build homes upon them and to secure in permanence the fullest and most effective use of the resources of the public lands. The subject is one of such magnitude and importance that I have concluded to submit this second partial report bearing upon some of the larger features which require immediate attention without waiting for the final statement of the Commission, which, from the very nature of the case, it has not been possible to complete at this time. I am in full sympathy with the general conclusions of the Commission in substance and in essence, and I commend its recommendations to your earnest and favorable consideration. The existing conditions, as set forth in this report, seem to require a radical revision of most of the laws affecting the public domain, if we are to secure the best possible use of the remaining public lands by actual home makers.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 13, 1905.

1. This report is based on a broad general view of the public-land situation, not on specific cases.

2. The present laws are not suited to meet the conditions of the remaining public domain.

3. The agricultural possibilities of the remaining public domain are unknown. Provision should be made to ascertain them, and, pending such ascertainment, to hold under Government control and in trust for such use the lands likely to be developed by actual settlers.

4. The right to exchange lands in forest reserves for lands outside should be withdrawn. Provision should be made for the purchase of needed private lands inside forest reserves, or for the exchange of such lands for specified tracts of like area and value outside the reserves.

5. The former recommendation for the repeal of the timber and stone act is renewed and emphasized.

6. The sale of timber from unreserved public lands should be authorized.

7. The commutation clause of the homestead act is found on examination to work badly. Three years' actual residence should be required before commutation.

8. The desert-land law is found to lead to land monopoly in many cases. The area of a desert entry should be reduced to not exceeding 160 acres. Actual residence for not less than two years should be required, with the actual production of a valuable crop on one-fourth the area and proof of an adequate water supply.

9. After thorough investigation of the grazing problem your Commission is opposed to the immediate application of any rigid system to all grazing lands, but recommends the following flexible plan:

(a) Authority should be given to the President to set aside grazing districts by proclamation.

(b) Authority should be given the Secretary of Agriculture to classify and appraise the grazing value of lands in these districts; to appoint such officers as the care of each district may require; to charge and collect a moderate fee for grazing permits, and to make and apply appropriate regulations to each district, with the special object of bringing about the largest permanent occupation of the country by actual settlers and home seekers.

10. The fundamental fact that characterizes the situation under the present public-land law is this, that the number of patents issued is increasing out of all proportion to the number of new homes.

SECOND PARTIAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC LANDS COMMISSION.

SIR: This Commission, appointed October 22, 1903, to report upon the condition, operation, and effect of the present land laws, and to recommend such changes as are needed to effect the largest practicable disposition of the public lands to actual settlers who will build permanent homes upon them, and to secure in permanence the fullest and most effective use of the resources of the public lands, submitted to you a partial report, dated March 7, 1904, which was printed as

Senate Document No. 188, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session. In this report reference was made to the magnitude of the problems and to the fact that it was not then practicable to reach definite conclusions on a number of the more intricate questions.

Since the time of making this first report many meetings of the Commission have been held and special topics have been assigned to experts for their detailed investigation. The members of the Commission have individually and collectively studied many of the subjects assigned to it. During the year 1904 each member spent much time upon the public lands, making personal inquiries into existing conditions and discussing public-land questions with public men and citizens generally.

The Commission now respectfully submits to you a further partial report.

There is in preparation an appendix containing special reports prepared for the Commission, upon which, in part, the conclusions here presented are based. The Commission desires to express to you its high appreciation of the valuable assistance and support it has received from officers of the General Land Office, the United States Geological Survey (especially the reclamation service), and the bureaus of Plant Industry and Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

PROBLEMS PRESENTED.

The total area of the public lands of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was 1,441,436,160 acres, of which 473,836,402 acres still remained on June 30, 1904. The latter figure, of nearly half a billion acres, while but a third of the original area, is still enormous. Even to see typical examples of these lands in each of the States or larger political divisions would require months of arduous travel. To obtain a full comprehension of all the physical conditions would require years of research. This fact is emphasized because it appears in the general discussion of public-land questions by hundreds or thousands of individuals that as a rule each man sees only certain phases of a group of problems and from his own view point brings argument to bear for or against any one conclusion. Specific cases are cited to show that certain land laws should be repealed or revised, or should be allowed to remain, and instances are given of the beneficial results of such action.

A correct decision must be based not upon individual cases but upon the broadest attainable knowledge of prevailing tendencies and results. In a hundred cases it may be possible to find 10 excellent illustrations of the beneficial workings of a law, and yet the remaining 90 cases show without doubt that the law on the whole is not good. It is only when large groups of facts are comprehended and analyzed that the real conditions appear.

ANTIQUATED LAND LAWS.

In our preceding report reference was made to the fact that the present land laws do not fit the conditions of the remaining public lands. Most of these laws and the departmental practices which have grown up under them were framed to suit the lands of the

humid region. It is evident that the decisions often contemplate conditions such as prevail in the Mississippi Valley and Middle West. Judging cases by arbitrary rules of evidence and considering only such facts as may be presented under these rules, there is much elementary and essential knowledge of which cognizance can not be taken.

The changes we recommend in the land laws are required not only because some of the present laws are wholly unsuited to existing conditions, but also in part because some of these laws as originally drawn contemplated certain conditions or practices which have been gradually modified by various rulings or decisions. In short, the precedents established and which now have practically the force of law have so completely modified the apparent object of the original statute that the statute and the prevailing conditions appear to be wholly unconnected. The effect of laws passed to promote settlement is now not infrequently to prevent or retard it.

LAND CLASSIFICATIONS.

The agricultural possibilities of the remaining public lands are as yet almost unknown. Lands which a generation or even a decade ago were supposed to be valueless are now producing large crops, either with or without irrigation. This has been brought about in part by the introduction of new grains and other plants and new methods of farming and in part by denser population and improved systems of transportation. It is obvious that the first essential for putting the remaining public lands to their best use is to ascertain what that best use is by a preliminary study and classification of them, and to determine their probable future development by agriculture.

Until it can be definitely ascertained that any given area of the public lands is and in all probability forever will remain unsuited to agricultural development, the title to that land should remain in the General Government in trust for the future settler.

For example: The passage of the reclamation act (June 17, 1902) made certain the disposition to actual settlers of large areas of land which up to that time had been considered as valueless. Other areas, which are too high and barren to have notable value even for grazing, are now known to have importance in the future development of the country through their capacity to produce forest growth. The making of wells will give an added value to vast tracts of range lands for which the water supply is now scanty. In short, because of possible development, through irrigation, through the introduction of new plants and new methods of farming, through forest preservation, and grazing control, the remaining public lands have an importance hitherto but dimly foreseen.

In view of these facts it is of the first importance to save the remaining public domain for actual home builders to the utmost limit of future possibilities and not to mortgage the future by any disposition of the public lands under which home making will not keep step with disposal. To that end your Commission recommends (see p. 12) a method of range control under which present resources may be used to the full without endangering future settlement.

After the agricultural possibilities of the public lands have been

ascertained with reasonable certainty, provision should be made for dividing them into areas sufficiently large to support a family, and no larger, and to permit settlement on such areas. It is obvious that any attempt to accomplish this end without a careful classification of the public lands must necessarily fail. Attempts of this kind are being made from time to time, and legislation of this character is now pending, modeled on the Nebraska 640-acre homestead law, which was passed as an experiment to meet a certain restricted local condition. This act (33 Stat., 547) permits the entry of 640-acre homesteads in the sand-hill region of that State. Whether in practice the operation of this law will result in putting any considerable number of settlers on the land is not yet determined.

Your Commission is of opinion, after careful consideration, that general provisions of this kind should not be extended until after thorough study of the public lands has been made in each particular case, because to do so controverts the fundamental principle of saving the public lands for the home maker. Each locality should be dealt with on its own merits. Even if it should ultimately appear that this law has worked beneficially in Nebraska it would by no means follow that such a law might be safely applied to other regions different in topography, soil, and climate. No arbitrary rule should be followed, but in each case the area of the homestead should be determined by the acreage which may be necessary to support a family upon the land, either by agriculture, or by grazing if agriculture is impracticable. Until such acreage is determined for each locality, any new general law providing a method of obtaining title to the public lands would, in the opinion of your Commission, be decidedly unsafe.

LIEU LANDS.

Careful study has been given by your Commission to the subject of forest-reserve lieu-land selections. These selections have given rise to great scandal, and have led to the acquisition by speculators of much valuable timber and agricultural land and its consolidation into large holdings. Furthermore, the money loss to the Government and the people from the selection of valuable lands in lieu of worthless areas has been very great. There has been no commensurate return in the way of increased settlement and business activity. Public opinion concerning lieu-land selections, by railroads in particular, has reached an acute stage. The situation is in urgent need of a remedy, and your Commission recommends the repeal of the laws providing for lieu-land selections.

A partial remedy by Executive action has already been applied by carefully locating the boundaries of new forest reserves, and thus limiting lieu-land selections to comparatively insignificant areas. The last annual message to Congress declares definitely that—

The making of forest reserves within railroad and wagon-road land-grant limits will hereafter, as for the past three years, be so managed as to prevent the issue, under the act of June 4, 1897, of base for exchange or lieu selection (usually called scrip). In all cases where forest reserves within areas covered by land grants appear to be essential to the prosperity of settlers, miners, or others the Government lands within such proposed forest reserves will, as in the recent past, be withdrawn from sale or entry pending the completion of such negotiations with the owners of the land grants as will prevent the creation of so-called scrip.

There are now lands in private ownership within existing forest reserves, and similar lands must to a limited extent be included in new reserves. Therefore, a method is required by which the Government may obtain control of nonagricultural holdings within the boundaries of these reserves. Your Commission recommends the following flexible plan: Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, when the public interest so demands, the Secretary of the Interior should be authorized, in his discretion, to accept the relinquishment to the United States of any tract of land within a forest reserve covered by an unperfected bona fide claim lawfully initiated or by a patent, and to grant to the owner in lieu thereof a tract of unappropriated, vacant, surveyed, nonmineral public land in the same State or Territory and of approximately equal area and value as determined by an examination, report, and specific description by public surveys of both tracts, to be made on the ground by officials of the Government. When exchange under these conditions can not be effected, lands privately owned within forest reserves should be paid for in cases where the public interest requires that such lands should pass into public ownership. The Secretary of the Interior should be authorized to take the necessary proceedings as rapidly as the necessary funds are provided.

TIMBER AND STONE ACT.

The recommendations made for the repeal of the timber and stone act in the previous report are renewed and emphasized. Additional facts showing the destructive effect of this law have strengthened the belief of your Commission that on the whole its operation is decidedly harmful. This law has been made the vehicle for innumerable frauds, and the Government has lost and is still losing yearly vast sums of money through the sale of valuable timber lands to speculators, and hence indirectly to large corporations, at a price far below their actual value. From the passage of the act, June 3, 1878, to June 30, 1904, 55,372 claims for 7,596,078 acres of timber land were patented under its provisions, and on last date 7,644 claims for 1,108,380 acres were pending. Many transfers of land patented under this law are made immediately upon completion of title, often on the same day, to individuals and companies. In this way a monopoly of the timber supplies of the public-land States is being created by systematic collusion. Under the existing rules and practices of the courts it is difficult to prove this collusion, except in cases of open fraud, and it is therefore practically impossible to secure conviction. Furthermore, under bona fide compliance with the actual provisions of the law the effect is almost equally bad. The law itself is seriously defective.

It has been urged in behalf of this act that it enables poor men to enjoy the bounty of the Government by obtaining tracts of timber which they can afterwards sell with advantage. A careful study seems to show, on the contrary, that the original entrymen rarely realize more than ordinary wages for the time spent in making the entry and completing the transfer. The corporations which ultimately secure title unusually absorb by far the greater part of the profit.

In addition to the direct loss to the Government from the sale of the lands far below their real value, timber lands which should have

been preserved for the use of the people are withdrawn from such use, and the development of the country is retarded until the corporations which own the timber see fit to cut it. The bona fide settler who comes into a country, the timber resources of which have thus been absorbed, may be very seriously hampered by his inability to secure timber except from a foreign corporation. All of the timber land has often passed beyond his reach, and the development of his farm may be retarded and his expenses greatly increased because he can no longer obtain the necessary supplies of fuel, rails, posts, and lumber.

As in the case of other laws, instances of the beneficial operation of this act may be cited, but when it is considered from the point of view of the general interest of the public it becomes obvious that this law should be repealed.

SALE OF TIMBER ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Necessity for the enactment of a law authorizing the sale of timber on nonreserve public land is becoming more evident, and the recommendations made in the preceding report of this Commission are reiterated. For the best use of the public lands it is absolutely essential to hold public timber for sale when needed and in quantities necessitated by the continuous growth of prevailing industries. Provision should also be made for a limited free-use right by miners and actual settlers.

COMMUTATION CLAUSE OF THE HOMESTEAD ACT.

In the preceding report a statement was made that our investigations respecting the operations of the commutation clause of the homestead law were still in progress. We were not at that time prepared to recommend its repeal. Investigations carried on during the past year have convinced us that prompt action should be taken in this direction and that, in the interest of settlement, the commutation clause should be greatly modified.

A careful examination of the districts where the commutation clause is put to the most use shows that there has been a rapid increase of the use of this expedient for passing public lands into the hands of corporations or large landowners. The object of the homestead law was primarily to give to each citizen, the head of a family, an amount of land up to 160 acres, agricultural in character, so that homes would be created in the wilderness. The commutation clause, added at a later date, was undoubtedly intended to assist the honest settler, but like many other well-intended acts its original intent has been gradually perverted until now it is apparent that a great part of all commuted homesteads remain uninhabited. In other words, under the commutation clause the number of patents furnishes no index to the number of new homes.

To prove this statement it is only necessary to drive through a country where the commutation clause has been largely applied. Field after field is passed without a sign of permanent habitation or improvement other than fences. The homestead shanties of the commuters may be seen in various degrees of dilapidation, but they show no evidence of genuine occupation. They have never been in any sense homes.

Investigations have been carried on where the commuted homesteads are notable in number. The records of some of the counties examined show that 90 per cent of the commuted homesteads were transferred within three months after acquisition of title, and evidence was obtained to show that two-thirds of the commuters immediately left the State. In many instances foreigners, particularly citizens of Canada, came into this country, declared their intention of becoming citizens, took up homesteads, commuted, sold them, and returned to their native land.

The reasons given for adhering to the commutation clause are diverse and many of them are cogent when applied to individual cases. It is said, for example, that the commuter desires to raise money for use in improving his place. This is often true, but in the majority of cases the records show that the commuter immediately leaves the vicinity. The frequency of loans is traceable in many places directly to the activity of agents of loan companies, who are often United States commissioners also, eager first to induce settlement and then to make these loans on account of the double commission received. Later they secure the business which accrues to them through the foreclosure and transfer of the property. The true working of the commutation clause does not appear until after foreclosure upon the maturity of the loans.

One significant fact brought out by the investigation is that a large portion of the commuters are women, who never establish a permanent residence and who are employed temporarily in the towns as school-teachers or in domestic service, or who are living with their parents. The great majority of these commuters sell immediately upon receiving title, the business being transacted through some agent who represents his client in all dealings and prepares all papers.

The commutation clause, if it is to be retained to cover special cases, should be effective only after not less than three years' actual—not constructive—living at home on the land. Under present practice, the commutation period being fourteen months, six months of this time is generally taken to establish residence, so that only eight months remain. This time is usually arranged to include the summer, so that the shack built need not be habitable in severe winter weather, and the residence on the land may consist merely in a summer outing. Obviously it is essential that residence should be far more strictly defined. It is probable that lax interpretation and enforcement of the provisions of the law regarding residence is responsible for more fraud under the homestead act than all other causes combined.

It may be urged that the frauds which have taken place under the operations of the commutation clause are due largely to lax administration. The fact is that the precedents established by decisions rendered on special cases have so far weakened the powers of administration that additional legislation is necessary.

DESERT-LAND LAW.

In the preceding report the opinion was expressed that the desert-land law should, for the present, at least, be allowed to stand, with a few changes in detail. It was believed that, with the experience of

the past for guidance, it would be possible to enforce this law so that its essential provisions could be complied with. More careful analysis, however, of the operations of this act and of the practices which have grown up has led your Commission strongly to the conclusion that this law should be modified in essential particulars.

Your Commission recommended last year the repeal of the assignment clause. This provision has been made the convenient vehicle for evading the spirit of the law and for facilitating the acquisition of lands in large holdings. The law limits the amount which one person or association of persons may hold, by assignment or otherwise, prior to patent to 320 acres of such arid or desert lands. The most common form of attempted evasion of this requirement is for two or three individuals to form themselves into a corporation, each individual member of the corporation securing, by entry or assignment, 320 acres of such lands and the corporation as such 320 acres. These same individuals then form another corporation under an entirely different name and procure an assignment of another 320 acres, and this process is continued indefinitely.

The General Land Office has within the past year endeavored to put a stop to this practice by holding that a corporation or association of persons is not qualified to receive a desert-land entry by assignment where its individual members, either singly or in the aggregate, are holding 320 acres of such arid or desert lands. This ruling, if enforced, will tend to lessen the evils resulting from large holdings prior to patent, but it is not deemed possible to secure adequate control of this question unless the law prohibits assignments of desert-land entries. By repealing that provision of the law and requiring the claimant to show that he has made the entry for his own use and benefit and not for the benefit of any other person or corporation and that he has made no agreement by which the title shall inure to any other person or corporation the evils incident to large holdings of such lands under the sanction of law will be materially lessened.

It is a striking fact that these large holdings of desert land are not reclaimed and devoted to their best use. Three hundred and twenty acres of irrigable land is entirely too much for economical handling by one person. On the other hand, inspection shows that in the same locality and under the same climatic conditions the homestead entries, where not commuted, are reclaimed and utilized.

The desert-land act as it stands upon the statute books appears to have many features which commend it, but, as before stated, the practices governing it have largely nullified its good features, and the resulting evils can not be fully overcome without legislation.

The area of the desert entry should be cut down from 320 acres to not exceeding 160 acres, and discretion should be given to the Secretary of the Interior to cut it down still further where it is apparent that intensive cultivation is practicable. A farm of 320 acres, if irrigated, is entirely too large for a single family, and its possession simply prevents other settlers from coming into the country. Furthermore, it makes land monopoly easy and induces speculation.

Actual living at home on the land for not less than two years should be required before patent. Your Commission can not understand why any settler should be given both a homestead and a desert entry, either of which without the other should suffice, under the law, to

furnish him a home. The desert-land law should be a means of settlement, and actual bona fide residence should be rigidly required.

The actual production of a valuable crop should be required on not less than one-fourth of the area of the entry. At present, as a rule, the greater part of the desert entries are never actually watered. Hundreds of desert entries were examined by members of the Commission in the last year, and the great majority of them were found to be uninhabited, unirrigated, uncultivated, and with no improvements other than a fence. This applies both to desert entries upon which final proof is now being offered and to other entries to which title has been given.

It is a fact that a very small proportion of the land disposed of under the terms of the law has actually been reclaimed and irrigated, and scrutiny of many hundreds of desert entries now passing to final proof shows that in the majority of cases these lands are not actually utilized, but are being held for speculative purposes. Owing to several causes, among which are the laxity of some of the State laws governing appropriation of water for irrigation purposes, and the insufficiency of the water supply, considerable difficulty has been encountered in administering that provision of the desert-land laws which requires a claimant to have a permanent water right based on prior appropriation. Very often the waters of a stream are exhausted by other appropriators before the time when the claimant goes through the form of posting notices, recording his claim, and complying with other essentials of the State law. Notwithstanding this, he furnishes the testimony of two witnesses that the water thus appropriated has been used in reclaiming his land, and that the supply is adequate for that purpose. While this showing, on its face, indicates a compliance with law, the fact remains that the water supply, if any at all, is not sufficient to permanently reclaim the land.

The ownership of stock in a projected irrigation ditch which does not exist in fact, or the ownership of a pump temporarily installed, has often been accepted, in connection with such testimony, as proof of the possession of water. Many alleged irrigation ditches or reservoirs are familiar to members of the Commission which are utterly inadequate to irrigate a square rod, and upon the strength of such works patent has frequently issued to 320 acres of land.

Frauds committed through conventional forms of perjury and through lack of proper verification of the facts as to the reclamation of the land justify the taking of immediate and radical steps in the revision of the law. The law should absolutely require an actual adequate water supply, and the limits as to quantity should be defined.

In short, the law should render impossible the continuance of the practices by which desert lands without water, without cultivation, and without crops are passed into the possession of claimants.

GRAZING LANDS.

The great bulk of the vacant public lands throughout the West are unsuitable for cultivation under the present known conditions of agriculture, and so located that they can not be reclaimed by irrigation. They are, and probably always must be, of chief value for

grazing. There are, it is estimated, more than 300,000,000 acres of public grazing land, an area approximately equal to one-fifth the extent of the United States proper. The exact limits can not be set, for with seasonal changes large areas of land which afford good grazing one year are almost desert in another. There are also vast tracts of wooded or timbered land in which grazing has much importance, and until a further classification of the public lands is made it will be impossible to give with exactness the total acreage. The extent is so vast and the commercial interests involved so great as to demand in the highest degree the wise and conservative handling of these vast resources.

It is a matter of the first importance to know whether these grazing lands are being used in the best way possible for the continued development of the country or whether they are being abused under a system which is detrimental to such development and by which the only present value of the land is being rapidly destroyed.

At present the vacant public lands are theoretically open commons, free to all citizens; but as a matter of fact a large proportion have been parceled out by more or less definite compacts or agreements among the various interests. These tacit agreements are continually being violated. The sheepmen and cattlemen are in frequent collision because of incursions upon each other's domain. Land which for years has been regarded as exclusively cattle range may be infringed upon by large bands of sheep, forced by drought to migrate. Violence and homicide frequently follow, after which new adjustments are made and matters quiet down for a time. There are localities where the people are utilizing to their own satisfaction the open range, and their demand is to be let alone, so that they may parcel out among themselves the use of the lands; but an agreement made to-day may be broken to-morrow by changing conditions of shifting interests.

The general lack of control in the use of public grazing lands has resulted, naturally and inevitably, in overgrazing and the ruin of millions of acres of otherwise valuable grazing territory. Lands useful for grazing are losing their only capacity for productiveness, as, of course, they must when no legal control is exercised.

It is not yet too late to restore the value of many of the open ranges. Lands apparently denuded of vegetation have improved in condition and productiveness upon coming under any system of control which affords a means of preventing overstocking and of applying intelligent management to the land. On some large tracts the valuable forage plants have been utterly extirpated, and it is impracticable even to reseed them. On other tracts it will be possible by careful management for the remaining native plants to recover their vigor and to distribute seeds, which will eventually restore much of the former herbage. Prompt and effective action must be taken, however, if the value of very much of the remaining public domain is not to be totally lost.

The conclusions as to grazing reached by your Commission were based:

First. Upon the results of long acquaintance with grazing problems in the public-land States on the part of each member of your Commission.

Second. Upon the results of careful examinations made for the Commission of the grazing systems of the State of Texas, the State of Wyoming, the Union and Northern Pacific railroads, and of the Indian Office in the case of permits to stockmen for the use of Indian lands suitable for grazing, and of the grazing conditions throughout the West. A map has been prepared showing the general location and area of the summer, winter, and year-long ranges, and the sections which are largely dependent upon a temporary water supply for their utilization in grazing, and those where there has been extensive development by wells and windmills. We believe that this map will be found exceedingly valuable and interesting in the consideration of all grazing problems, and it is therefore submitted in the appendix.

Third. Upon the results of a meeting called to confer with the Commission by the National Live Stock Association in Denver early in August, 1904, which was attended by the Secretary of Agriculture and by representative stockmen from all the grazing-land States and Territories. The opinion of the stockmen present was almost unanimous in favor of some action on the part of the Government which would give the range user some right of control by which the range can be kept from destruction by overcrowding and the controversies over range rights can be satisfactorily eliminated, the only question being as to the most satisfactory method by which such right may be obtained.

Fourth. Upon 1,400 answers received to a circular letter addressed to stockmen throughout the West. These answers show that under the present system the pasturing value of the ranges has deteriorated and the carrying capacity of the lands has greatly diminished; that the present condition of affairs is unsatisfactory; that the adoption of a new system of management would insure a better and more permanent use of the grazing lands; that a certain improvement in range conditions has already been brought about by range control on the forest reserves, and that the great bulk of the western stockmen are definitely in favor of Government control of the open range.

Fifth. Upon facts presented at many public meetings held throughout the West and upon innumerable suggestions which have been received and considered.

Your Commission concurs in the opinion of the stockmen that some form of Government control is necessary at once, but is opposed to the immediate application of any definite plan to all of the grazing lands alike, regardless of local conditions or actual grazing value. The following plan is intended to bring about the gradual application to each locality of a form of control specifically suited to that locality, whether it may be applicable to any other locality or not. Your Commission recommends that suitable authority be given to the President to set aside, by proclamation, certain grazing districts or reserves. To the Secretary of Agriculture, in whose Department is found the special acquaintance with range conditions and live-stock questions which is absolutely necessary for the wise solution of these problems, authority should be given to classify and appraise the grazing value of these lands, to appoint such officers as the care of each grazing district may require, to charge and collect a moderate fee for grazing permits, and to make and apply definite and appropriate regulations to each grazing district. These regulations should be

framed and applied with special reference to bringing about the largest permanent occupation of the country by actual settlers and home seekers. All land covered by any permit so given should continue to be subject to entry under reasonable regulations notwithstanding such permit.

MINING LAWS.

Your Commission has not yet found it possible to take up the extremely important subject of the revision of the mining laws with the thoroughness which it deserves. From the evidence already submitted it is obvious that important changes are necessary, both in the United States and in Alaska. The Commission hopes to treat this matter more at length in a subsequent report.

RIGHTS OF WAY.

Year after year the question of rights of way across the public lands and reservations has been called to the attention of the Congress in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The laws on this subject are numerous and apparently often incongruous. Rights of way are granted contingent upon the execution of work within a definite time, but decisions and practices are now in force under which it has become almost impossible to divest the public lands of the incubus of these rights, granted conditionally in the first place, but still in existence, although the conditions were not fulfilled.

Rights such as these are very numerous. They lie dormant until actual development has begun to take place, either under the reclamation act or otherwise; then they appear in enormous numbers to the very serious hindrance of new enterprises. Your Commission is engaged on a study of this subject and will report hereafter upon it.

AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN FOREST RESERVES.

Attention is called again to the recommendation of your Commission in its previous report (hereto attached) that entry of agricultural lands included in forest reserves be permitted under surveys by metes and bounds, and special emphasis is directed to the recommendation, which is here renewed, that in such cases actual residence at home on the land be rigidly required and that no commutation be allowed.

LARGE AND SMALL HOLDINGS.

Detailed study of the practical operation of the present land laws, particularly of the desert-land act and the commutation clause of the homestead act, shows that their tendency far too often is to bring about land monopoly rather than to multiply small holdings by actual settlers. The land laws, decisions, and practices have become so complicated that the settler is at a marked disadvantage in comparison with the shrewd business man who aims to acquire large properties. Not infrequently their effect is to put a premium on perjury and dishonest methods in the acquisition of land. It is apparent, in consequence, that in very many localities, and perhaps in general, a larger proportion of the public land is passing into the hands of speculators and corporations than into those of actual settlers who are making homes.

This is not due to the character of the land. In all parts of the

United States known to your Commission where such large holdings are being acquired the genuine homesteader is prospering alongside of them under precisely the same conditions. Wherever the laws have been so enforced as to give the settler a reasonable chance he has settled, prospered, built up the country, and brought about more complete development and larger prosperity than where land monopoly flourishes. Nearly everywhere the large landowner has succeeded in monopolizing the best tracts, whether of timber or agricultural land. There has been some outcry against this condition. Yet the lack of greater protest is significant. It is to be explained by the energy, shrewdness, and influence of the men to whom the continuation of the present condition is desirable.

Your Commission has had inquiries made as to how a number of estates, selected haphazard, have been acquired. Almost without exception collusion or evasion of the letter and spirit of the land laws was involved. It is not necessarily to be inferred that the present owners of these estates were dishonest, but the fact remains that their holdings were acquired or consolidated by practices which can not be defended.

The disastrous effect of this system upon the well-being of the nation as a whole requires little comment. Under the present conditions, speaking broadly, the large estate usually remains in a low condition of cultivation, whereas under actual settlement by individual home makers the same land would have supported many families in comfort and would have yielded far greater returns. Agriculture is a pursuit of which it may be asserted absolutely that it rarely reaches its best development under any concentrated form of ownership.

There exists and is spreading in the West a tenant or hired-labor system which not only represents a relatively low industrial development, but whose further extension carries with it a most serious threat. Politically, socially, and economically this system is indefensible. Had the land laws been effective and effectually enforced its growth would have been impossible.

It is often asserted in defense of large holdings that, through the operation of enlightened selfishness, the land so held will eventually be put to its best use. Whatever theoretical considerations may support this statement, in practice it is almost universally untrue. Hired labor on the farm can not compete with the man who owns and works his land, and if it could the owners of large tracts rarely have the capital to develop them effectively.

Although there is a tendency to subdivide large holdings in the long run, yet the desire for such holdings is so strong and the belief in their rapid increase in value so controlling and so widespread that the speculative motive governs, and men go to extremes before they will subdivide lands which they themselves are not able to utilize.

The fundamental fact that characterizes the present situation is this: That the number of patents issued is increasing out of all proportion to the number of new homes.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. RICHARDS.
F. H. NEWELL.
GIFFORD PENCHOT.

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting the appendix to the Report of the Commission on the Public Lands which was forwarded to Congress on February 13, 1905.

[March 2, 1905.—Read, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.]

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith the appendix to the Report of the Commission on the Public Lands, forwarded by me to the Congress on February 13, 1905.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 2, 1905.

APPENDIX.

QUESTIONS REGARDING THE PUBLIC GRAZING LANDS OF THE WESTERN UNITED STATES.

By ALBERT F. POTTER,

Forest Inspector, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

CIRCULAR TO STOCKMEN.

At the request of the Commission on the Public Lands, who desired to obtain information regarding the present condition of the public grazing lands throughout the West, a circular to stockmen (a copy of which is hereto attached) was prepared, asking questions regarding the use of the lands for pasturing live stock, and what, in the opinion of the stockmen, would be the most practical method of improving their condition and insuring their permanent utility for grazing purposes.

The method adopted for the distribution of these circulars was to secure from different live-stock associations the names of their members and from the county assessors and postmasters lists of names of resident stockmen of the different counties.

A selection was then made, with a view to reaching a proportionate number of stockmen in the different grazing States, and also of securing information and an expression of opinion from both large and small owners and those engaged in raising all of the different classes of stock.

It is believed that the greater portion of the answers are from the individual owners of stock, who would be classed as small stockmen, and a minor portion from representatives of corporations or the owners of very large numbers of stock.

ANSWERED CIRCULARS RECEIVED.

Fourteen hundred answered circulars were received from the different States interested, as follows: Arizona, 74; California, 104; Colorado, 163; Idaho, 112; Kansas, 26; Oklahoma, 10; Montana, 158; Nebraska, 55; Nevada, 35; New Mexico, 130; North Dakota, 30; South Dakota, 55; Oregon, 88; Utah, 121; Washington, 23; Wyoming, 216.

The large proportion of answers received have evidently been prepared with considerable care and study, showing the deep interest taken in the matter and its importance in the opinion of the writers.

Very few answers were received from others than those actually engaged in pasturing live stock upon the public domain, and in making up the tables only those owning stock were counted.

CLASS OF STOCK REPRESENTED.

It is found that the class of stock owned by the stockmen who have been heard from is represented as follows: Those engaged in raising cattle and horses, 517; cattle only, 383; sheep only, 195; cattle, sheep, and horses, 154; cattle and sheep, 119; sheep and horses, 17; horses only, 9; goats only, 6.

The large majority of the circulars are therefore seen to have been answered by those engaged in raising cattle, and the minority by those engaged in raising sheep. This is mainly accounted for by the fact that there are a great many more small ranchmen who graze small bands of cattle and horses upon the public domain than there are small ranchmen who graze sheep, the sheepmen usually being those who own a considerable number and make it their principal business.

In those States and Territories, however, where sheep raising is of most importance, there has been a comparatively good response from the sheepmen, as shown by the tables and diagrams for Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, the only exceptions being Colorado, Nevada, and New Mexico. In Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota sheep raising is of minor importance, only a very few being engaged in raising this class of stock.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS REGARDING THE PUBLIC GRAZING LANDS.

Proportionate answers to questions regarding the public grazing lands, received from 1,400 stockmen residing in Western States and Territories.

[NOTE.—The figures represent the number of persons giving each answer.]

State or Territory.	Which of the following classes of stock are you raising: Cattle, horses, sheep, goats?								How does the grass and other stock feed on your range at the present time compare with former years?		
	Cattle and horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle, sheep, and horses.	Cattle and sheep.	Sheep and horses.	Horses.	Goats.	Poorer.	Better.	Unchanged.
Arizona.....	27	26	16	2	2	—	—	1	43	24	1
California.....	36	37	12	10	6	—	—	3	58	24	12
Colorado.....	76	67	6	6	3	3	2	—	74	64	24
Idaho.....	25	32	30	10	12	2	1	—	84	20	2
Kansas and Oklahoma.....	23	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	15	16
Montana.....	42	24	33	34	20	4	1	—	94	33	3
Nebraska.....	35	16	2	2	—	—	—	—	11	36	6
Nevada.....	17	8	—	6	4	—	—	—	20	11	4
New Mexico.....	38	52	16	12	8	2	—	2	70	41	19
North and South Dakota.....	54	16	2	6	6	—	1	—	43	27	17
Oregon.....	32	15	9	8	20	1	3	—	61	15	12
Utah.....	32	24	30	18	17	—	—	—	72	36	5
Washington.....	4	3	5	7	3	1	—	—	13	8	1
Wyoming.....	76	50	33	33	18	4	2	—	72	106	27
Total.....	517	383	195	154	119	17	9	6	729	460	195

Proportionate answers to questions regarding the public grazing lands, received from 1,400 stockmen residing in Western States and Territories—Continued.

State or Territory.	Has the carrying capacity of the ranges increased or diminished?		If it has increased, what has been the cause of such change?					If it has diminished, to what extent has this been due to overstocking or to the manner in which the stock has been handled?					
	Diminished.	Increased.	Fencing pastures.	Irrigation and cultivation.	Increased rainfall.	Control by ownership of ranches.	Forest reserve regulation.	Overstocking.	Drought.	Excessive sheep grazing.	Methods of handling.	Premature grazing.	Settlement.
Arizona.....	63	7	1	3	2	1	1	41	37	14	5	1	2
California.....	76	22	3	2	2	1	1	46	9	17	10	6	2
Colorado.....	118	28	6	11	2	1	1	90	20	14	14	1	2
Idaho.....	96	15	1	2	2	1	1	70	10	24	13	2	3
Montanas and Oklahoma.....	14	17	3	2	2	1	1	11	10	17	11	4	7
Montana.....	111	30	4	3	3	1	1	77	10	17	11	4	7
Nebraska.....	33	39	9	7	11	4	1	22	10	17	11	4	7
Nevada.....	33	12	1	1	1	1	1	25	3	7	2	3	5
New Mexico.....	102	16	4	9	5	1	1	69	38	10	14	2	10
North and South Dakota.....	57	21	4	4	4	1	1	45	4	10	14	2	10
Oregon.....	68	20	9	1	1	1	4	53	29	17	16	5	5
Utah.....	107	13	5	1	5	1	1	30	29	23	30	6	5
Washington.....	18	5	1	1	1	1	1	13	18	28	1	1	6
Wyoming.....	135	51	10	16	10	3	3	101	18	28	14	6	6
Total.....	921	276	69	59	53	42	39	752	188	167	141	51	47

State or Territory.	Does the sale of farm products in your locality depend upon live stock which are ranged upon the public domain during a portion of the year?					What, in your opinion, is the most practical method for the proper control and permanent improvement of the public grazing lands, etc.?									
	Yes.	No.	To a great extent.	The sale of hay only.	To a small extent.	Individual pastures.	Community divisions.	The development of water.	Sell the grazing land.	"Let us alone."	Irrigation and cultivation.	Allow 640-acre homesteads.	Receding the range.	Limit the grazing season.	
Arizona.....	23	23	12	1	4	30	25	17	3	1	1	1	1	2	
California.....	50	24	12	1	12	22	22	6	7	3	3	7	7	2	
Colorado.....	45	36	38	19	9	64	48	7	9	4	7	4	3	4	
Idaho.....	55	5	16	30	3	18	55	7	4	4	2	1	6	1	
Montanas and Oklahoma.....	16	9	4	1	1	21	2	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	
Montana.....	71	28	24	14	6	61	29	13	10	5	4	2	1	3	
Nebraska.....	24	13	5	1	6	29	2	3	10	2	2	1	1	1	
Nevada.....	12	8	6	6	3	11	6	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	
New Mexico.....	37	51	11	1	13	65	27	11	3	15	4	2	3	2	
North and South Dakota.....	19	30	15	7	7	36	14	12	5	17	5	17	2	1	
Oregon.....	48	13	13	13	3	38	32	1	12	4	4	4	4	1	
Utah.....	36	13	46	13	6	31	55	8	9	1	5	4	4	6	
Washington.....	7	1	11	3	2	10	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	
Wyoming.....	103	41	35	10	4	96	32	16	14	11	8	9	2	3	
Total.....	546	295	247	112	78	532	363	172	97	64	44	34	27	22	

Proportionate answers to questions regarding the public grazing lands, received from 1,400 stockmen residing in Western States and Territories—Continued.

State or Territory.	Do you favor Government control of the ranges under reasonable regulations, etc.?			What plan would you suggest which would permit bona fide homestead settlements on agricultural lands within a grazing district, etc.?						
	Yes.	No.	Unanswered.	Rigid enforcement of the law.	Allow entry by homestead only.	Compulsory cultivation of claims.	Require all homesteads fenced.	Inspection of all claims.	Classify the lands.	Allow no entry during losses.
Arizona	62	8	4		3	9	4	2	7	2
California	70	22	12	4	2	4	5	2	3	
Colorado	129	24	10	10	10	8	8	9	8	1
Idaho	91	12	9	15	14	9	3	5	4	1
Kansas and Oklahoma	27	4	5	4	2	4	6	2	2	1
Montana	112	24	22	11	24	7	5	6	3	1
Nebraska	41	6	8				2	5	1	1
Nevada	27	5	3	5	3	1			1	
New Mexico	98	21	11	9	11	5	16	5	6	3
North and South Dakota	55	16	14	9		15	6	1	2	
Oregon	81	4	3	16	21	2		8	5	
Utah	104	11	6	11	20	10	10	6	8	1
Washington	18	3	2	2	4	5	5	1		1
Wyoming	175	23	18	23	12	20	20	16	6	2
Total	1,090	183	127	125	121	91	74	66	56	14

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE GRASS.

Regarding the question relating to the present condition of grass and other stock feed on the ranges, the answers given relate almost entirely to the season of 1904 as compared with other recent years, and are greatly influenced by the amount of rain during the past summer. In Arizona, for example, about one-third of the stockmen heard from report the grass as being better than usual, while at the same time only one-ninth of the same report the general carrying capacity of the ranges as having increased. Taking Arizona for example, the facts are that during the period from 1884 to 1890, Arizona was favored with a series of comparatively good seasons, and owing to the general prosperity of the cattle business at that time many new ranches were established there and large herds of cattle brought in from Texas and Mexico. The ranges became very heavily stocked, the number of cattle exceeding that which should have been ranged, even under favorable climatic conditions.

Then came a series of droughts from 1890 to 1894, during which there was a very light rainfall and consequent shortage in the forage crop. Owing to this scarcity of feed, stock became thin in flesh and the losses during the winters of 1891 and 1892 were enormous. Stockmen became discouraged, and a very large number of the men who had come in during the eighties commenced shipping out again, and from 1894 to 1897 there was a general exodus of cattle from the country.

In some cases in northern Arizona the abandoned cattle ranges were restocked with sheep, but in general the ranges have not been restocked nor since regained their former good condition. Ranges which formerly supported 100,000 head of cattle are not now carrying

more than 10,000. During the early part of the past season these ranges again suffered from a severe drought, and losses of stock were quite heavy. Range matters were in a critical condition when in the latter part of July the drought was broken by heavy and continued rains.

An increased amount of rainfall over the Western States during the past season has been quite general, and range conditions have been greatly improved over former years. It will be noticed that in all of the States and Territories under consideration the proportion reporting the present condition of feed as better than usual exceeds the proportion reporting the general carrying capacity of the ranges as having increased.

THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF THE RANGES.

The question regarding the carrying capacity of the ranges has evidently been answered in most cases by a comparison of recent years with range conditions during the early days of the range-stock business, and shows very plainly that under present conditions the greater portion of the public grazing lands are not supporting the number of stock they did formerly.

The answers do not represent differences of opinion concerning the same areas, but refer to the condition of the particular portion of the range which the writer is using, so that, for example, we learn that the carrying capacity of the range in Utah has diminished on the portions being used by 107 of the stockmen heard from and that it has increased on the portions used by 13.

It will be noticed that the proportion of decrease is much greater in the arid States and Territories, such as Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico, than it is in the more humid regions. This to a certain degree represents the influence of droughts in causing a decrease in the pasturing value of the lands.

On the whole, it seems very evident that the free-range system has been a destructive one and that the situation is one which demands grave consideration.

CAUSES OF INCREASE IN PASTURING CAPACITY.

Where the carrying capacity is reported as having increased, it has been mostly due to *fencing pastures*. It has been found that wherever the range is protected by fencing, and the overstocking of pasture lands is thus avoided, the condition of the range has at once improved and the amount of forage increased. Better care is taken of the stock; losses from straying and death are lessened; a better grade of stock is raised, and in every way a better use of the lands obtained.

For the reasons above stated, as well as for the protection of personal interests, much public land has been illegally fenced, in some States more than in others, but to a certain extent in all of the Western States and Territories. This has been a vexatious question to the Government, and success in the enforcement of the law has depended to a greater or less degree upon the sentiment of the people in the different localities. Where such divisions of the range

are mutually agreed upon, there is no complaint made against anyone, and usually the Government meets with limited success in securing convictions.

In comparing the condition of the land under illegal fence with that outside which is used as free range, it is found that almost invariably it has improved, and a more economic use of the forage has been obtained. Consequently it is a grave question whether or not the fencing has been detrimental to the best interests of the people at large, and if it would not be best to provide a way in which such fences could be maintained in accordance with the law.

Irrigation and cultivation come next in importance. The use of the public lands for grazing has been increased in two ways by irrigation:

First, by enabling stockmen to raise winter feed on irrigated lands, the adjoining lands are given a short period of rest during feeding season, and actually carry an increased number of stock during the balance of the year. In addition, the stockman is insured against winter loss, and his business placed on a sounder basis. Again, summer ranges, which were not used to their full capacity previously on account of lack of range suitable for wintering, have been fully utilized by providing winter feed on irrigated lands adjoining.

A good illustration of the advance of this system is furnished by J. M. Carey & Bro., who write regarding their ranch in Converse County, Wyo.

"Irrigation of available bodies of land has increased the tons of forage very much. We have grown this year nearly 5,000 tons of hay. When we bought the ranch it only produced 30 tons of hay."

Second, by building little dams in the coulees or arroyos and diverting the water, the forage crop upon the grass lands has been greatly improved and the pasturing capacity increased. In some localities, particularly in Montana, this system has improved the grass to such an extent that good crops of hay are cut, and winter feed thus provided.

Improvement of the range by increased rainfall is beyond doubt one of the most satisfactory and economical methods, but as yet is somewhat unreliable. The possibility of increasing the amount of rainfall by an extension of the forested area has been the subject of scientific inquiry during recent years, but definite conclusions have not been derived from such investigations, and at present no plan can be offered which will assure an increase in rainfall.

Control of adjoining range through the ownership of ranches has been the most common method of range protection throughout the West, as well as one of the most effective. If a ranchman secures title to the watering places on a range, it has been customary to recognize his claim to the use of the adjoining lands for grazing purposes. In case of controversy he could fence up the water, and thus prevent stock other than his own from using the range.

Stockmen have been large purchasers of State lands, forest-reserve scrip, etc., and in their selection have taken lands located along the streams for the purpose of controlling the water, and in 40-acre tracts covering springs and lakes.

Only exceptional cases exist, however, where any one person or corporation has secured all of the watering places on a range, and the

competition between the owners of different watering places on the same range has often been so great as to result in its being overstocked and its pasturing value injured.

Forest-reserve regulations have resulted in an improvement in the condition of the summer grazing lands by restricting the number and class of stock allowed in each particular area to a number there was sufficient feed for; by limiting the season during which grazing would be allowed to the time when the forage could be used to the best advantage, and preventing its destruction by reason of the stock entering too early in the season, and by requiring the stock to be handled in a way which would insure the best use of the range. The greatest improvement in condition of the range by forest-reserve control is reported from Utah, where a few years past the greatest opposition to the reserves existed among the stockmen. Through proper management of the summer ranges it has been demonstrated that the forest reserves are one of the most important factors in securing permanent improvement in the condition of the range, and stockmen are beginning to realize the beneficial results of such control.

CAUSES OF DECREASE IN CARRYING CAPACITY.

Overstocking has undoubtedly been by far the greatest cause of range destruction and decrease in its carrying capacity. Under the free-range system of the West there has been very little restriction as to the number of stock anyone had the privilege of pasturing on the public domain, and owing to the opportunity offered to engage in the business of stock raising and to the apparently alluring chance of money-making, the ranges of many sections soon became overcrowded and commenced to decline in their pasturing capacity.

Serious controversy arose over the use of the range between cattle owners and sheep owners, and also between the different owners of the same class of stock. No one thought of reducing the number of his stock, but each stockman exerted himself to keep the other fellow off of what he claimed as his range. In this struggle for supremacy in range control little consideration was given to the future utility of the range itself, and it fast became a proposition of getting all there was in it while it lasted.

It is not to be wondered at that under this system of management the pasture lands rapidly declined in their grazing value and carrying capacity.

Drought has also been responsible for a considerable portion of the decrease. The ranges have as a rule been stocked on the basis of their capacity during normal or good years, and consequently whenever there came a season of drought they have been found to be overstocked. When two or three of these dry seasons have occurred in succession the seed crop has been short and the growth of grass has naturally grown less every year.

In addition, water has been more scarce, many lakes and springs entirely drying up, and stock has been compelled to travel long distances between the feeding and watering places, thus greatly increasing the amount of forage destroyed by tramping. The concentration of large numbers of stock around the few watering places has often caused the country for several miles around to be entirely tramped out.

Excessive sheep grazing is charged as the cause of serious injury to many sections of the range pasture lands. The controversy between owners of cattle and sheep is of long standing and has been the cause of serious loss of life and property.

As portions of the range have come under better control through stockmen (both cattle and sheep owners) securing title to or leasing certain lands, this controversy has been gradually reduced and conflicts are of less frequent occurrence, but it will continue to a certain extent as long as there is free range to quarrel about.

The greatest damage at the present time is charged against what are termed "transient" or "tramp" herds of sheep, usually bands of sheep being driven from distant ranges to points of shipment or being driven between summer and winter ranges, which are often long distances apart and sometimes located in different States. These bands are often owned by men who have no ranches or regular range, and who have no interest in the country other than to make all the money they can while the opportunity lasts. Sometimes they are not even citizens of the United States, and have no intention of becoming such, but only wish to make a stake and return to their native land. They just drift around in search of good feeding grounds, and camp wherever such areas are found, regardless of the interests of anyone else. As the sheep are constantly under herd they can stay just as long as there is any grass, and move without trouble whenever the feed is exhausted, the result being that the range is kept grazed off close and soon suffers from the result of overgrazing. In some localities the range has been overcrowded and injured by this system of grazing until it has become almost impossible for settlers and homeseekers to find pasture for the small herds of cattle and horses necessary for their success in the establishment of a home.

In a number of the Western States it has been the subject of local legislation, and the usual remedy applied has been the imposing of a license tax. As a rule the result has been that the tax was paid and the overgrazing continued. The most effective law for the protection of the settler is that of Idaho, which imposes a fine for driving herded stock nearer than within two miles of a cultivated ranch. The extent to which this law has been enforced, of course, depends largely upon the public sentiment, and it has not very greatly influenced the general use of the public grazing lands.

The most effective way of checking the evil results of excessive sheep grazing is to divide the range into districts and only allow it to be pastured under permit.

Methods of handling have also had much to do with the decrease in the pasturing value of the lands.

In handling cattle probably the greatest damage has been from their concentration around certain watering places. There has been no particular incentive for a stockman to provide numerous watering places on the free range because unless he owned the land he has had no protection in its use, and consequently money has been spent for such improvement on public land only when it was absolutely necessary.

Another disadvantage in handling stock on the free range is that on the all-year-round range it is all used at the same time and does not produce as good crops of forage as it would if it could be divided and used a portion at a time. This has been proven on tracts which

have been fenced. Each portion is then given an alternate period of rest and the grass has a chance to reseed the range naturally.

In handling sheep much damage has been done by herding the bands too closely and by camping too long in the same place. In herding, if the sheep are allowed to scatter out as much as possible and feed naturally, they do much less damage and feed to better advantage than if they are bunched up close and constantly driven along.

In bedding, the sheep have often been camped too long in the same place, sometimes for a month or more and until the grass and forage for a mile or two around the camp would be completely eaten out. Damage from this cause is usually entirely unnecessary, and is now strictly avoided by all sheepmen who have an interest in the future welfare of the ranges.

Premature grazing, or putting the stock on the range too early in the season while the feed is yet immature, is one of the greatest evils in the destruction of forage on the summer ranges. Lack of range control is usually responsible for this condition. If the number of stock to be driven to the mountains for summer pasture exceeds the number there is sufficient pasture for, there is often some particular section of the range which one man desires to secure ahead of his competitors, and in the struggle to get there first the stock are driven along as fast as possible and destroy as much feed by tramping as they consume in feeding.

A much better utilization of the range would be secured if the stock were kept off until the feed was ready for pasturing and then not to allow it to be overstocked.

As portions of the range have been brought under control through the purchase of lands and fencing by stockmen, and by the creation of forest reserves by the Government, it has been clearly shown that the evils of overstocking, methods of handling, and premature grazing can be overcome by proper management and reasonable regulation.

Settlement has reduced the area open to grazing, but has not been largely responsible for actual decrease in the carrying capacity of the lands, except so far as the settlers have helped to overstock the vacant lands. In answering this question probably most of the stockmen had in mind the decrease in area rather than the range condition. It is claimed in some sections that settlers have prevented the use of adjoining grazing lands by fencing up all of the water and also by driving stock away from unfenced cultivated land, but, on the whole, probably this has not very greatly influenced the use of the grazing lands.

THE SALE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

One of the very important matters in connection with the range problem is the extent to which the market for local farm products depends upon live stock. In many of the irrigated districts of the West the principal crop raised is alfalfa, and its sale depends largely upon converting it into beef and mutton through the medium of feeding cattle and sheep. This is notably the case at Phoenix, Ariz.; Bakersfield, Cal.; Lamar, Las Animas, and Fort Collins, Colo.; along the Snake River, in Idaho, and the Humboldt River, in Nevada, all of which are extensive feeding points. Cattle from the ranges of Arizona supply Phoenix with feeders. Bakersfield receives shipments

of cattle from Arizona and New Mexico, and in addition to the supply from the ranges of southern California. Large shipments of lambs are made from Arizona and New Mexico to Lamar, Las Animas, and Fort Collins, Colo., and are there fattened for the market.

In Idaho it is estimated that during last winter 300,000 head of sheep were fed in the valley of the Boise and Snake rivers, between Boise and Weiser. In eastern Oregon the utilization of the hay crop depends entirely upon live stock, and in Nevada large numbers of both cattle and sheep were fed along the valley of the Humboldt.

In the corn belts of Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri cattle and sheep from the western ranges furnish the medium through which the crop is marketed. In fact, the agricultural prosperity of the entire western commonwealth depends largely upon stock feeding.

As new areas are reclaimed and brought under cultivation by the Government through the building of storage reservoirs under the irrigation act, the proper care of grazing lands to be used in connection with the cultivated lands becomes a matter of great importance.

In hundreds of places remote from transportation farming is only made profitable through raising live stock to consume the products of the farm. Cattle and sheep which are pastured in the mountains during the summer are driven to the fields in the fall after the crops have been harvested and there fed during the winter. In addition to the regular feeding, much rough forage and stubble pasture is utilized which would otherwise be wasted.

Many of the stockmen have qualified their answers by saying "to a great extent," "to a small extent," or "the sale of hay only." If these are added to the number of those simply saying "yes," the total represents fully three-fourths of those heard from, and indicates the general importance of this question.

METHODS FOR CONTROL AND IMPROVEMENT.

Regarding the most practical method for the control and improvement of public grazing lands, it is generally believed that this can be best accomplished by giving the stockmen control of the respective ranges they are now using, as nearly as possible, and protecting them in its use by such regulations as are found necessary.

The opinion as to whether this can be done best by the establishment of districts to be used jointly by a large number of stockmen under a permit or license system or by the granting of permits or leases for individual pastures is governed very largely by the natural range conditions of the particular section of the country in which the stockman resides or is pasturing his stock.

Individual pastures are favored wherever the conditions are such that the range is well watered naturally or that water can be developed by wells and windmills, the altitude and climate such that stock can be ranged the year round, the summer ranges uniform and adjoining or in the immediate vicinity of cultivated lands used for raising winter feed, or, in fact, wherever it is considered practicable to divide the range into individual pastures. It is believed that the most satisfactory results and greatest improvement will be obtained by individual effort. Whenever a stockman is assured that he will have the exclusive use of a particular area, he at once has an interest in its welfare. He knows that he will get the benefit of whatever

improvement he makes. He can take better care of his stock, reduce his losses from death and straying, improve the grade of his stock by better breeding, and in every way manage his business on a more practical and safer plan.

Community divisions are favored where the natural conditions are such that it is not considered practicable to divide the range into individual pastures. Either the summer range is such that it must be used jointly, the stock gradually working up the mountain slopes in the spring as the snow disappears, grazing on the higher portions during the middle of the summer, and working back down again in the fall after summer rains have produced a new crop of forage on the lower slopes, or the summer and winter ranges are located a long distance apart, sometimes requiring stock to be trailed for 200 or 300 miles from one to the other, and the winter ranges are often of such character that it is impossible to foretell just what portion can be used on account of uncertainty of feed and water.

In Colorado there is a marked division and difference between the eastern part of the State and what is known as the western slope. East of a line drawn north and south across the State, running through the city of Pueblo, the conditions on the greater portion of the range are favorable for individual pastures, and most of the stockmen express themselves in favor of such division; while in the western portion of the State the summer ranges are of such character that they are best utilized by a large number of different owners pasturing their stock on a certain division jointly, and consequently the opinion is in opposition to individual pastures and in favor of community divisions.

In Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma the conditions are usually favorable for individual pastures, and the expression of opinion in their favor is almost unanimous. In Idaho and Utah the conditions are almost the opposite, most of the pasture lands being either strictly summer or winter ranges and of such character as to require their joint use, and consequently the plan favored by most stockmen of these States is that of grazing districts or community divisions. In Arizona, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, and South Dakota many different classes of range exist, and opinions consequently differ as to the best method of control.

It is very evident that each district must be handled in accordance with the existing conditions, and that there is danger in the enforcement of regulations not suited to such conditions.

Limiting the grazing season is one of the methods advised for the improvement of the pasture lands, and is a matter of importance in connection with the proper management of grazing. The best use of the land is always secured when stock are not allowed to graze thereon until the feed has sufficiently matured, and taken off as soon as the forage crop has been harvested. Good results have been obtained on the forest reserves through limiting the grazing season, and great improvement has been made in the condition of lands held under private ownership. This can not be applied on the public grazing lands, however, until they have been placed under some system of control, such as the establishment of reserves, grazing districts, or the granting of permits for the exclusive use of certain portions of the land.

The development of water as a means of range improvement is mentioned in all of the States. There seems to be a general demand for legislation which will encourage the building of reservoirs and the digging of wells for stock-watering purposes. The present law, which requires that such improvements on public land must be left open for public use, is unsatisfactory and does not secure the results desired. It is not expected that the Government will develop water for stock-watering purposes at its own expense and furnish it free to stockmen, although it might be good public policy for experimental work along this line to be done on some of the arid lands, especially in boring for artesian water; but what is needed is a plan of some kind which will give the stockman a means of getting a reasonable return for money spent in such improvement by having some degree of protection in the use of adjoining grazing lands.

Reseeding the ranges is advocated by many as a means of restoring the grasses in sections where it has been destroyed. On some few limited areas this has been done quite successfully, usually the most favorable places, such as mountain meadows or portions of the range which could be inclosed by fence, having been selected. The expense and lack of range control, however, have prevented any very extensive improvement of the pasture lands by sowing new seeds.

The Government is doing valuable work at the various agricultural experiment stations throughout the West in making investigations along this line and ascertaining the adaptability of certain grasses and forage plants to the soils and climatic conditions of the different ranges. It is the proper function of the Government to do the experimental work and publish bulletins giving the public full information of the results of such experiments, and advice regarding the application of any knowledge thus obtained, but it seems proper that those who will receive individual benefit from the use of the land should be the ones to apply this knowledge and do the actual work of reseeding. Therefore it would appear that it only remains to provide such means as are necessary to encourage the more extensive application of this system of range improvement by the stockmen.

Irrigation and cultivation is the most important factor to be considered in improving the condition of the range and increasing its carrying capacity. One acre of irrigated alfalfa will produce as much forage as 20 to 30 acres of ordinary grass land under fence or double that amount of uninclosed western free range. Every acre of land which can be brought under cultivation by irrigation is as good as 25 acres of fenced grazing land or 50 acres of free range.

The evolution of the western range from overgrazed grass land to cultivated land is brought about largely in the following manner: First, a portion of the range is inclosed by fence, and with this protection and proper use the grass immediately improves. The stockman prospects around for water, cleans out and improves the flow of springs, and finds places where water can be had by digging wells. Having succeeded in getting his pastures sufficiently watered for grazing purposes, he then gives his attention to seeing what can be done in the way of raising winter feed. Portions of the best land are set aside for cutting wild hay; experiments are made in raising crops of sorghum, Kafir corn, and other forage which can be grown without irrigation; and these efforts, often meeting with success, are followed by trying different varieties of small grain. Wherever

there is sufficient water for irrigation, the land is usually seeded with alfalfa, and immediately furnishes an increased amount of feed, as before stated. The result is that it is soon found that the carrying capacity of the area has been doubled, the quality of the stock improved, and the bank account of the stockman gradually increased.

This attracts the attention of others, and soon new divisions of the range are made. Settlers are attracted by the success of stockmen in raising winter feed, and try more varied farming. Thus the country gradually changes to a more thickly settled and prosperous condition.

There is no doubt but that by the continued increase in the area of irrigated and cultivated land, and by an improvement in the management of the pasture lands, the live-stock industry of the West will continue to prosper and hold its place among the important industries of the country.

Homesteads of 640 acres are advocated by many of the stockmen of South Dakota and a few on the ranges of eastern Wyoming and eastern Colorado. The usual claim made is that 160 acres of land of such character as that which is now vacant in these localities is not sufficient to afford a settler the means of making a living for his family, and that the amount should therefore be increased. This opinion has been formed largely by the action of the law known as the "Kinkaid act," which applies to the neighboring State of Nebraska. Investigations of the actual results of the application of this law will furnish such information as is necessary to decide whether or not this has been a good thing for the country.

It seems to follow that if this policy is adopted it will only be a short time until all the land of such class as will afford a living on 640 acres will be exhausted, and there will then be a demand for four-section homesteads of 2,560 acres; and following along this line it would be necessary ultimately to give 25,000 acres of much of the arid grazing land of the southwest.

In view of the unknown possibilities of future agricultural development, it would appear to be better public policy to retain the title to the lands, and only grant their temporary possession for use in pasturing live stock.

To sell the grazing lands to the stockmen is a method advocated by many, the idea being that the lands should be classified and that the portion not now valuable for cultivation or which can not be reclaimed by irrigation should be graded and sold for grazing purposes at an appraised valuation. It is claimed that by this method the desired improvement in the condition of the lands would be secured, and at the same time the land would be producing a revenue by taxation. There is no doubt that this would be advantageous to the stockmen who secured the land, and that its condition would be improved and its carrying capacity increased; but this method is open to the same objection before given, the unknown possibilities of its future agricultural value.

"LET US ALONE!"

There is an expression of opinion from some sections that range matters will adjust themselves by the natural changes brought about in the gradual settlement of the country, and that it is unsafe for the

Government to undertake to regulate the use of the vacant public lands. It is claimed by many that they can not afford to pay anything for the use of the lands, and that the collection of a grazing fee would mean bankruptcy to them. It is feared that under any system of control the large owners and corporations would secure a monopoly in the use of the pasture land, and the small owners would be shut out. It is claimed that young men starting in the business of stock raising would have no opportunity to build up under a permit or lease system. It is feared that the stockman would suffer from the political influences which would be brought into the question, and from the action of dishonest officials; and it is feared that in the inauguration of any system of control it will be found that many sections of the range are overstocked, and that there will not be sufficient range to go around, and consequently someone will have to be denied the grazing privilege, and there is great uncertainty as to just who will be able to continue in the business and who will be forced to retire.

In some sections the range controversies have about all been fought out, and mutual agreements now exist among the occupants of the range regarding all matters pertaining to its use. It is thought that Government control would upset this condition and cause endless trouble in the readjustment of affairs. Although range conditions are not entirely satisfactory, it is thought best to continue under the present system and laws rather than to take any chances on the result of the application of new methods; and consequently stockmen who are of this opinion say "Let us alone!" It will be seen by reference to the table, however, that only 64 out of 1,400 have expressed themselves as being of this opinion.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE RANGES.

In answer to the question as to whether or not Government control of the ranges under reasonable regulations made to meet local conditions, and providing for a proper classification of the lands is favored, of the 1,400 stockmen heard from, 1,090 have expressed themselves in the affirmative and 183 in the negative, 127 having avoided answering the question. This appears to be very conclusive evidence that the large majority of stockmen consider the present condition unsatisfactory, and desire the enactment of some form of legislation which will place the ranges under better control and encourage their improvement.

This expression of opinion does not seem to be in any way local, but is in about the same proportion from all of the different States and Territories. It is modified in some States by the large amount of grazing land now in private holdings, such as private land grants, railroad land grants, etc., and in South Dakota by the desire for 640-acre homesteads; but where the major portion of the range is vacant land, or what is termed free range, the sentiment appears to be very strongly in favor of Government control.

In the travels of the writer over the western range country during the past season in connection with the work of securing data for the preparation of the map showing certain classes of grazing lands, which is also presented to the Commission for its information, endeavor was made to meet and talk with as many stockmen as possible at all of the different points visited, getting their views regarding

all matters pertaining to the use of the public lands for grazing, and their opinions as to what was needed to improve the condition and insure the permanent utility of the lands.

Fully four-fifths of the men thus interviewed expressed themselves in favor of some form of Government control, either by the creation of grazing districts or the leasing of tracts to individuals, and all wished this done in a way which would not retard the development of the country and would allow the settlement of agricultural lands. The sentiment among stockmen seems to be rapidly changing in this regard, and many who formerly opposed any form of control or leasing are now in favor of such action, provided the change is wrought about gradually and with care to avoid any unnecessary disturbance of present range divisions and methods of use.

HOMESTEAD SETTLEMENT IN GRAZING DISTRICTS.

It is almost the unanimous opinion of stockmen that in the adoption of any new system of management for the public grazing lands, ample provision should be made for the gradual settlement of the country by actual home seekers.

Many think that entries should continue to be made under the existing laws, but that the law should be more rigidly enforced and every precaution taken to insure the faithful performance of all of the requirements of the act under which entry is made.

It is thought by many that an inspection of all claims by a Government official would be the most practical method of protecting the stockmen against entries by bounty jumpers or for the purpose of speculation, and that this would also prevent securing title to land without complying with the provisions of the law.

Others believe that it would be best to allow entry under the homestead act only. While this would apparently insure that the land would be taken by bona fide settlers only, at the same time it would restrict the entries to those having a homestead right, and would be likely to retard settlement somewhat.

Another opinion expressed by many is that the class of entry is of minor consequence, but that the important point is to require that a certain portion of each claim shall be actually cultivated. It is argued that if this were done it would defeat the larger portion of fraudulent entries and insure the actual settlement of the land.

Another method proposed is that the Government should require anyone making an entry within a grazing district to fence their lands. In States where the local laws do not require lands under cultivation to be fenced, and stock trespassing thereon are liable to suit for damage, if the settler is not required to fence his land the stockman must either herd his stock, or build a fence around the cultivated land at his own expense. In districts where the land is almost entirely grazing, this seems to be unfair to the stockman, and he believes that in allowing settlement within a grazing district the Government should include among the improvements required upon the land and that it should be fenced within a certain time after entry.

Another plan proposed is that the lands be classified, and in the granting of grazing permits all lands classed as agricultural be excepted from the area for which a permit is given, and left open to entry by settlers, but that no entry be allowed on lands other than those specified during the term of permit.

The most extreme view is that expressed by a few who favor an absolute lease of the land, and that no entry of any kind be allowed during the term of the lease.

It is the opinion of the writer that the first step in the inauguration of a new system of management for the public grazing lands should be to classify the lands. Those which are likely to be in demand or are suited for agriculture should be so classified and should remain open to entry.

Those which under present conditions are only suitable for grazing should be so classified, and entry or settlement should only be allowed under such conditions as offer a reasonable assurance of the successful establishment of a home. New men engaging in the stock business should be allowed the use of enough land to support a home, the development of ranches suited to the support of a single family being the condition desired for the best use of the public grazing lands. When a district is fully occupied by such ranchmen, no further division of range should be made or new entries approved.

All lands should be reclassified whenever changes in conditions warrant such action.

Before a patent is issued for any unperfected entry within a grazing district an inspection should be made, under direction of the supervisor, to ascertain whether or not all of the provisions of the law have been complied with, and whenever it appears that an entry has been made for purposes other than those contemplated in the law, patent should be refused and the entry canceled.

MAP OF THE GRAZING LANDS.

The map presented with this report has been prepared for the purpose of showing the general location and area of some of the different classes of grazing lands in the western portion of the United States, more particularly in reference to the possibility of their use at different seasons of the year and under certain conditions.

The data compiled is from personal observations made during an experience of seventeen years (1884 to 1901) in the live-stock business, raising cattle, horses, and sheep on the free range, in the Territory of Arizona; from information gained in the examination of proposed forest reserves in the States of Utah and California during 1902 and 1903; from information furnished by members of the Bureau of Forestry, who have been engaged in field work in the other Western States; from maps and reports of the United States Geological Survey, and from information furnished by stockmen who are actually using the different ranges.

The dividing lines between the different classes of range are only roughly drawn, and are not from an actual survey; but they are approximately correct and give a good general idea of the proportion of each class of land in the different States and Territories.

The areas of cultivated land shown represent the location of important agricultural districts or comparatively large bodies of cultivated land. On account of lack of time or means of securing the necessary data, no attempt has been made to show the location of the small cultivated areas which are scattered throughout many grazing sec-

ons, and in referring to this map it must be remembered, therefore, that there are thousands of small farms scattered over the entire country which in area would each make only a little speck on the map and which, on this account and for the reason before stated, have been omitted.

The most important feature of this map is the information given regarding the proportionate amount of grazing land in each State or Territory which can be used during the entire year and that which can only be used either during the summer or winter.

The relation between summer and winter ranges and cultivated land is very close and must be carefully considered in the inauguration of any system of regulation in the use of the public grazing lands.

The summer ranges are located in the mountainous portions of the country, which are usually covered with heavy snow during the winter and can only be used for pasturing in the summer season. The length of this season of course varies greatly in different localities. Some of the mountain pasture lands in Arizona and New Mexico can be used from April 1 to November 30, while in the higher portions of the mountains of northern California, Oregon, Colorado, and other Northwestern States the pasturing season is limited from June to October 15, so that of necessity pasture must be provided elsewhere during the remainder of the year.

The winter ranges are on the lands of lower altitude where the winter storms are less severe, and often in sections of the country which are very poorly watered and can only be used when there is snow on the ground or while there is water in tanks and lakes which are filled by the winter snow and rain.

In the early part of the summer, when the water and feed dry up, the stock must be taken to the better-watered ranges, which are often only found in the mountains. The use of one class of range is therefore very largely dependent upon the use of the other.

In some localities the area classified as summer range includes portions of high, barren mountains, which are of little or no value for grazing, and also areas of heavily timbered land on which there is practically no forage crop, but within these areas are often little parks or meadows which are utilized for summer pasture, and the classification in such cases therefore means that all of the grazing lands within the area are of the class designated.

The year-long ranges are those portions which have a permanent water supply, either springs, running streams, or lakes, or on which water has been developed by digging wells, and which are located at an altitude where the climate is such that the winter storms are not so severe as to endanger heavy losses in ordinary seasons.

On the ranges of Montana, Wyoming, and the Dakotas it has been found by the experience of the past that localities in which stock could usually be wintered with only a nominal loss in number would occasionally be visited by an extremely long and severe winter which could cause very heavy losses of stock. The stockmen in one bad winter would lose the profits of several good seasons. Consequently in the States mentioned an effort is made to provide feed to be used during severe winter storms, and stockmen do not feel that they are safe without it; but in case of a mild winter a large portion of the stock are allowed to remain on the open range. The area classed as year-long range in these States is therefore subject to this modifica-

tion, being used during the entire year except in case of severe winter storms.

Year-long ranges are often used as summer ranges in connection with strictly winter ranges, or as winter range in connection with strictly summer range; more commonly as the latter than the former, however, as the area of strictly summer range usually exceeds the area of strictly winter range.

In some of the States there is an area along the lower slopes of the mountains which is called spring and fall range, being used in the early part of the season before stock are driven to the summer ranges, and late in the season just before they are gathered and put in the winter pastures. This class of land as a rule is almost the same in character as the year-long range, and in making this map has been classed as such.

The utilization of the products of cultivated lands in feeding live stock is mostly confined to fattening stock for market and to winter feeding, although in some localities stock which are wintered on the public domain are fed during the summer time. The farmer, however, can get along better without the use of adjoining winter range than he can without the use of the summer range, because of the simple fact that it is during the summer that his cultivated land produces its crop, and during this season he must find other pasture for his stock.

The improvement of the range and extension of the grazing area through development of water by digging wells and erecting wind-mills has been mostly in the Southwest, where the climatic conditions have been such as to make such improvement necessary for the utilization of certain sections of the range. In the Northwest and on the Pacific coast the annual rainfall is sufficient to insure an abundant supply of water on most of the ranges, and consequently extensive development of water has been unnecessary.

Settlement has been an important factor in causing this class of range improvement to be made, and it is interesting to note that as settlers on agricultural or semi-agricultural lands have gradually worked westward over the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma the line of extensive development of water by wells and wind-mills has been gradually pushed along in advance. The stockman has been the forerunner of the agricultural settler, and by his enterprise in range improvement has done much to point out the way for the establishment of successful homes.

A PLAN FOR THE CONTROL AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC GRAZING LANDS.

That there is a very large amount of land throughout the West which under present conditions is not suitable for cultivation or located so that it can be reclaimed by irrigation nor valuable for its timber or mineral, but which is only useful for pasturing live stock seems to be an established fact.

The area of this class of land is roughly estimated at 400,000,000 acres. With the information available it is not possible to figure the acreage accurately, but this figure will give an approximate idea of the public interest to be considered.

Having this extensive area which under present conditions is only valuable for grazing, the question of importance is, "Are these lands now being used in the best way possible for the continued development and prosperity of the country and under a system by which they will continue to be valuable for grazing purposes, or are they being used under a system which is detrimental to the best interests of the people and by which the only present value of the lands is being gradually destroyed?"

If the facts appear to establish beyond a doubt that the lands have not been used to the best advantage, and that their present condition is unsatisfactory to the people, and that the adoption of a new system of management would improve the grazing value of the land and insure a better and more permanent use of the same, then it would appear good public policy for Congress to enact such laws as are necessary to bring about the desired results.

The evidence herewith presented shows very clearly that in the opinion of the stockmen who have answered the circular sent out by the Commission on the Public Lands, the grazing value of the lands has been greatly diminished and that the decrease in carrying capacity has been very largely due to overstocking and the manner in which the stock has been handled. The answers also show that the large majority are dissatisfied with the present condition of affairs and favor some system of Government control which will properly restrict the use of the public grazing lands and encourage their improvement.

In the consideration of this question in the past the argument presented has usually been in favor of or in opposition to legislation which proposed to immediately apply some definite plan to all of the grazing lands, and such action has been opposed because of the fear that the regulations would not be fitted to the varying conditions of different localities. In sections of the country where the proposed plan fitted the conditions the people would favor the passage of the law, and in all sections where it did not meet the local needs the plan was strongly opposed.

Believing that the solution of this question lies in the gradual application of a system of control to different sections of the country in the public interest warrants such action and as the Government is prepared to assume such control, and also that the system of management to be applied to each district should be decided upon only after a full investigation of its needs and demands has been made, the following plan has been prepared and is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Commission:

1. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall examine and classify the public grazing lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.
2. That the President may by proclamation set apart any portion of the public lands in said States and Territories as grazing districts, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall have charge of the administration of said grazing districts.
3. That each grazing district shall be divided into such divisions as the best interests of the public demand, each division to be classified and its grazing value appraised.

Lands classified as agricultural shall be occupied for grazing purposes under annual or season permits only, and shall be subject to entry at any time.

Lands classified as grazing shall be occupied under permits with a tenure of not more than ten years, and no entry or settlement shall be allowed until after an inspection of the land applied for and approval of such entry or settlement by the Secretary of Agriculture.

All lands shall be subject to reclassification at the termination of any permit period.

4. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall appoint a supervisor for each grazing district, who shall be a practical stockman, and a qualified elector of the State, and such assistants, clerks, and inspectors as the efficient care of the district demands; allot grazing permits in the manner which he deems most equitable in each district division, and define the privileges granted thereunder; determine and charge a grazing fee for each permit; build and repair roads and trails and make other necessary improvements; decide all questions arising from the application of the law in connection with the granting of grazing privileges; and make rules and regulations for the administration of the provisions of the law.

5. That when any grazing district has been established, the Secretary of Agriculture shall fix a date not less than one year from the establishment of the district, and after such date it shall be unlawful to pasture any class of live stock thereupon without a grazing permit. Violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than one year, in the discretion of the court.

6. That the sum of \$500,000 be appropriated as a permanent fund to carry out the provisions of this act. All money collected for grazing fees under this law shall be used as follows: First, said appropriation fund shall be reimbursed for money expended from it in the classification, appraisal, administration, and improvement of the respective districts; second, after having made such reimbursement, then after paying the administration expenses of any district for each year the remainder of all money collected shall be expended for educational purposes or public improvements in the State in which the district is located in such manner as Congress may provide.

7. That nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit any person from entering upon such grazing districts for all proper and lawful purposes, including that of prospecting, locating, and developing the mineral resources thereof: *Provided*, That such persons comply with the rules and regulations of such grazing districts. And any mineral lands which have been or which may be shown to be such and subject to entry under existing mining laws of the United States and the rules and regulations applying thereto, shall continue to be subject to such location and entry.

8. That the President shall be authorized at any time to modify any Executive order that has been or may be made establishing any grazing district, and by such modification may reduce the area or change the boundary lines of such district, or may vacate altogether any order creating such district.

CIRCULAR TO STOCKMEN.

The following list of questions has been prepared by the Commission on the Public Lands for the purpose of securing reliable information concerning the live-stock ranges of the West:

Please answer briefly, stating what, in your opinion, appear to be the most important facts. If the space allowed is not sufficient, use a separate sheet and write the number of the question at the beginning of your answer.

1. What is the general location of the range upon which you are grazing live stock? _____

2. Which of the following classes of stock are you raising: Cattle, horses, sheep, goats? _____

3. How does the grass and other stock feed on your range at the present time compare with former years? _____

4. What important changes in range conditions and the live-stock industry have taken place in your neighborhood during the past twenty years? _____

5. (a) Has the carrying capacity of the ranges increased or diminished? _____

(b) If it has increased, what has been the cause of such change? _____

(c) If it has diminished, to what extent has this been due to overstocking or to the manner in which the stock has been handled? _____

(d) To what extent to climatic changes? _____

(e) To what extent to local legislation? _____

6. (a) Is the public range now under better control than during former years? _____

(b) If so, to what extent has this been brought about by securing title to or control of the water and portions of the range? _____

(c) To what extent by mutual agreements among the stockmen regarding the use of the ranges? _____

(d) To what extent by any other method? _____

7. (a) To what extent has the use of the range been improved or extended by the development of water through digging wells, building reservoirs, or otherwise? _____

(b) To what extent could the carrying capacity of the range be increased by such methods? _____

8. (a) Would it be practicable to divide the public ranges of your neighborhood into individual pastures? _____

(b) If not, could the range be divided into districts to be used jointly by a certain number of stockmen? _____

(c) Could the ranges be divided between sheep owners and cattlemen without serious injury to either interest? _____

9. (a) To what extent does the summer or mountain range control the use of the winter range? _____

(b) Do your summer and winter ranges adjoin or are they located at a long distance apart? _____

10. (a) Is there any serious controversy regarding the use of the public range, such as between owners of cattle and sheep, large owners and small owners, etc.? _____

(b) What would you suggest as the most practical way of settling such matters? _____

11. Does the sale of farm products in your locality depend upon live stock which are ranged upon the public domain during a portion of the year? _____

12. What proportion of the vacant public land in your neighborhood is of such character that by the development of irrigation or otherwise it is likely to be settled by actual homeseekers? _____

13. What, in your opinion, is the most practical method for the proper control and permanent improvement of the public-grazing lands? _____

14. Do you favor Government control of the ranges under reasonable regulations, made to meet local conditions, and providing for a proper classification of the grazing lands? _____

15. What plan would you suggest which would permit bona-fide homestead settlements on agricultural lands within a grazing district, but would at the same time protect the stockmen against bounty jumpers or claim locators whose object would be speculation? _____

Name, _____,

Post-office, _____,

County, _____, State, _____.

A REPORT ON SYSTEMS OF LEASING LARGE AREAS OF GRAZING LAND,

Together with an Outline of a Proposed System for the Regulation of Grazing
on the Public Lands of the United States.

By FREDERICK V. COVILLE,

Botanist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

INTRODUCTION.

At the request of the Commission on the Public Lands, the writer was assigned, on January 6, 1904, to the task of preparing a report which would indicate whether by some new system of management the stock-carrying capacity of the public grazing lands could be increased and at the same time homestead settlement be stimulated. For this purpose an examination was made in May, June, and July, 1904, of the system of granting leases operated by the State of Texas, and the system of grazing permits followed by the United States Office of Indian Affairs on the San Carlos and White Mountain Indian reservations in Arizona. In August and September the examination was extended to the grazing-lease system of the State of Wyoming and that followed by the Northern Pacific Railway in connection with the arid lands of that railroad in the State of Washington. An account of these systems, so far as they seem useful in relation to the present inquiry, is given in the accompanying report. The detailed attention paid to the historical side of the Texas land system is due to the special interest of the subject and the fact that no historical account of that system has hitherto been published. It was in Texas that a method was first worked out by which to break away from the free-range system, which has proved so unsatisfactory and expensive a means of harvesting the wild forage crop of the arid region.

The writer desires to express his special obligation for assistance courteously extended to him by George P. Garrison, professor of history, and Phineas L. Windsor, librarian, of the University of Texas; John J. Terrell, commissioner of the general land office of Texas; Thomas T. Tynan, superintendent of public instruction and register of the State land board of Wyoming; and Thomas Cooper, land commissioner, and G. H. Plummer, general sales agent, of the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

THE TEXAS SYSTEM OF LEASING PUBLIC LANDS.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PUBLIC LANDS OF TEXAS.

EARLY AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT OF TEXAS.

The first effective agricultural settlement in Texas began in 1821. The treaty signed February 22, 1819, between Spain and the United States fixed the boundary between the two nations and made it possible for the former country, of which Texas was then a part, to give sound land titles in that territory. In December, 1820, Moses Austin, a citizen of the United States, applied to the Spanish governor of Texas for permission to bring in 300 families of settlers. Permission was granted in January, 1821. Upon the death of Moses Austin a few months afterwards Stephen F. Austin, his son, was recognized in his place. In December, 1821, Austin's first emigrants from the United States arrived in Texas, on the Brazos River.

Meanwhile Mexico had declared herself independent of Spain, and on January 4, 1823, the imperial colonization law of Mexico was signed by the Emperor, Iturbide. On February 18 of the same year Austin's grant was confirmed in accordance with this law. In March, 1823, Iturbide was overthrown, and on April 8 the imperial law was suspended. On April 11, 1823, Austin's grant was referred to the supreme executive of the Republic of Mexico, and on April 14 was confirmed. On August 18, 1824, the national colonization law of Mexico was decreed, the chief feature of which was to delegate to the several States the enactment in detail of colonization laws. The joint State of Coahuila and Texas, on March 18, 1825, enacted such a law.

Under the Mexican national law of 1824 and the State law of 1825 the terms of which were in general similar to those of Austin's first contract, additional agreements were made with Austin and other contractors, or *empresarios*, as they were called, and under this *empresario* system of colonization the agricultural settlement of Texas progressed rapidly, from the Sabine to the Nueces rivers.

On March 2, 1836, Texas declared herself a republic independent of Mexico.

STANDARD OF LAND MEASUREMENTS.

In his original plan for distribution of lands to his new settlers, presented to the Mexican governor of Texas, Stephen F. Austin proposed to give each head of a family and each single man over age a section (640 acres) of land, 320 acres additional for his wife, 160 additional for each child, and 80 additional for each slave. For some reason which does not appear from the published documents, but which is believed to have been the suspicion attached by the Mexican Government to the introduction of a new system, Austin's plan was rejected, and the imperial decree of February 18, 1823, declared that "Subject to the regulations of the Government, agreeably to the law on that point, there shall be granted to each head of a family, one labor or one league, agreeably to the occupation which he may profess," and further, "that to the colonist who besides farming also dedicates himself to the raising of stock, there may be granted a league and a labor." Under the law to which reference was made the unit of measurement was a vara (about 33½ inches); a square of land measuring 1,000 varas on a side was a labor^a (about 177 acres);

^a Accented on the second syllable.

5,000 varas constituted a league, and an area of land 1 league square was a sitio (about 4,428 acres), which in Texas was more commonly designated a square league, or simply a league. Most of the new colonists took up a labor of land on the basis of farming, and an additional league of land on the basis of stock raising, so that each instead of receiving the 640 acres originally promised by Austin, received about 4,600 acres.

The Mexican league thus became the unit for surveying land in Texas, and it was not until 1835 that the American sectional system began to be substituted. Under an ordinance and decree, passed by the provisional government of Texas, December 5, 1835, and construed by a joint resolution of the legislature of the Republic of Texas enacted November 24, 1836, a section, or mile square, or 640 acres of land, was granted to each volunteer in the Texas army.

From this beginning the sectional system came more and more into use and is now applied to most of the lands of the State. The grants of university and school lands, made in 1839, were in leagues, but most of these lands when surveyed were laid out in quarter-mile squares. To this day, however, the surveyor's mile in Texas consists not of a certain number of links or feet, but of 1,900 varas.

TEXAN JURISDICTION OVER LANDS IN TEXAS.

In the treaty of annexation, April 12, 1844, the public lands of Texas were ceded to the United States, in the following terms:

ARTICLE I. The Republic of Texas, acting in conformity with the wishes of the people and every department of its Government, cedes to the United States all its territories, to be held by them in full property and sovereignty, and to be annexed to the said United States as one of their Territories, subject to the same constitutional provisions with their other Territories. This cession includes all public lots and squares, vacant lands, mines, minerals, salt lakes and springs, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy-yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and accouterments, archives and public documents, public funds, debts, taxes and dues unpaid at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

* * * * *

ART. IV. The public lands hereby ceded shall be subject to the laws regulating public lands in the other Territories of the United States, as far as they may be applicable, subject, however, to such alterations and changes as Congress may from time to time think proper to make. It is understood between the parties that if, in consequence of the mode in which lands have been surveyed in Texas, or from previous grants or locations, the sixteenth section can not be applied to the purpose of education, Congress shall make equal provision by grant of land elsewhere. And it is also further understood that hereafter the books, papers, and documents of the general land office of Texas shall be deposited and kept at such place in Texas as the Congress of the United States shall direct.

ART. V. * * * For the payment of the remainder of the debts and liabilities of Texas, which, together with the amount already specified, shall not exceed ten millions of dollars, the public lands herein ceded, and the nett revenue from the same, are hereby pledged.^a

This treaty of annexation failed of ratification by the Senate of the United States, a circumstance which affected the whole subsequent course of public land operations in Texas, and without which the great experiment of entrusting to a new State the ownership and management of the public lands within its boundaries would never have been tried.

^a S. Doc. No. 341, 28th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 10-11.

The actual annexation of Texas took place under a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved March 1, 1845, and a joint resolution of the Congress of the Republic of Texas, approved June 1, 1845, the latter giving the consent of the existing Texan government to the annexation of Texas to the United States. Under these resolutions the whole land policy was reversed and Texas, admitted as a State, retained her public lands and assumed her public debt. The provisions regarding these lands, identical in both resolutions, are as follows:

Said State, when admitted into the Union, * * * shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas, and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government of the United States.^a

The Republic of Texas claimed sovereignty over a territory additional to the present limits of the State, including about 65,000 square miles of the present territory of New Mexico, 19,000 square miles of Colorado, 7,700 square miles of Kansas, 4,060 square miles of Wyoming, and 5,600 square miles of Oklahoma. The Texas claim to this area of about 101,360 square miles was relinquished to the United States in 1850, in accordance with an act of the Congress of the United States approved September 9 and an act of the State of Texas approved November 25 in the same year.^b The United States paid to Texas, in consideration of the relinquishment of this claim, \$10,000,000, out of which sum Texas paid her public debt, including those obligations for which the duties on imports of the Republic of Texas had formerly been pledged.

On March 16, 1896, the claim of Texas to an area of 3,840 square miles, known as Greer County, was adjusted by the United States Supreme Court in favor of the United States.^c

The present area of the State of Texas is computed at 170,926,080 acres.^d

CLASSES OF PUBLIC LANDS IN TEXAS.

In addition to her continued policy of selling lands to settlers, Texas has made grants from time to time for the encouragement of internal improvements, chiefly railroads. The total amount of land surveyed and returned to the land office for patent under these grants was 35,768,718 acres, but by reason of conflicts in the surveys, the recovery of land through civil procedure by the State, and various other causes, the amount of land actually received by the railroads or their assigns was reduced to 24,454,713 acres.^e

By an act approved February 20, 1879, 3,050,000 acres of land was granted for the construction of a State capitol.^f

In addition to these grants the State has made other grants of land the income from which is retained for public use. Of these latter

^a Sayles, *Constitutions of Texas*, ed. 3, pp. 177-178. 1888.

^b General and Special Laws of the State of Texas, vol. 3, pt. 4, chap. 2, pp. 4-5. 1850.

^c U. S. Reports, vol. 162, pp. 1-91.

^d Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, State of Texas, 1898-1900, p. 14.

^e Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, State of Texas, 1898-1900, pp. 33-34.

^f General Laws of the State of Texas, 1879, chap. 13, pp. 9-11.

grants there are four classes—public school lands, university lands, asylum lands, and county school lands.

The public lands of the State became exhausted in 1890, when all the remaining vacant lands were granted to the public school fund. The so-called public lands of Texas are now not public in the sense that they may be devoted by the State to any use whatever, but they are held in trust, as it were, by the State for certain statutory purposes, educational and eleemosynary. As will be explained later, only the public school lands and the asylum lands are managed by the State, the management of the university lands and the county school lands having been intrusted by the State to the university and the counties, respectively.

COUNTY SCHOOL LANDS.

By an act of the Republic of Texas, approved January 26, 1839: "appropriating certain lands for the establishment of a general system of education," 3 leagues of vacant lands in each county, or, in default of sufficient land in the county, anywhere on the vacant lands of the Republic, were set apart "for the purpose of establishing a primary school or academy in said county." In the following year, by an act approved February 5, 1840,^a another league of land was added for each county.

The lands thus voted to the use of each county are the property of the county, are sold or leased by the commissioner's court of the county, and the revenues are devoted to county school purposes. Under existing statute the management of these lands has passed out of the hands of the State authorities, and their further consideration may be dismissed.

The total county school lands were 2,208,611 acres,^d and the amount remaining unsold August 31, 1902, was 1,247,920 acres.^e

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

The setting aside of lands for university purposes as a special branch of educational activity began with an act of the Republic of Texas, approved January 26, 1839, appropriating certain lands for the establishment of a general system of education. Section 4 of this act is as follows:

Be it further enacted, That the President of the Republic be, and he is hereby authorized and required to appoint a surveyor and have surveyed on and from any of the vacant lands of this Republic, fifty leagues of land; which is to be set apart and is hereby appropriated for the establishment and endowment of two colleges or universities, hereafter to be created; and that the President is hereby authorized to draw upon the treasury of this Republic for such sum or sums of money as may be necessary for defraying the expenses to be incurred by locating and surveying said lands.^f

A resurvey of these lands was authorized and the method of sale prescribed in an act of the State of Texas, approved August 30, 1856.^g

^a Laws of the Republic of Texas, 1839, pp. 134-136.

^b Laws of the Republic of Texas, 1839-1840, pp. 146-148.

^c Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, 1895, articles 4270-4271, p. 852.

^d Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, State of Texas, 1898-1900, p. 15.

^e Thirteenth Biennial Report of the [Texas] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, p. 384. 1903.

^f Laws of the Republic of Texas, 1839, p. 135.

^g General Laws of the Sixth Legislature of the State of Texas, 1856, chap. 144, pp. 71-74.

Two years later was passed an act, approved February 11, 1858, to establish the University of Texas.^a In section 2 of this act there was appropriated to the university one-tenth of the alternate sections of land reserved by the State out of the grants made to railroads and similar corporations. These lands, situated chiefly in eastern Texas, subsequently became very valuable, and would have constituted an enormous endowment to the university, but the civil war of 1861-1865 postponed the actual establishment of that institution, and when the project was again taken up, in the Texas constitution of 1876, the land appropriation of 1858 was repealed.^b This action seems to have been taken because the lands under the values they had acquired would have created an endowment so large as to appear incompatible with the other educational and financial obligations of the State.

The constitution of 1876 did, however, appropriate 1,000,000 acres of land to the University of Texas in the following terms:

In addition to the lands heretofore granted to the University of Texas, there is hereby set apart and appropriated, for the endowment, maintenance, and support of said university and its branches, one million acres of the unappropriated public domain of the State, to be designated and surveyed as may be provided by law: and said lands shall be sold under the same regulations, and the proceeds invested in the same manner as is provided for the sale and investment of the permanent university fund; and the legislature shall not have power to grant any relief to the purchasers of said lands.^c

Another appropriation of 1,000,000 acres of land for the university was made in an act approved April 10, 1883, section 1 of which reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Texas, That after the payment of the amounts due from the State to the common free-school fund, out of the proceeds of the sales heretofore made, or hereafter to be made, of that portion of the public lands set aside for the payment of the public debt, by an act approved July 14, 1879, and an act amendatory thereof, approved March 11, 1881, and the payment directed to be made to the common school and university funds, by an act approved February 23d, 1883, the remainder of said land, not to exceed two million of acres, contained in the counties and territory specially mentioned in said acts, or the proceeds thereof, set aside by said acts for the payment of the public debt, heretofore or hereafter to be received by the State, shall one-half thereof constitute a permanent endowment fund for the University of Texas and its branches, including the branch for the instruction of colored youths, and one-half thereof shall constitute a permanent endowment fund for the common free schools of this State.^d

Under its three effective land grants, those of 1839, 1876, and 1883, the university was entitled to receive 2,221,400 acres of land. As a matter of fact, it did receive, by reason of the exigencies of the surveys, 2,289,682 acres.^e

In 1894 the authorities of the State university became seriously concerned with the question of university revenues. In that year the total receipts from such of the university lands as were leased, the total lands unsold being about 1,000,000 acres, was only \$8,865.80.^f

^a General Laws of the Seventh Legislature of the State of Texas, 1857-1858, chap. 116, pp. 148-151.

^b Constitution of the State of Texas, 1876, art. 7, sec. 11.

^c Constitution of the State of Texas, 1876, art. 7, sec. 15.

^d General Laws of the State of Texas, 1883, chap. 72, p. 71.

^e Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, State of Texas, 1900-1902, p. 37.

^f Sixth Biennial Report of the Regents of the University of Texas, p. 64, 1895.

A thorough investigation and reconsideration of the laws under which the university lands were managed resulted in an act presented to the governor for his approval March 1, 1895, transferring the management and control of the university lands from the State land office to the board of regents of the University of Texas.^a

By this act the management of the university lands ceased to be a function of the State, and its subsequent history will not therefore be recounted. It is of interest to note, however, that the university lands are chiefly in solid blocks, while the public school lands are chiefly in detached sections. This feature of the university lands, which was believed under the State control to make the lands less valuable for rental, proved under the system of management afterwards inaugurated to be on the whole advantageous. It may also be noted that under the management of the board of regents, which was conducted on a distinctly revenue basis, the income from the same lands which in 1894 was, as already stated, only \$8,865.80, had risen in 1902 to \$59,453.66.^b

ASYLUM LANDS.

By an act approved August 30, 1856, the State of Texas set apart for the benefit of four State asylums (lunatic, deaf and dumb, blind, and orphan) 100,000 acres of land each.^c

These asylum lands are subject to the same terms of sale and lease as the public school lands, and are under the same management—that of the commissioner of the general land office.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LANDS.

In the Texas declaration of independence, by which the people of Texas, through their delegates, on March 2, 1836, constituted themselves a sovereign Republic, independent of Mexico, one of the Texan grievances was thus formulated:

It [the Government of Mexico] has failed to establish any public system of education, although possessed of almost boundless resources (the public domain), and although it is an axiom in political science, that unless a people are educated and enlightened, it is idle to expect the continuance of civil liberty, or the capacity of self-government.^d

The idea thus formulated in the beginning, to utilize the public domain as a means for providing for public education, became a fundamental policy of the State.

The early educational grants of land, those of 1839 and 1840, to the counties and for the university have already been mentioned (pp. 30–32), but it was not until nearly four decades afterwards that Texas made that magnificent State provision for her public schools of one-half her public domain.

In 1854, by an act approved on January 30 of that year, the State, in making provision for grants of land to encourage railroad construction, reserved to the use of the State the even-numbered sections.

^a General Laws of the State of Texas, 1895, chap. 18, p. 19.

^b Tenth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the University of Texas, p. 49. 1902.

^c General Laws of the Sixth Legislature of the State of Texas, 1856, chap. 146, p. 76.

^d Sayles, Constitutions of Texas, ed. 3, pp. 152–153. 1888.

nating with the sixteen sections granted for each mile of rail-

Similar provisions were made in subsequent grants.

After her recovery from the heavy obligations incident to her entrance as a Republic, to her support of internal improvements in the fifties, and to the civil war, the State returned to the question of public education.

In the Texas constitution of 1866,^a article 10, sections 2-3, new provisions of the highest importance were incorporated; a State public school fund was constituted, and one-half of the proceeds of the sales of public lands was made a part of this fund, as well as the alternate sections of land reserved by the State out of grants previously made to railroad companies and other corporations.

Under the constitution of 1869 it was even contemplated to devote the public school fund all the proceeds from the sales of public lands. This policy of utilizing the public lands as a common schoolowment, however, was recast and given its final specific form in the Texas constitution of 1876, article 7, section 2, as follows:

"All funds, lands, and other property heretofore set apart and appropriated for support of public schools; all the alternate sections of land reserved by the State out of grants heretofore made, or that may hereafter be made to railroads, other corporations, of any nature whatsoever; one-half of the public domain belonging to the State; and all sums of money that may come to the State from the sale of any portion of the same, shall constitute a perpetual school fund."^b

It is to be noted that under this wording of the constitution of 1876 not merely half the proceeds of the sales of public lands go to the school fund, but half the lands themselves. The importance of this has become manifest since the adoption of a lease law, for in the year 1902 the proceeds from sales of school lands, \$527,480.84, was increased by \$457,656.85 derived from lands not sold but leased. Through a decision of the supreme court of Texas, May 23, 1898 (see *Hogue v. Baker*, 45 S. W. Rep., 1004), which unavoidably cast a cloud on the title to thousands of homesteads in the State, widespread attention was called to the fact that the school fund had not received the whole of its proportionate share of the public domain, and that the State had made grants in excess of its constitutional rights. In accordance with an act approved March 2, 1899,^c an accounting was made,^d on the basis of which an act was passed at a special session of the legislature and approved by the governor on February 23, 1900,^e by which there was set apart to the public school fund all the remaining unappropriated domain, consisting chiefly of small detached tracts, commonly known as "scrap land," scattered throughout the State. The survey of these lands disclosed a total of 109,478 acres.^f

Meanwhile, by an act approved April 18, 1899,^g all the lands before that time afterward recovered from railway companies and other persons or corporations, by reason of defective title, were appropriated to the

^a Sayles, Constitutions of Texas, ed. 3, p. 328. 1888.

^b Sayles, Constitutions of Texas, ed. 3, p. 552. 1888.

^c General Laws of the State of Texas, 1899, chap. 16, pp. 14-15.

^d See [Special] Report of Commissioner of General Land Office, State of Texas, November 1, 1899.

^e General Laws of the State of Texas, 1900, chap. 11, pp. 29-35.

^f Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, State of Texas, 1900-1902, p. 33.

^g General Laws of the State of Texas, 1899, chap. 81, pp. 123-124.

public school fund. The area from this source up to September 1900, was 1,422,781.4 acres.^a

GROWTH OF THE LEASING IDEA.

In the act of January 26, 1839, by which the Republic of Texas devoted certain lands to county school and to university purposes (p. 30), it was provided:

That none of the lands appropriated and set apart by this act for the purpose of education, shall be disposed of in any manner except by lease, until the expiration of three years; and none of said lands shall be disposed of by lease for a longer term than three years.^b

From this it appears that the idea of leasing lands that had been set apart for educational purposes was almost, if not quite, as old as Texas as the very policy of devoting lands to such purposes.

In the Texas State constitution of 1845, article 10, section 3, the following provision was made:

All public lands which have been heretofore, or which may hereafter, be granted for public schools to the various counties, or other political divisions of this State, shall not be alienated in fee, nor disposed of otherwise than by lease for a term not exceeding twenty years, in such manner as the legislature may direct.^c

An identical provision was made in the Texas constitution of 1879.

The leasing of county school lands thus authorized was largely ineffective. Land was on sale in abundance at such a very low price, often no more than 10 cents per acre, that few desired to make leases. Not only did this law fail to produce the desired revenue, but its very failure to become effective resulted in a popular disregard for, and lack of confidence in, the general policy of leasing State lands. One feature of the law, however, that of prohibition of the sale of school lands, had the beneficial effect of preserving these lands until they became far more valuable than they then were.

LAW OF 1879 AGAINST INCLOSURE.

Under the loose system of management of the State lands existing prior to 1879, extensive fencing of these lands had been done privately. This gave rise to "An act to require persons inclosing public free school lands to pay an annual rent therefor," approved April 12, 1879. The preamble and section 1 of this law are as follows:

Whereas, Many persons in this state have enclosed a large portion of the public free school lands, and have thus severed them from the public common use, and are using them for pasturage to the exclusion of all others, thereby giving just cause of complaint; therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Texas*, That every person who shall have enclosed by fencing or otherwise any of the public free school land belonging to the state, and shall use the same to the exclusion of the public, shall pay an annual rental value therefor of the sum of twenty-five dollars for each section so enclosed.^d

Later sections of the act prescribed a method of collecting the rental and the penalty for failure to make payment. No adequate

^a Report of Commissioner of General Land Office, State of Texas, 1898-1900, p. 14.

^b Laws of the Republic of Texas, 1839, p. 136.

^c Sayles, Constitutions of Texas, ed. 3, p. 215. 1888.

^d General Laws of the State of Texas, 1879, chap. 92, p. 101.

hinery, however, was provided for collecting the rents, and the proved in fact inoperative in that respect.

INITIATION OF THE MODERN LEASING SYSTEM.

he commissioner of the general land office of the State of Texas, in his report for 1880-1882, pages 5 and 7, referred to the condition of the public school lands as follows:

It is contemplated to carry out the ideas of those who originated the laws authorizing railroads by donations of land, viz: to prevent the acquisition of the land by solid bodies, then the present law for the sale of these lands is a failure. If a capitalist or corporation desires one hundred or five hundred sections it is necessary, first, to secure from the railroad the title to the odd-numbered sections, and then by the use of borrowed names, or names of wife and children, to purchase over seven sections each, and the thing is accomplished.

Discussing the question further, he states:

My conclusions may be summed up in the words that *it* [the then existing system of sale of public lands] *is wrong in principle and worse in application.*

Under the present plan of making absolute sale of these lands it is but a question of a few years when the State shall have parted with every acre without possessing an intrinsic value. * * * It requires but a hasty glance at our official statistics to discover that the greatly increased sales of these lands in the past two years have added little or nothing to the amount per head of the scholastic population. If, then, this sale for money will yield but a temporary increase of our school facilities, it behooves us to seek in time some other method for their management. Raising the price does not change [the] question, but simply postpones the final catastrophe; and in the interest of free education I see but one course left, and that is to *lease all pasture, timber, and mineral lands* for a term of years, and sell, if at all, only to actual settlers. It is not necessary to burthen this report with the figures, but it is easily demonstrable that a rent can be secured which will nearly, if not quite, equal the interest on any sum for which they can now be sold; and while thus securing an available fund for present use, we retain the title in an *ever-increasing principal*, which, at least for years to come, will keep pace with our growing population.

LEASE LAW OF 1883.

This report of the commissioner of the general land office was followed by a general law, approved April 12, 1883, for the classification, sale, and lease of school, university, and asylum lands. This law repealed prior laws in conflict with it, and placed the administration of the act in the hands of the State land board, composed of the governor, attorney-general, comptroller, and commissioner of the general land office. Most of the provisions of the act relate to the sale of land, the most important of these in the present connection relating the amount sold to one person to 1 section of agricultural land or 7 sections of unwatered pasture land. The provisions relating to leasing are in sections 16 and 17, as follows:

SEC. 16. Pasture lands or agricultural lands not timbered, may be leased in suitable quantities for stock and ranch purposes for not less than four cents per acre per annum, and for periods not exceeding ten years, by such agents and under such regulations as the board may prescribe. The regulations shall provide for competition. Leases shall be made in the localities where the land is situated. Where there is an application for both sale and lease the sale shall have the preference.

SEC. 17. All lands leased shall remain subject to purchase for actual settlement in bodies not to exceed six hundred and forty acres; but before said purchaser shall be permitted to buy leased land he shall swear that he intends to actually settle on it, and until he does actually settle, build, and fence thereon

the lessee shall remain in possession: *Provided*, That when the lessee has but one watered section leased from the State in the same vicinity, such section shall not be subject to sale and settlement during the term of the lease: *And provided further*, That when a sale is made of leased land then the lessee shall be entitled to have a pro rata of any rent which he shall have paid in advance refunded him by the treasurer of the State upon warrant drawn by the comptroller by order of the land board: *Provided*, That no enclosure bordering on, along or across any stream of water shall be of a width of more than four miles and a space of at least forty yards shall be left between all such enclosures.^a

This lease law was materially strengthened by the inclosure and herd law of 1884. On February 7 of that year the governor approved an act which, among other provisions, imposed a fine or imprisonment upon any person who should knowingly fence, or allow to remain fenced, land belonging to the State, or should herd stock upon such land, without a duly executed lease.^b

At first, owing to a tacit agreement among the prospective lessees, no competition was effected, the applications made and the leases signed, under the law of 1883, being uniformly at the minimum rate of 4 cents per acre, and for the maximum period of ten years. The State land board then raised the rate to 8 cents per acre. Following this action a storm broke loose from those who had long been accustomed to the free use of the State lands, and who now determined to occupy them in defiance of the law.

In the summer of 1885 the land board sent out agents to ascertain the facts as to the school lands illegally inclosed, with the names of offenders and witnesses. On the basis of the detailed information thus secured, the land board passed the following resolution:

Be it resolved, That the board report to the governor that they have learned from the commissioners sent out by the board and from other sources that the land-enclosure act and the act for the sale and lease of educational lands have been and are now being openly violated; that a scope of country in the western part of the State, embracing over one hundred thousand square miles, nearly one-half of which is educational lands, is held by a population, outside of a few small towns, of not exceeding five thousand souls; that a very large majority of these occupants are there in violation of law; that a majority of the owners of the stock are nonresidents of the State; that the timber from these lands is being cut and sold by these usurpers in an open and law-defying manner; that in this unorganized and sparsely settled country an appeal to the local civil authorities under existing laws is a useless waste of time and money; that the attempt to enter and settle upon these lands so illegally occupied is discouraged, both covertly and openly, to such an extent that settlement is retarded and the development of that portion of our State is checked. For these and many other reasons the board has reached the conclusion that one of three alternatives is presented. Either (1) new laws must be immediately passed to meet the emergencies, or (2) some plan devised by which the State constabulary force can be used to enforce the laws, or (3) the educational lands must be abandoned to the rapacity of the few and taxation resorted to for the support of our free schools.^c

The remedies proposed were not at once provided, and the administrative difficulties inherent in the law of 1883, combined with strenuous opposition on the part of the stockmen to its execution, and the uncompromising attitude of the land board, resulted in the practical inoperation of the law, so far as leasing was concerned.

^a General Laws of the State of Texas, 1883, chap. 88, p. 89.

^b For full text of the act see General Laws of the State of Texas, 1884, chap. 33, pp. 68-71.

^c Report of the Commissioner of General Land Office to the governor of Texas, 1886, pp. 7-8.

The provisions relating to the sales of land under the law of 1883 were such that very large amounts were sold, most of which tended to be consolidated in large holdings.

The land law of 1883, being unsatisfactory to so many interests, was finally superseded by the statute of 1887.

LEASE LAW OF 1887.

On April 1, 1887, was approved a new land act repealing earlier laws in conflict therewith; transferring to the commissioner of the general land office of Texas the direction of all matters pertaining to the sale and lease of the public school, university, and asylum lands; providing for the classification and valuation of these lands, and their sale for settlement in tracts not to exceed four sections, the execution of leases for such areas of these lands as were not in immediate demand for settlement, subject, in the case of lands classified as agricultural, to sale for settlement, but not subject to sale in case of tracts classified as grazing lands; and making stringent provisions against fencing the State lands, or herding stock thereon, without a lease. The full text of the law in relation to leases is as follows:

SEC. 14. The public lands, and all lands belonging to the public free school, asylum, or university funds, shall be leased by the commissioner of the general land office in accordance with the provisions of this act. Such leases shall be for a term of not more than five years, and the lessee shall pay an annual rental of four cents an acre for all pasture lands leased, which rental shall be paid each year in advance, the first payment to be made at the time the lease is executed; and if at the termination of the lease such land is still subject to lease, the lessee or lessees thereof, whose term of lease is expired, shall have the refusal of such land as he has been leasing, on the terms and at the price that may be fixed therefor by the commissioner of the general land office. All leases shall be executed under the hand and seal of the commissioner of the general land office, and shall be delivered to the lessee or his duly authorized agent, and such lease shall not take effect until the first annual rent is paid and the lease is duly filed for record in the county where the land lies, or to which it may be attached for judicial purposes, and it shall not be necessary for the commissioner to acknowledge such lease before the same is placed on record.

SEC. 15. Any person desiring to lease any portion of the public lands, or the lands belonging to the several funds mentioned in this act, shall make application in writing to the commissioner of the general land office, specifying and describing the particular lands he desires to lease; and thereupon the commissioner, if satisfied that the lands applied for are not in immediate demand for purposes of actual settlement, and that such lands can be leased without detriment to the public interest, shall notify the applicant in writing that his proposition to lease is accepted; and thereupon he shall execute and deliver to the lessee, and in the name and by the authority of the State, a lease of said land for such term as may be agreed upon, and deliver the same to such lessee, when satisfied that the lessee has paid to the treasurer of the State the rent for one year in advance. No lands classified as grazing lands under this act shall be subject to sale during the existence of such lease, and the possession thereof by the lessee shall not be disturbed during the term of such lease so long as the rents are paid promptly in advance each year as required by this act. The lands classified as agricultural lands which may be leased under this act, shall be leased subject to sale as provided by this act, and whenever such leased lands may be purchased the lessee shall give immediate possession to such purchaser: *Provided*, That the lessee shall have a pro rata credit upon his next year's rent, or the money refunded to him by the treasurer, as he may elect: *Provided*, That no such sale shall be permitted where such lessee shall have previously placed improvements of the value of one hundred dollars upon such section of land so sought to be purchased: *And provided further*, That no actual settler who shall purchase land within any leasehold shall be permitted to turn loose more than one head of cattle or horses for every ten acres of land purchased by him and unenclosed, or, in

lieu thereof, four head of sheep or goats to every ten acres of land so purchased and unenclosed. Each violation of the provisions of this act which restricts the number of stock that may be turned loose on lands leased from the State shall be an offense, and the offender on conviction shall be punished by fine not less than one dollar for each head of stock he may so turn loose, and each thirty days' violation of the provisions of this section shall constitute a separate offense.

Sec. 16. All lessees shall pay the annual rents due for leased lands directly to the treasurer of the State, who shall execute receipts in duplicate for each payment made by any lessee, one of which receipts shall be delivered to the lessee, and the other transmitted to the commissioner of the general land office. The treasurer shall cause to be kept an accurate account with each lessee, and the commissioner of the general land office shall file in his office all applications and other papers relating to leases, and keep a record of all leases made, which papers shall constitute a part of the records of his office.

Sec. 17. If any lessee shall fail to pay the annual rent due in advance for any year, within sixty days after such rent shall become due, the commissioner of the general land office may declare such lease cancelled, by a writing under his hand and seal of office, which writing shall be filed with the papers relating to such lease, and thereupon said lease shall immediately terminate, and the lands so leased shall become subject to purchase or lease, as the commissioner may determine for the best interest of the State. And during the continuance of all leases, and after forfeiture, the State shall have a lien upon all the property upon the leased premises to secure the payment of all rents due, which lien shall be prior and superior to all other liens whatsoever, and it shall not be essential to the preservation or validity of such lien that it shall be reserved in the instrument of lease.

Sec. 18. It shall be unlawful for any person to fence, use, occupy, or appropriate, by herding or line-riding, any portion of the public lands of the State, or of the lands belonging to any particular fund specified in this act, without having first obtained a lease of such lands in accordance with the provisions of this act. Any person, whether owner of stock, manager, agent, employe, or servant, who shall fence, use, occupy, or appropriate, by herding or line-riding, any portion of such lands without a lease thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and in addition thereto shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than three months nor more than two years. Each day of such fencing, using, occupying, or appropriating, by herding or line-riding, shall be deemed a separate offense, and any person so offending may be prosecuted, by indictment or information, in the proper court of the county where any portion of the land lies or to which it may be attached for judicial purposes, or in the county of Travis, and jurisdiction of such offenses is hereby vested in said courts; and in case any indictment or information is preferred or filed against a nonresident of this State for a violation of this section, it shall be the duty of the governor to demand the extradition of the defendant from the proper officer of any State or Territory where he may be found, in order that he may be brought to trial. "Fencing," within the meaning of this act, is the erection of any structure of wood, wire, or both, or any other material intended to prevent the passage of cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats, or hogs, whether the same shall enclose lands on all sides or be erected on one or more sides. Any appropriation of land belonging to any particular fund specified in this act, or of the public lands of this State, without first having obtained a lease thereof, by fencing of any kind, or by enclosures consisting partly of fencing and partly of natural obstacles, or impediments to the passage of live stock, shall be deemed an unlawful appropriation, punishable as provided in this section for appropriating such lands, and each day said land is so appropriated shall be deemed a separate offense.

Sec. 19. The provisions of this act as set forth in the preceding section, shall not apply to persons who are moving, or gathering, or holding for shipment any stock mentioned in said article: *Provided*, The said persons have not erected any fence on such lands, or continue on said lands longer than one week.

Sec. 20. All enclosures of or fences upon any portion of the public lands or the lands belonging to the public free school, asylum, or university funds, without lawful authority, shall be removed within sixty days from the time this act shall take effect. If the governor is informed at any time, upon the affidavit of some credible person, that any portion of the public lands, or lands belonging to the public free school, asylum, or university funds, have been enclosed, or that

fences have been erected thereon without authority of law, he is authorized, in his discretion, to direct the attorney-general to institute suit in the name of the State for the recovery of such land, and damages for the use and occupation of such land, and the removal of such enclosures and fences. Such suit may be instituted in the district court of any county where the land, or a portion thereof, is situated, or in the district court of Travis County; and upon application of the attorney-general, and without affidavit or bond, the clerk of the court in which suit is instituted shall issue a writ of sequestration, directed to any sheriff of the State of Texas, commanding and requiring such officer to take such land and all property thereon into his actual custody, and the same hold subject to the further orders of the court. Such writ of sequestration may be executed by any sheriff of the State into whose hands it may be delivered, and it shall be the duty of any sheriff into whose hands it may come, to proceed and execute such writ, and the governor is required, in his discretion, to furnish such sheriff with the necessary force of volunteer militia or other military force of the State to accomplish the purposes of the writ and to execute the process of the court. The defendant in such writ may replevy, as in ordinary cases, by giving bond as prescribed by law, and such cases shall have precedence on the docket, and stand for trial before all other causes; and in case judgment is recovered by the State in such suit the court shall order such enclosures or fences to be removed, and shall tax the costs of suit, including the cost of the military force, if any, against the defendant; and all the property found upon the land belonging to the defendant shall be liable for such costs and damages in addition to the personal liability of the defendant. Appeals may be prosecuted from all judgments in such cases, as in ordinary cases, except that the State shall not be required to give bond to perfect its appeal, and such cases on appeal shall have precedence over all other causes.

SEC. 21. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation who may have used any of the lands by joining fences or otherwise, to build or maintain more than three miles lineal measure of fence, running in the same general direction, without a gateway in same, which gateway must be at least ten feet wide, and shall not be locked or kept closed so as to obstruct free ingress and egress: *Provided*, That all persons who have fences already constructed in violation of the provisions of this act shall have two months from the time this act takes effect within which to conform with the provisions hereof: *Provided further*, If any person or persons shall build or maintain more than three miles lineal measure running in the same direction, without providing such gateway, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than two hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and each day that such fence remains without such gateway shall constitute and be punished as a separate offence: *Provided further*, That the construction of gates as provided for in this section shall apply only to pasture lands: *Provided further*, When herds of cattle, horses, sheep, or goats are driven through this State from one place to another place in this State, and it becomes necessary for such stock to pass through any enclosed pasture of any person who has leased any of the aforesaid lands, such lessee of such enclosure shall permit such stock to pass through such pasture: *Provided*, The owner of such stock so driven through any such enclosure shall move the same as expeditiously and with as little delay as practicable through such enclosure.

SEC. 22. The commissioner of the general land office, under the direction of the governor, may withhold from lease any agricultural lands necessary for purposes of settlement, or, in his discretion, he may lease such agricultural lands in small quantities for a less period than five years, as the public interest and development of the country may seem to require; and no agricultural lands shall be leased if in the judgment of the commissioner they may be in immediate demand for settlement, but such lands shall be held for settlement and sold to actual settlers only, under the provisions of this act; and all sections or fractions of sections in all counties organized prior to the first day of January, 1875, except El Paso, Pecos, and Presidio counties, which sections are detached and isolated from other public lands, may be sold to any purchaser except to a corporation, at not less than two dollars per acre, upon such terms as the commissioner of the general land office may prescribe.

SEC. 23. The sum of eighty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of the several funds belonging to the public free schools, asylums, and university, to pay the expenses of executing this act, which sum shall be apportioned between said funds according to their

respective interests and the work necessary to be done, and shall be expended by the commissioner of the general land office, with the approval and under the direction of the governor.

Sec. 24. Leaseholds created under the provisions of this act shall be exempt from all taxation.^a

By an act approved April 8, 1889, several sections of the law of 1887 were amended, the amendments referring chiefly to the terms of sale to settlers. The changes relating to leasing were in sections 14, 15, and 22, which were amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 14. The public lands, and all lands belonging to the public free school asylums, or university fund, shall be leased by the commissioner of the general land office in accordance with the provisions of this act. All of such lands lying north of the Texas and Pacific Railroad and east of the Pecos River shall be leased for a period not longer than six years, except as hereinafter provided; and all lands lying south of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and all land west of the Pecos River, and all university lands, and all lying in the counties of Andrews, Gaines, Terry, and Yoakum, shall be leased for a period not longer than ten years, and the lessee shall pay an annual rental of four cents per acre for all lands leased: *Provided*, That the university lands may be leased at three cents per acre per annum, which rental shall be paid each year in advance, the first payment to be made at the time the lease is executed, and if at the termination of the lease such land is still subject to lease, the lessee or lessees thereof whose term of lease is expired shall have the refusal of such land as he has been leasing on the terms and at the price that may be fixed therefor by the commissioner of the general land office. All leases shall be executed under the hand and seal of the commissioner of the general land office, and shall be delivered to the lessee or his duly authorized agent, and such lease shall not take effect until the first annual rent is paid and the lease duly filed for record in the county where the land lies or to which it may be attached for judicial purposes, and it shall not be necessary for the commissioner to acknowledge such lease before the same is placed on record.

Sec. 15. Any person desiring to lease any portion of the public lands belonging to the several funds mentioned in this act, shall make application in writing to the commissioner of the general land office, specifying and describing the particular lands he desires to lease; thereupon the commissioner, if satisfied that the lands applied for are not in immediate demand for purposes of actual settlement, and that such lands can be leased without detriment to the public interest, shall notify the applicant in writing that his proposition to lease is accepted; and thereupon he shall execute and deliver to the lessee, in the name and by the authority of the State, a lease of said land for such term as may be agreed upon, and deliver the same to such lessee, when satisfied that the lessee has paid to the treasurer of the State the rent for one year in advance. No lands classified as grazing lands under this act shall be subject to sale during the existence of such lease, and the possession thereof by the lessee shall not be disturbed during the term of such lease so long as the rents are paid promptly in advance each year, as required by this act. The land classified as agricultural land, which may be leased under this act, shall be leased subject to sale as provided by this act; and whenever such leased land may be purchased, the lessee shall give immediate possession to such purchaser: *Provided*, That the lessee shall have a pro rata credit upon his next year's rent or the money refunded to him by the treasurer, as he may elect: *Provided further*, That no such sale shall be permitted where such lessee shall have previously placed improvements of the value of one hundred dollars upon such section of lands sought to be purchased. That no purchaser or other person to whom the lessee shall be permitted to turn loose within such leasehold more than one head of horses, mules, or cattle, for every ten acres of land purchased, owned or controlled by him and unenclosed, or in lieu thereof four head of sheep, goats to every ten acres of land so purchased, owned, or controlled and unenclosed. Each violation of the provisions of this act which restricts the number of stock that may be turned loose on lands leased from the State shall be an offense, and the offender on conviction shall be punished by fine of not less than one dollar for each head of stock he may so turn loose, and each third day's violation of the provisions of this section shall constitute a separate offense.

^a General Laws of the State of Texas, 1887, chap. 99, pp. 83-91.

SEC. 22. The commissioner of the general land office, under the direction of the governor, may withhold from lease any agricultural lands necessary for purposes of settlement, and no agricultural land[s] shall be leased if in the judgment of the commissioner they may be in immediate demand for settlement, but such lands shall be held for settlement and sold to actual settlers only, under the provisions of this act, and all sections or fractions of sections in all counties organized prior to the first day of January, 1875, except El Paso, Pecos, and Presidio counties, which sections are detached and isolated from other public lands, may be sold to any purchaser, except to a corporation, without actual settlement, at not less than two dollars per acre, upon such terms as the commissioner of the general land office may prescribe.^a

Under an act approved April 28, 1891, further changes were made in the provisions for leasing so that sections 14 and 15 were made to read as follows:

SEC. 14. The public lands and all lands belonging to the public free schools, asylums, or university fund shall be leased by the commissioner of the general land office, under the provisions of this act. All of such lands lying west of the Pecos River, and all of such lands lying south of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, except the counties of Concho, McCulloch, Coke, Sterling, Glasscock, Midland, Ector, Tom Green, Howard, and Martin, and all university lands shall be leased for a period of not longer than ten years, and all other such lands lying north of the Colorado River, and north of the Texas and Pacific, and the counties hereinbefore excepted from the ten-year lease shall be leased for a period not longer than five years, and the lessee shall pay an annual rental of four cents per acre for all lands leased: *Provided*, That the university lands may be leased at three cents per acre per annum, which rental shall be paid each year in advance, the first payment to be made at the time the lease is executed, and if at the termination of any lease any of such lands are not in demand for actual settlement they may be again leased for another five years, and the lessees thereof, whose term of lease has expired, shall have the refusal of such land as he has been leasing on the terms and at the price that may be fixed therefor by the commissioner of the general land office, and all leases shall be executed under the hand and seal of the commissioner of the general land office, and shall be delivered to the lessee or his duly authorized agent, and such leases shall not take effect until the first payment of annual rent is paid and the lease duly filed for record in the county where the land lies, or to which it may be attached for judicial purposes, and it shall not be necessary for the commissioner to acknowledge such lease before the same is placed on record.

SEC. 15. Any person desiring to lease any portion of public lands belonging to any of the funds mentioned in this act, the sale and lease of which is not provided for by any other law, shall make application in writing to the commissioner of the general land office, specifying and describing the particular lands he desires to lease; thereupon the commissioner, if satisfied the lands are not in demand for purposes of actual settlement, and that such lands can be leased without detriment to the public interest, shall notify the applicant in writing that his proposition to lease is accepted, and thereupon he shall execute and deliver to the lessee in the name of the State a lease of said land for such terms as may be agreed upon, not longer than the period of time fixed by this act, according to its location, and deliver the same to such lessee when satisfied that the lessee has paid to the treasurer of the State the rental for one year in advance; no lands which are now or which may hereafter be classified as grazing lands within the territory where ten years' lease is authorized, as set forth in the preceding section of this act, shall be subject to sale during the term of the lease contract thereof, and the possession of the lessee shall not be disturbed during the term of his lease. All lands the lease of which is fixed by this act at not exceeding five years, shall be leased subject to sale: *Provided*, That if any lessee has actually settled upon any section of land included in his lease, and erected thereon his residence and substantial improvements, for permanent settlement such section shall not be sold, nor shall such settler be disturbed during the term of his lease, and all leases of agricultural lands embraced in the territory where a lease not exceeding ten years is provided for in this act shall be subject to sale to actual settlers, except when settlement and improvement

^a General Laws of the State of Texas, 1889, chap. 56, pp. 52-53.

are made, as hereinbefore provided for in this section, by the lessee. In all cases when an actual settler may desire to settle on any grazing land, which may have been leased under a five-year contract of lease, such actual settler shall first erect thereon substantial improvements of the value of not less than one hundred dollars, within four months after making his application to purchase. Satisfactory proof of which shall be made under such regulations as the commissioner of the general land office may require; thereupon the land shall be awarded to him. In such case the lessee shall have a pro rata credit on his next year's rental of any other lands which may be included in his lease contract, or the money for the unexpired year of the lease of such purchased portion of his leased lands refunded to him by the treasurer of the State, as he may elect. No purchaser or other person than the lessee shall be permitted to turn loose within such leasehold more than one head of horses or mules or cattle for any ten acres of land purchased, owned, or controlled by him and unenclosed; or, in lieu thereof, four head of sheep or goats to every ten acres so purchased, owned, or controlled and unenclosed. Each violation of this provision of this act, which restricts the number of stock that may be turned loose on lands leased from the State, shall be an offense, and the owner on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar for each head of stock he may so turn loose, and each thirty days' violation of the provisions of this section shall constitute a separate offense. None of the requirements for improvements to be made by an applicant to purchase shall be required of any person who shall desire to buy and settle upon any agricultural lands under lease made under the provisions of this act. In all cases where any lessee shall forfeit his contract of lease by failure to pay annually in advance the money due on his lease, whether such lease was heretofore or may hereafter be made, and whether for a ten or five year lease, the lands embraced in any such contract shall thereafter be leased subject to sale as hereinbefore provided for.^a

Under this law of 1887-1891 extensive agricultural settlement was made on subarid lands in western Texas, which by reason of the reduced rainfall of 1891 and 1892 were not sufficiently productive to enable the purchasers to meet the payments required by the statute. These adverse agricultural conditions were accentuated by the depressed industrial conditions that prevailed in 1893 and later. The feeling became general that relief should be granted, both to purchasers and lessees, and as a result a new land law was enacted in 1895.

PRESENT LEASE LAW FOR PUBLIC LANDS IN TEXAS.

The existing laws under which the State lands are leased are based on an act presented to the governor for his approval April 4, 1895,^b as amended by an act approved April 16, 1895,^c and by an act presented to the governor for his approval May 7, 1897,^d and on an act approved April 19, 1901,^e which had the effect of amending the preceding acts.

As compared with the land law of 1887, the law of 1895 with its amendments reduced the minimum price of grazing land from \$2 to \$1 per acre and of agricultural land from \$3 to \$1.50, and reduced the interest on payments, which under both laws could run for forty years, from 5 to 3 per cent.

The full text of the existing land statutes of Texas is given in a 32-page pamphlet, published in 1903, entitled "Digest of the School Land Laws of Texas, with Rules and Regulations Adopted by the Commissioner of the General Land Office of Texas, and Recommended for Approval by the Attorney-General, and Approved by

^a General Laws of the State of Texas, 1891, chap. 114, pp. 181-182.

^b General Laws of the State of Texas, 1895, chap. 47, pp. 63-75.

^c General Laws of the State of Texas, 1895, chap. 48, pp. 75-77.

^d General Laws of the State of Texas, 1897, chap. 129, pp. 184-188.

^e General Laws of the State of Texas, 1901, chap. 125, pp. 292-297.

ie Governor." The articles relating to leases occupy pages 19 to 25. In view of the accessibility of this digest, it is unnecessary to quote the laws in full here. The provisions relating to leases may be summarized, without an attempt to state them in their technical legal form, as follows:

1. A person desiring to lease must make application to the commissioner of the general land office, describing the land he proposes to lease.

2. Lands not considered by the commissioner of the general land office in immediate demand for settlement are subject to lease.

3. Lands are leased to the highest responsible bidder in such quantities and under such regulations as the commissioner of the general land office may consider to be for the best interest of the State, not inconsistent with the equities of the occupant.

4. The period of the lease is not to exceed five years.

5. The minimum rental is 3 cents per acre per year.

6. The rent is to be paid yearly in advance.

7. The following counties are in the absolute-lease district, and leased lands in these counties are not open to settlement during the term of the lease:

El Paso.	Ward.	Crockett.	McMullen.
Jeff Davis.	Yoakum.	Sutton.	Webb.
Presidio.	Terry.	Valverde.	Duval.
Frewster.	Gaines.	Edwards.	Nueces.
Deeves.	Andrews.	Kinney.	Zapata.
Deecos.	Ector.	Maverick.	Starr.
oving.	Midland.	Zavalla.	Hidalgo.
Vinkler.	Upton.	Dimmit.	Cameron.
Imble.	Crane.	Lasalle.	

8. Outside the absolute-lease district agricultural lands within a leased area are open to settlement.

9. Outside the absolute-lease district a settler within a leased area as a right to lease, within a radius of 5 miles of the land occupied by him, an area of not more than three sections of the land of the larger lessee, provided the larger leasehold is not reduced to less than ten sections.

10. When a leasehold is reduced by settlement or inside lease a corresponding reduction is made in the rental.

11. Outside the absolute-lease district, a lessee can not be disturbed in his possession of any section or part of a section (a) if he has actually settled and erected thereon his residence and substantial improvements for permanent settlement; (b) if he has placed thereon improvements to the value of \$200; (c) if the aggregate of the land owned and leased by a settler (the lessee) does not exceed one section.

12. Lands leased in the absolute-lease district shall not be again leased, after the expiration of a lease, for sixty days, during which time they are subject to sale.

13. At the expiration of the sixty days' purchase period after the termination of a lease in the absolute-lease district a lessee has for thirty days the preference right to a new lease.

14. At the expiration of a lease the lessee shall have sixty days' prior right to make a purchase as an actual settler from his leased lands.

15. No settler or other person shall turn loose within a lessee's inclosure more than 1 head of large stock or 4 head of small stock for each acre of land controlled by him and uninclosed.

16. A lease may be canceled when the lessee fails for sixty days to pay the rental due.

17. Improvements made by a lessee on lands leased by him are his personal property which he has the right to remove within sixty days after the expiration of his lease.

18. A person may upon application to the commissioner of the general land office of the State, accompanied by a bond of good faith, secure a ninety days' option to lease land on which no permanent supply of water exists, during which time he may ascertain whether such a permanent supply can be developed.

The principal provisions of the existing fence and herd laws which bear directly upon the lease law are as follows:

1. It is unlawful to fence or to occupy by herding or by line riding, without a lease, any portion of the public lands of the State.

2. Such fencing or occupancy is a misdemeanor.

3. The penalty is a fine of \$100 to \$1,000 and imprisonment in the county jail for three months to two years.

4. Each day of such fencing or occupancy is a separate offense.

5. Prosecutions for illegal fencing or occupancy of the public lands may be made either before the court of the county in which the land lies, or before the court of Travis County, the county in which the capital of the State is situated.^a

The principal general provisions for sale of lands, in their bearing on leases, are as follows:

1. The lands are classified by the commissioner of the general land office as agricultural, grazing, or timbered; and they are subject to reclassification.

2. Not more than four sections may be purchased by one person, and not more than two of these shall be agricultural land.

3. The purchaser must make oath that he is not acting in collusion with others for the purpose of buying the land for any other person or corporation, and that no other person or corporation is interested in the purchase thereof.

4. Before land is patented to a purchaser, he or the person from whom he bought it, or both together, must have resided on it for three years.

5. Improvements to the value of at least \$300 must have been made on the land before a patent is granted.

6. If more than one section is purchased, the additional lands must be within a radius of 5 miles of the land occupied by the purchaser.

BENEFITS OF THE LEASING SYSTEM.

Usually when an area of land is leased from the State it is at once fenced by the lessee, so that the stock of other owners can not drift upon it nor the lessee's stock stray off it. The lessee is able to manage the land just as if it were his own. The benefits arising from such a condition are manifold. The more important may be enumerated as follows:

^a General Laws of the State of Texas, 1895, chap. 47, sec. 25, p. 74.

1. The stock owner knows the precise area upon which he can depend for pasturage, and he can adjust the amount of his stock to it and handle his whole business upon a more definite and less speculative basis. Under the open-range system a stockman does not know what his grazing resources are to be and his business is upon a correspondingly precarious foundation.

2. The lessee if a prudent man will not overstock his fenced range, but will restrict his stock to the amount that the land will carry easily, leaving the grass in a state of the highest continued productiveness from year to year. Under the open-range system a rancher had little incentive to do this, for the better the range about his ranch the more would cattle from neighboring overgrazed ranges drift in upon him.

3. The cost of rounding up stock for branding or for marketing is much less when the animals are to be found within a known fenced area than when they may have drifted apart over an area of sometimes several counties.

4. On small fenced ranches there is a constant tendency to supplement the carrying capacity of the range by growing dry-land forage crops, notably Kafir corn. The amount of stock on one of these small ranches is often doubled in this way. Under the open-range system this supplementary feeding of stock is impracticable, as the animals have usually drifted far from the ranch to which they belong.

5. In time of prolonged drought or of winter storm cattle in fenced ranges can often be saved from starvation, when if they were on the open range at a long distance from feed and too weak to travel to it they must inevitably be lost.

6. By a subdivision of a leased area into two or more pastures, many lessees reserve for their winter range an area which has not been pastured during the summer. Such an arrangement is always advantageous to the stock and in a severe winter it may obviate serious losses.

7. Within a leased and fenced area there is a great incentive to the development of a good water supply for stock. A large area of range may contain an abundant supply of grass, which is going to waste because it is so far from water that stock can not graze it. On some of the large Texas ranches windmills and reservoirs have been constructed at such intervals that the animals need not go more than 2 or 3 miles for water. Cattle thrive much better at this distance than they do at 5 or 6 miles. A distance of 10 or 12 miles is almost prohibitive for cattle. The development of stock water through experimental borings on large ranches has been a particularly prominent feature of the Texas leasing system. The manager of one large ranch asserted that by the development of a well-distributed water supply his range was made to carry 50 per cent more stock than before. After a reasonable probability of securing water in a certain region at an economical depth has been demonstrated, the boring of wells is quickly taken up by all the settlers.

8. A better breed of cattle is usually maintained on fenced ranges, where high-grade bulls can be kept with much less danger of loss than on the open range, and the parentage of all young stock can be known.

9. The percentage of increase in breeding stock is greater under the leasing system, because in fenced areas the date of turning in the bulls with the cows can be controlled and the date at which the calves are

born can be fixed at not earlier than the 1st of April, when the weather has moderated. Under the open-range system many of the calves were born earlier, when the mothers were in too weak condition from the severity of the weather, to suckle them. At the end of unusually severe winters on the open range not only was there a high percentage of lost calves, but the cows themselves often died from the shock of calving.

10. Cattle stealing has been much reduced as a result of leasing. Under the open-range system the owner of a few cattle is at a distinct disadvantage, in the matter of finding his stock, in comparison with a large owner. The latter, having many employees, can watch his stock over a wide territory, look after them with a fair degree of success, and be represented at every branding roundup in the region. The small owner, having no employees, can not keep track of all his stock, drifting as they often do over a very large territory, and some of his calves he loses through failure to find and brand them. In order to make good these losses and increase his herd the small owner on the open range is constantly subjected to the temptation of putting his own brand upon cattle which he knows do not belong to him. Under the open-range system the stealing of cattle is more easily justified by the thief, and detection is much more difficult than when he must enter an inclosure containing a single brand in order to do his stealing.

11. The use of fear, threat, and open violence as means of controlling portions of public land for range purposes has almost disappeared in Texas. Under the lease law the rights of stock owners and of settlers are defined, and an appeal to the civil courts by anyone whose rights have been infringed takes the place of an appeal to violence. Under the open-range system the honest and law-abiding cattleman was at a great disadvantage, while the "bad man" occupied a position of corresponding advantage. The period of fence cutting and lawlessness which followed the extensive leasing and fencing of land in the Texas Panhandle was the last endeavor of an outlaw element to manage the range problems of that region by force. The prompt and effective prosecution of some of the offenders landed them in the penitentiary, most of the others decided to obey the law, and a few of the inveterate thieves drifted into other States, where the open-range system enabled them to ply their business with greater chances of success. In southern Arizona it is a notorious fact, to which attention is frequently called by the old residents of that Territory, that the worst epidemic of cattle thieves, highwaymen, and train robbers that ever afflicted that region followed close on the establishment of the range-leasing system in Texas.

12. The sentiment is general among Texas cattlemen that the carrying capacity of the range has increased. There is every reason to expect such an increase, but it is difficult to get precise information of the amount of stock formerly carried on any area because under the open-range system the number of cattle on each tract was constantly changing. The cattle statistics for the whole State, however, as shown in the following table furnished by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, offer some suggestive facts.

Number and value of cattle other than milch cows in Texas, 1875-1904.

Year.	Number.	Value.	Year.	Number.	Value.
75.....	2,367,400	\$17,755,500	1890.....	7,187,853	\$63,294,293
76.....	2,343,700	22,420,309	1891.....	7,024,496	62,444,200
77.....	3,390,500	31,322,220	1892.....	7,024,496	62,177,390
78.....	3,458,300	35,620,490	1893.....	6,432,536	58,512,448
79.....	4,800,000	43,920,000	1894.....	6,591,787	62,604,840
80.....	4,461,000	39,640,200	1895.....	6,064,444	59,081,024
81.....	4,072,240	41,332,236	1896.....	5,518,644	69,520,010
82.....	3,443,784	42,014,165	1897.....	5,242,712	58,417,443
83.....	4,410,000	65,222,000	1898.....	4,823,295	73,639,056
84.....	4,277,000	74,902,277	1899.....	4,533,897	76,665,937
85.....	4,234,223	66,784,736	1900.....	4,352,541	77,736,384
86.....	4,023,177	52,294,087	1901.....	7,732,226	125,655,715
87.....	6,034,666	73,292,232	1902.....	8,171,337	113,959,919
88.....	6,336,504	63,077,993	1903.....	8,007,910	109,698,754
89.....	7,090,84	65,907,46	1904.....	8,087,989	81,928,093

Whatever other factors may have had an influential bearing, there can be little doubt that the doubling of the number of cattle in Texas since 1884 has been largely influenced by the leasing system which began to be put into effect in that year. The decrease which followed the financial depression of 1893 and which was still further accentuated in the late nineties by the very heavy demand from the northern ranges for young stock from Texas has been followed in the last three years by a rise in the number of Texas cattle to above the 8,000,000 mark.

13. The annual revenue derived by the State of Texas from the leasing of public school lands is now nearly half a million dollars. The receipts from 1895 to 1902 are shown in the following table:

Annual receipts from lease of public school lands in Texas.

Year ending August 31—	
1895.....	\$170,476.71
1896.....	216,369.10
1897.....	234,108.06
1898.....	321,858.90
1899.....	357,424.79
1900.....	472,672.40
1901.....	412,118.50
1902.....	457,656.85

The public school land remaining unsold on August 31, 1902, was 2,080,225 acres, of which 13,700,235 acres were under grazing lease.

14. One of the most notable results of the Texas lease law has been its stimulation of settlement. Lands which, under the open-range system, had attracted few settlers, but which were later leased subject to the right of entry and settlement, seemed to become immediately attractive to settlers. This may have been due in part to the demonstrated increased carrying capacity of the land under the lease system, but it appears that the chief influence lay in the fact that the lease acted as an advertisement of the land. The settler seems to have reasoned that land that was sufficiently productive and valuable to warrant a cattleman in leasing it at a substantial rental must certainly be good enough for settlement. Owing to perniciously lax provisions in the Texas law relating to settlement, by which a settler's title to land could be transferred after only a very brief residence upon it, a large part of the settlement in leased areas was

of a mercenary character, made not for the purpose of getting a home, but for the purpose of selling out to the lessee of the large tract in which the false settlement was made. Notwithstanding, however, the defects of the settlement law and its manipulation by land grabbers, extensive bona fide settlement has been made in the best of the leased lands, and on the expiration of many existing leases the remaining areas covered by them will be wholly given over to settlement.

THE WYOMING SYSTEM OF LEASING STATE LANDS.

THE STATE LANDS OF WYOMING.

At the time of its admission into the Union as a State, July 10, 1890, Wyoming was granted or had already been granted by the United States, for educational and other public purposes, over 4,000,000 acres of land, as follows:

Act of Congress approved—	Acres.
February 18, 1881.....	46,080
May 28, 1888.....	640
July 10, 1890.....	3,995,440
Total.....	4,042,160

In accordance with these and subsequent acts of Congress, the total amount of land granted to Wyoming by the United States up to September 30, 1902, was 4,127,211.44 acres.

By a provision in an act of the State of Wyoming approved January 10, 1891, no State lands can be sold at less than \$10 per acre.^a The effect of this law is evidenced by the fact that up to September 30, 1902, only 5,113.78 acres, or a little more than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the State lands, had been sold. The State now owns, therefore, about 4,000,000 acres of land.

PROVISION FOR LEASING STATE LANDS.

In order to derive a revenue from these lands the State has enacted laws providing for their lease. These laws were enacted at various sessions of the legislature, as follows:

- Laws of 1890-91, chapter 79, approved January 10, 1891.
- Laws of 1897, chapter 34, approved February 24, 1897.
- Laws of 1897, chapter 44, approved February 24, 1897.
- Laws of 1899, chapter 33, approved February 16, 1899.
- Laws of 1899, chapter 86, approved February 21, 1899.
- Laws of 1899, chapter 90, approved February 21, 1899.
- Laws of 1901, chapter 71, approved February 16, 1901.
- Laws of 1901, chapter 82, approved February 19, 1901.
- Laws of 1903, chapter 78, approved February 21, 1903.

The laws now in effect, together with the administrative rules relating to them, have been compiled in a 37-page pamphlet published in 1903, entitled, "Rules of the State Board of Land Commissioners and the State Board of School Land Commissioners of the State of Wyoming, and Statutes Governing."

The administration of the State lands of Wyoming is in the hands of a board made up of the governor, the secretary of state, the State treasurer, and the State superintendent of public instruction. The

^a Revised Statutes of Wyoming, 1890, sec. 821.

superintendent of public instruction is also secretary and register of the land board, and in his office the land records are kept and the business relating to the sale and lease of State lands is transacted. By one section of the State constitution (art. 18, sec. 3) the State board of land commissioners, who were to have charge "of all lands * * * granted to the State," was to be composed of the governor, the superintendent of public instruction, and the secretary of state; but another section of the same constitution (art. 7, sec. 13), in specifically intrusting to the State board of land commissioners the control "of the lands of the State granted * * * for the support and benefit of public schools," included also in its enumeration of the members of that board the State treasurer. Evidently the conflict between these two articles was a mere accident, but in order to leave no ground for question as to legality of the acts of the land commissioners, two boards have been organized, one designated "the State board of land commissioners" and the other "the State board of school land commissioners," differing in their personnel and functions only as indicated above. For the purposes of this report they are treated as one board.

Of the lands owned by the State, about 3,000,000 acres are situated in isolated tracts of 1 square mile (640 acres), constituting sections 16 and 36 of most of the townships of the State. The remainder, about 1,000,000 acres, is situated in tracts of varied location. The locations are made by the State authorities, chiefly in accordance with the requests of persons who desire to lease or purchase the tracts which they ask the State to select. The lands thus selected are situated pre-vaillingly along streams or are otherwise watered, but some of them are without water, but located in such a manner as to enable persons owning noncontiguous watered sections or alternate sections purchased from the Union Pacific Railroad land grant to consolidate their holdings by purchasing or leasing the intervening lands from the State.

METHOD OF LEASING.

A person desiring to lease State lands files with the land board a petition or application sworn to before a notary public and accompanied by a fee of \$1. In his petition the applicant designates the lands he wishes to lease and states what rental he is willing to pay, whether the land contains stock water, and whether any of it can be irrigated, and in addition gives various other items of information about the land, including a detailed plat. The petition is accompanied by a document called an "evidence of value," which consists of detailed questions, with replies, bearing on the value of the lands proposed to be leased, which is filled out and sworn to by a disinterested person.

The application goes before the land board, which meets monthly, and if the rental offered is satisfactory to the board and no other objections appear, and no competitive bids are received, the application is granted. From information contained in the application, or secured by the State land appraisers, or derived from any other source, the board in granting the application may increase the rental. If there are two or more valid applications for the same tract the board sets a time and place, usually the county seat of the county in which the land is situated, at which the land is awarded by auction

to the highest bidder, the board having, however, the power to reject any or all bids if in their judgment there has been fraud or collusion.

An award having been made, a lease and bond are drafted and forwarded to the applicant for signature. The document is then returned to the land board, accompanied by the first year's rental, for execution and record, and finally is sent to the lessee. The bond is commonly for twice the amount of five years' rental.

The maximum period of rental is five years. In actual practice, a lease is very rarely executed for a shorter period.

The usual rental for land which is not irrigable and which has no stock water on it is 2½ cents per acre; for similar land with a spring or stream suitable for watering stock, commonly 5 cents; for irrigable lands, 25 cents. In special cases these rentals may be modified. For example, nonirrigable waterless lands which have been specially selected by the State, upon application of a person who agreed to lease them from the State after selection, are usually leased for 5 cents per acre. The average rental per acre at biennial periods from 1892 to 1902 has varied from 4 to 5 cents per acre. No data are available showing the acreage leased at the various rates, nor is it possible to state the total area used as grazing land and that which is irrigated. The percentage of the latter, however, is very small.

The rental is payable annually in advance.

A preference to lease is given to citizens of the State.

The lease may be canceled if it proves to have been procured by fraud or misrepresentation. This provision has the effect of restricting the lessee to the uses to which he proposed, in his letter of application, to put the land. A lease can not be terminated by the board except for the reason above assigned and for failure to pay the rental.

At the end of the lease is a printed blank form of assignment by which the lessee may assign his rights under the lease to some other person. This assignment, however, does not release either the lessee or his bondsmen from their liabilities. Under the State's interpretation of a provision of the act of admission, of July 10, 1890 (sec. 5), no person is allowed to hold under lease more than 640 acres of land granted for educational purposes. There is thus a definite limit to the amount of land of this class which can be controlled by assignment. In the case of noneducational State lands, however, of which the State owns 530,951.05 acres, there is no limit set by statute or rule of the board to the amount which an individual or corporation can hold by assignment.

If a lessee fails to pay his rental on the date set he is notified of his delinquency, and upon his repeated failure to make payment the bondsmen are notified and the delinquent rental is collected from them. The board may also, and sometimes does, cancel the lease of a persistently delinquent lessee and lease the land to a new applicant.

Upon the expiration of a lease new applications for the land may be made, the board proceeding as before, except that the former lessee has a preferred right to take the lease at the rental set by the board. The preferred right of a lessee, however, extends on educational land to only one section (640 acres), on noneducational land to only four sections (2,560 acres), and if there were competitive applicants for new leases on a large area of noneducational land the lease of which

had expired, the original lessee would have to enter an open competition for all the land he attempted to control in excess of his preferred four sections. The preferred right of renewal may be exercised three times, giving the lessee a presumable occupancy of the land for twenty years.

A large majority of the leases, probably more than 95 per cent altogether, are renewed in whole or in part either by the original lessee or by the person to whom he may have sold his land.

If a lessee has made permanent improvements on an area of leased land, and at the expiration of the lease a new lease of the land is required by another person, or if such land is sold by the State to any person other than the lessee, the purchaser must pay to the former lessee, the owner of the improvements, such a price as they may agree upon, or, in case of disagreement, such price as the land board through a board of appraisers appointed by them may place on the improvements. In a majority of actual cases the two interested parties agree. Occasional cases, however, come to the land board, and none of their appraisals, for the past six years at least, has been contested.

COMMENTS ON THE WYOMING LEASING SYSTEM.

The advantages of the Wyoming system of leasing State lands are, in general, similar to those of the Texas system. These advantages have not, however, been so sweeping in Wyoming, from the fact that only a small part of the lands of Wyoming are at the disposal of the State, by far the larger part being still the property of the Federal Government. In general the requirements and equities of the small rancher have been much more fully recognized than in Texas, and one of the worst effects of the Texas system, the consolidation of large areas in single ranches through the purchase of settlers' rights, has been largely avoided in Wyoming, because there the actual consolidation of lands through purchase has been prevented by the constitutional provision making the minimum price of State lands \$10 per acre, which is more than the present or even the prospective value of most of these lands. In Texas the minimum price is \$1 per acre.

The popularity of the Wyoming system, as indicated by its growth, is well illustrated by the following summary:

Summary of leases, 1892-1902.

Date.	Number of leases in effect.	Amount of land under lease.	Amount of rental.	Average rental per acre.
Sept. 30—		<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
1892	305	154,337.39	\$7,397.47	4.793 (41)
1894	453	303,946.62	13,408.09	4.411 (42)
1896	570	391,101.76	15,508.99	3.965 (4)
1898	1,448	888,613.57	37,431.40	4.212 (41)
1900	3,145	1,513,066.14	75,664.65	5.000 (5)
1902	4,005	2,302,501.47	95,925.30	4.166 (41)

REVENUE.

As a source of revenue the leasing of State lands in Wyoming has been notably successful, the income from rentals having steadily increased from \$7,397.47 in 1892 to \$95,925.30 in 1902. The money derived from leases is devoted to various public purposes. Thus out

of the total rentals in 1902, \$73,585.92 was credited to educational purposes, including the common schools, university, and agricultural college, while the remaining \$22,339.38 was credited to public buildings, fish hatchery, State libraries, and various penal and charitable institutions.

THE DEMAND FOR GRAZING LAND.

That the Wyoming leasing system meets, in a manner satisfactory to the lessees, a definite demand for more grazing land under individual control, is evidenced by the steady increase in the amount of land leased, as indicated by the following table:

Statistics of Wyoming State lands at biennial periods.

Year.	Lands granted. ^a	Lands located.	Lands sold.	Lands subject to lease.	Lands leased.	Percent leased.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
1892	4,042,171.94	3,567,490.40	720.00	3,566,779.40	154,337.39	4
1894	4,042,011.34	3,657,630.01	740.00	3,656,890.01	303,946.62	8
1896	4,042,011.34	3,783,464.93	1,063.30	3,782,401.63	391,101.76	10
1898	4,149,445.23	4,022,368.83	1,178.84	4,021,189.99	888,613.57	22
1900	4,127,211.44	4,084,757.75	3,202.82	4,081,554.93	1,513,066.14	37
1902	4,127,211.44	4,101,908.57	5,113.78	4,096,794.79	2,302,501.47	56

^a The amounts of land granted are taken from the biennial reports of the register of the State land board.

Of the lands available for lease 4 per cent had been leased at the end of the first year, 1892, 8 per cent in 1894, 10 per cent in 1896, 22 per cent in 1898, 37 per cent in 1900, and 56 per cent in 1902. This showing is the more remarkable when it is considered that these lands lay side by side with many millions of acres of Government land which could be grazed upon, and which were grazed upon, without any rental whatever. Most of the State lands were, it is true, better than the average of the Federal lands and were often selected with reference to the control of grazing on adjacent Federal lands, so that the annual rental, 4 to 5 cents per acre, must not be taken as representing the value of the grazing privilege on Government lands in general. The main fact, however, is strikingly evident that exclusive control of grazing land through rental by the person owning and running stock upon it is of distinct advantage to the owner as compared with the free use of the public range.

Most of the 44 per cent of State land not leased in 1902 lay in isolated tracts of 1 mile square, devoid of a water supply, and so situated that there was no competition for the privilege of grazing on it. The user of adjacent lands enjoyed the use of the State tract without the necessity of paying for it. The Wyoming trespass law^a is invoked to compel persons to lease land which they have fenced contrary to that law, but it is not enforced to bring about the leasing of unfenced State land which is used and occupied by driving herded stock upon it.

DISCRETIONARY POWERS OF THE STATE LAND BOARD.

The most interesting feature of the Wyoming leasing system as compared with the Texas system is that which permits the land board to exercise discretionary powers in awarding leases to competing

^a Revised Statutes of Wyoming, 1899, sec. 838.

applicants. Under the Texas system original awards are made irrespective of any moral claim a resident of the area may have to the lease of a certain piece of grazing land by reason of its proximity to his homestead. Under the Wyoming system the moral right of a homesteader under such conditions is, in practice, recognized. The law under which the board takes such discretionary action is, "The board shall lease all State lands in such manner and to such parties as shall inure to the greatest benefit and secure the greatest revenue to the State."^a Under the authority of this law and in cooperation with the commission (consisting of the State engineer and the superintendents of the four water divisions of the State) which locates or selects the State lands a rule has been established in accordance with which an owner of watered or improved lands is recognized as having a "semblance of right" to the use of grazing lands immediately surrounding the lands he owns. The leasing preference given to such a landowner extends to a distance of 1 mile from his own holdings, and in the exercise of its discretionary powers the board may extend the preference still farther.

A landowner is not, however, permitted to abuse his preference right. Should he systematically fail to apply for the lease of adjacent State land, thus depriving the State of its rentals for a period of years, and should some other more remote landowner then apply for the land, the lease would be promptly granted to the applicant, even though the adjacent landowner should then try to exercise his preference right. Furthermore, should the rental of a tract be raised through its increased valuation by the land board before entering into a new lease, the preference of the adjacent landowner would not secure him the new lease unless he were willing to pay the increased rental.

There is an apparent opportunity here for a more distant landowner who is at the same time a large rancher to outbid a small landowner for the lands immediately adjacent to the latter. No case of the kind appears, however, to have come before the board in recent years, and should such a case arise the board would in all probability decline to accept the bid of the large rancher if his bid were evidently excessive and intended to harass the small landowner.

SIZE OF LEASED AREAS.

As shown in the table on page 51 the total number of leases in effect on September 30, 1902, was 4,005, covering 2,302,501.47 acres. This gives an average of 575 acres per lease. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Wyoming law restricts the amount of educational land that can be leased to one person to 640 acres. Of the 4,005 leases in effect on September 30, 1902, only 309 were leases of noneducational land, the size of which is not directly restricted. These leases, therefore, give a more accurate idea of the size toward which grazing leases tend to gravitate under the Wyoming system.

The total area covered by the 309 leases was 296,333 acres, an average of 959 acres. Of the whole number of leases, 245 were for less than 1,000 acres each; 34 for 1,000 to 2,000 acres; 11 for 2,000 to 3,000 acres; 2 for 3,000 to 4,000 acres; 11 for 4,000 to 5,000 acres; 1 for

^a Revised Statutes of Wyoming, 1899, sec. 813. Italics ours.

5,170 acres; 1 for 6,151.34 acres; 1 for 7,880 acres; 1 for 11,705 acres; 1 for 27,584 acres; and 1 for 34,405.96 acres.

ASSIGNMENT OF LEASES.

Of the 309 leases described above, 45, or 15 per cent, had been assigned. Thirty-three persons had received a single assignment each, three had received two assignments, and two had received three assignments. The total area assigned to the five persons who received more than one assignment was 480, 800, 1,200, 1,760, and 3,041 acres, respectively. The information at hand does not show whether any one of the 45 assignees was already a lessee of other State lands, but even if any of them were, the extreme of consolidation would extend to only one additional lease. It is clear that under the Wyoming system no extensive consolidation of grazing lands has been effected by means of the actual assignment of leases.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC SYSTEM OF LEASING RAILROAD LANDS IN EASTERN WASHINGTON.

DETERIORATION OF RAILROAD GRAZING LANDS.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company acquired from the Government, through its original and additional land grants, the odd-numbered sections or square miles in a strip of country 50 miles wide on each side of the line. These sections the company proceeded to sell, in accordance with its policy of transportation development, for lumbering or for agricultural purposes, but as time went on the fact developed that certain lands were not salable. These lands proved to be treeless areas, too dry or too rocky for wheat farming or so situated as not to be readily suited to reclamation by irrigation. The lands were valuable only for grazing purposes. They consisted chiefly of sagebrush plains and of "scab lands."^a

An examination by the company in the year 1895 showed that large areas of these lands had been practically denuded of grass by overgrazing. Everyone who desired to do so had been allowed to graze his stock on the railroad lands without any restriction whatever and without the payment of any fee for the grazing privilege. As a continuation of the then existing conditions would inevitably result in a still further decrease in the value of the lands, it was decided to try the experiment of leasing them. The objects in view were, first, to improve the condition of the land by granting to a single individual the exclusive use of a tract for a sufficient number of years to make it to his interest not to overgraze it and to prevent others from doing so; and, second, to secure a sufficient revenue to offset the expenditure for taxes and administration.

INAUGURATION OF A LEASING SYSTEM.

It was found at the outset that stockmen would not willingly pay for the use of land which they had previously used without cost.

^a A large part of eastern Washington was once covered by a sheet of lava. The rock formed by this lava is chiefly of a hard, basaltic character, and has weathered into a stiff, dark, claylike or "gumbo" soil, constituting the famous wheat lands of that region. Over large areas, however, the decomposition of the rock has been imperfect and the land is so rough that it can not be plowed. Such areas are known as "scab lands."

particularly as they were at that time skeptical regarding the recuperative possibilities of overgrazed ranges. It therefore became necessary to use coercive measures. The means were found in the common law of trespass, which, in the State of Washington, was reenforced by a statute, enacted in 1888, as follows:

It shall be unlawful in this State for sheep to enter any land or lands, inclosed or uninclosed, belonging to or in the possession of any person other than the owner of such sheep, unless by the consent of the owner of such land, other than the public lands of the United States.

An injunction was granted by the circuit court of the United States for restraining 30 of the most prominent sheep owners in the counties of Adams, Whitman, Franklin, Columbia, Garfield, and Wallawalla from trespassing on the railroad lands. The granting of this injunction was followed by a conference between the stockmen and the representatives of the railroad, at which the object of the railroad was explained and the details of the proposed leasing system were discussed. As a result of this conference the sheep owners made application for the ranges they desired, based largely on what they had actually been using. The conflicts in the applications were adjusted after an examination of the lands, the lines between the ranges being finally drawn so as to attach to the watering places the best lambing grounds and the upland grazing areas most naturally and usefully connected with them. The cattle owners of the region, learning that it was proposed to lease portions of the range to sheep owners, also made applications to lease, in order to protect their own interests. Their applications were considered and adjusted along with the others. The ranges thus outlined were then leased to the various applicants. The first lease went into effect July 1, 1896.

In the summer of 1897 the railroad proceeded to the establishment of the same system of leasing in the counties of Klickitat, Yakima, Kittitas, Douglas, and Lincoln. The leading sheep owners of this district energetically opposed the proposition and went so far as to sign a paper^a binding themselves (1) not to lease the lands unless the railroad company would make a written agreement to keep all sheep, cattle, and horses, except those of the lessee, off the land when leased, (2) not to pay a rental in excess of the taxes paid by the railroad on the land, (3) to share in the expense of litigation over a test case against compulsory leasing, and (4) not to lease without submitting the contract to a specified committee for approval. This agreement was in effect an agreement not to lease at all, for the first condition recited above it was obviously impossible to fulfill. The matter stood thus for a time and various conferences were held. Finally, notwithstanding the agreement, the leases began to be made, and during the remainder of 1897 and 1898 the lands were rapidly taken up under this system. By the end of the latter year 237 leases had been made.

OPERATION OF THE SYSTEM.

The ultimate object of the railroad was not to establish a permanent system of leasing, but to demonstrate the increased value of the land when under individual control, and thereby stimulate its purchase by the lessees or others. So extensive have been the sales as a result of

^a See p. 57.

this plan that out of a total of over 300 leases, only 31 were in effect on September 10, 1904. The lands covered by some of these 31 leases had already been sold, subject to occupation by the lessee during the remainder of the lease period, and it is probable that most of the remainder will be purchased by the lessees before their leases expire.

It is evident these 31 remnant leases would not furnish suitable material for a statistical view of the leases as a whole, and for that reason an earlier date, October 25, 1901, has been selected, because it is fairly representative and happens to be convenient.

Up to October 25, 1901, 289 leases had been made, and of these 104 were in force on that date. Nine lessees held two leases each, and one three leases, making the total number of lessees 93.

The total number of acres under lease was 739,428.

The average annual rental was \$1.87 per hundred acres, or a little less than 2 cents per acre.

The size of the leaseholds is indicated by the following table:

Number of lessees.	Size of leasehold.	Number of lessees.	Size of leasehold.
	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>
14	1,000 or less.	1	12,000 to 13,000
9	1,000 to 2,000	2	13,000 to 14,000
4	2,000 to 3,000	2	14,000 to 15,000
6	3,000 to 4,000	3	15,000 to 16,000
8	4,000 to 5,000	1	17,000 to 18,000
6	5,000 to 6,000	1	18,000 to 19,000
2	6,000 to 7,000	1	19,000 to 20,000
8	7,000 to 8,000	1	20,000 to 21,000
9	8,000 to 9,000	3	21,000 to 22,000
3	9,000 to 10,000	1	25,000 to 26,000
4	10,000 to 11,000	1	33,000 to 34,000
2	11,000 to 12,000	1	60,000 to 61,000

It should be stated here that the table given above does not convey an accurate idea of the extent to which farmers have secured small pasture areas of arid land. Since the early part of 1898 the railroad has declined to lease areas of less than 640 acres, but has freely sold them.

The average annual rental per head for the sheep pastured on these leaseholds was $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents; for cattle, $35\frac{1}{8}$ cents.

The number of acres for each head of sheep was $1\frac{1}{8}$; for each head of cattle, $14\frac{1}{2}$.

TERMS OF THE LEASES.

The principal points in the leases were as follows:

1. The period of the lease, in all except a few of the earlier ones which were for ten years, was five years.

2. The rental was to be paid annually in advance.

3. The lands were to be used solely for grazing purposes, and were not to be overgrazed so as to cause permanent injury to the grazing or to destroy it.

4. Should any portion of a leasehold be required for irrigation purposes the lease of such portion might be canceled on thirty days' written notice, the rental on the whole leasehold to be reduced proportionately.

5. Any fences constructed by the lessee must comply with the requirements of the State law.

6. All fences and other improvements made by the lessee, if not removed by him within sixty days after the termination of the lease, became the property of the railroad.

7. The lessee was not to assign his lease or any interest therein, or sublet any of the land, without the written consent of the railroad.

8. In default of payment of the rental, or in default of any covenant of the lease, the lease might be canceled and all improvements forfeited to the railroad.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC SYSTEM.

The beneficial results of this leasing system are of two classes, depending on whether the lessee fenced his lands or left them unfenced. In the case of unfenced lands the benefits of leasing are only partial. Cattle and horses, being free to roam at will, graze upon leased as well as unleased lands. Sheep, however, under the Washington law, commit trespass when they are driven on leased or private land, even if it is unfenced.

It is hardly necessary to enumerate the advantages that have been derived from this leasing system by the State as a whole and by the individual lessees. The general effect has been to replace a disorderly, precarious, wasteful, and costly system of harvesting the natural grass product of the region by an orderly, safe, economical, and productive system.

That the Northern Pacific leasing system in the State of Washington was satisfactory to the lessees is strikingly shown by two documents, the first of which is as follows:

We, the undersigned, members of the Yakima Wool Growers' Association, of Yakima County, Washington, do hereby bind and obligate ourselves not to rent any lands from the Northern Pacific Railway Company, in the county of Yakima, Washington, for the purpose of sheep grazing, unless the said Northern Pacific Railway Company covenants and agrees with the parties leasing, by a written contract or agreement, to keep all range stock, such as sheep, cattle, horses, etc., other than the stock of the person leasing said land, off and from the said lands so leased, during the existence of said lease at the cost and expense of said Northern Pacific Railway Company. We further bind and obligate ourselves not to pay any sum as rental which shall exceed the amount of the annual taxes paid by said Northern Pacific Railway Company on the said lands so rented, if any parties to this agreement should rent lands from the said company for said purposes according to the terms expressed in this agreement.

I further bind and obligate myself to pay my pro rata share of the expenses of any litigation that may arise between the said Northern Pacific Railway Company and the members who sign this agreement, on account of any of said members in any way causing a test case to be made as to how far the Northern Pacific Railway Company can compel a sheep man to rent grazing lands from said Northern Pacific Railway Company.

We hereby further bind and obligate ourselves to enter into no contract with the Northern Pacific Railway Company relating to the leasing of lands without submitting the same for approval to the president, vice-president, and secretary of this association, and we further agree, one with another, that in the event that any legal proceedings are instituted by said Northern Pacific Railway Company against any member of this association, growing out of his occupation of any of the lands in the grazing of sheep, cattle, or horses, or any attempt is made to eject him from said land, that the president, vice-president, and secretary of this association are hereby appointed a committee for the purpose of taking such action as they may deem expedient in the premises, and of employing such counsel as they may think best to protect the interest of any member of the association under such circumstances.

This document, which was drawn up in the summer of 1897, received 29 signatures, representing an ownership of 149,400 sheep. It was a protest against the proposed inauguration of a leasing system which these owners without warrant regarded with suspicion and dread simply because they had formerly used these lands as commons, without rental.

The leasing system, however, was put into operation and so satisfactorily did it work that the Yakima Wool Growers' Association to which the 29 signers of the protest of 1897 belonged, passed a resolution at a meeting held January 13, 1900, as follows:

Resolved, That the secretary of this association be instructed to write the Washington delegation in Congress and request that they use their best endeavors to pass Senator Foster's bill relative to the leasing of Government grazing lands.

These two expressions of opinion by the same body of men are a fair illustration of the general suspicion and opposition with which it has been customary to regard any proposal for the control of grazing on open range lands, and the reversal of that suspicion and opposition when an equitable system for the regulation of grazing is actually understood and tried. Those persons, indeed, who have enjoyed the benefits and appreciated the advantages of range leasing as in Texas, Wyoming, and Washington, are usually such strong advocates of the adoption of some similar system for Government lands that they often fail to appreciate the dangers and the lack of equity in some of the proposed systems that they have indorsed.

A SYSTEM FOR THE REGULATION OF GRAZING ON THE PUBLIC LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

It has seemed best to summarize my conclusions relative to the remedy for existing grazing evils on the public lands in the form of a brief outline of a proposed system of Government control. The inauguration of the system would require new legislation. Its success or failure would depend largely on the character of its administration. Discretionary powers are necessary if the law is to be successful in adjusting the equities of range occupants, and these same discretionary powers, if placed in the hands of incompetent or unscrupulous administrators, would bring disaster to the public interests and dishonor to the public service.

The chief administrator of the proposed system must be, first of all, a man of unquestioned integrity. He should have a thorough knowledge of the live-stock industry of the western United States, preferably such a knowledge as is derived from actual former experience as a stock raiser. He should have had long experience with land matters and methods. He should have a firm grasp of agricultural and other economic conditions in the Western States, particularly with reference to irrigation and the utilization of forests. He should have a wide acquaintance with western men, so that he would be able to select as his assistants those best equipped for the work. He should be of a judicial temperament and determined in his decisions. He must, of course, be a man of thorough administrative ability, and he should have had experience in the administration of Government work.

LINE OF A PROPOSED SYSTEM FOR THE REGULATION OF GRAZING ON THE PUBLIC LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES IN ORDER TO INCREASE THEIR GRAZING PRODUCTIVENESS, PROVIDE FOR THEIR ORDERLY OCCUPATION AND USE, AND PRESERVE THEM FOR ACTUAL HOMESTEAD SETTLEMENT.

1. Public lands in the arid-land States to be occupied for grazing purposes under Government permits only.
2. The Government permit system to be put into effect on any area only when such area lies within a grazing district established by proclamation of the President.
3. Prior to the proclamation of a grazing district the lands proposed to be included in the district to be classified, so as to distinguish those suitable for agricultural purposes from those chiefly valuable for grazing purposes and not suitable for agriculture, the latter to be called "grazing lands."

NOTE.—Irrigable lands would in general be classified as agricultural, but an area of arid land which the Government proposed to irrigate only at the expiration of a period of years would meanwhile be classified as grazing land.

4. Lands classified as agricultural to be occupied for grazing purposes under annual permits and to be subject to homestead entry.
5. Lands classified as grazing to be occupied for grazing purposes under limited perennial permits, the period of the initial permit for any area not to exceed five years.

NOTE.—For lands which shall have been demonstrated by later experience to be beyond the possibility of utilization for irrigation or for dry agriculture, grazing permits for ten, or even fifteen, years may prove desirable, but it is not considered advisable that the first permits should be for a longer period than five years.

6. An area classified as grazing, covered by a permit, and of only single range homestead capacity not to be subject to homestead entry during the period of the permit.

NOTE.—By an area of "range homestead capacity" is meant an area of grazing land equivalent, in its capacity to support a family, to a 160-acre homestead of good agricultural land. The acreage would vary widely according to the carrying capacity of the land and its situation relative to a market for stock. Under ordinary conditions, however, it would mean from four to eight sections (2,560 to 5,120 acres).

7. An area classified as grazing, covered by a permit, and of greater than single range homestead capacity to be subject to homestead entry, provided that only such portion may be so entered as shall, after official examination in response to the application of the person declaring intention to make the entry, be reclassified as suitable for agriculture.

8. The permits to be issued with exclusive pasturage rights to individuals whenever practicable, but when local range conditions make necessary with rights for several individuals in a community pasture.

9. Lands to be subject to reclassification at the termination of the permit period, especially in response to applications for the reclassification of particular tracts originally classified as grazing, but believed by the applicants to be suitable for agriculture.

10. After reclassification new permits to be issued as before on the basis of the new classification, provided that before the new permits are issued for lands classified as grazing, and of greater than single range homestead capacity, such lands shall be open for a short period

to homestead settlement, one settler to each tract of range homestead capacity.

NOTE.—The settlement that would take place under this provision would consist not of farms, but of small stock ranches. The settler would get title to a homestead of 160 acres, by itself insufficient for his support, but he would have the use of enough additional adjoining land to raise the stock necessary for an actual range homestead.

11. On lands first classified as grazing and subsequently opened for homestead settlement either by reason of reclassification as agricultural land or by reason of the expiration of a permit, no person to make homestead entry until he has received an official certificate that the land he proposes to enter is legally subject to entry, the issue of such certificate to be based on declaration of intention to make entry, such declarations to be receivable either before or after the land is open for settlement, and to have precedence in the order in which they are received.

NOTE.—The procedure outlined in this paragraph is intended to prevent confusion and to restrict the entries as far as possible to real settlers. Each certificate should be valid for a limited period, say thirty days, after which, if the holder had not made entry, a new certificate would be issued to the next applicant.

12. A bona fide homestead settler on either surveyed or unsurveyed land, or the owner of a homestead under actual culture, to have the preference to a grazing permit for lands within 1 mile of his homestead.

13. Subject to the 1-mile homestead preference, the person actually occupying the land for grazing purposes prior to the installation of the permit system to have a permit preference over a person not occupying it.

14. When new permits are issued for lands covered by an expiring permit, a range homesteader to have a preference to such adjacent land as he is prepared to put to his own beneficial use for grazing purposes, not to exceed an area of single range homestead capacity.

15. Subject to the changes involved in reclassification and to the preferences of homesteaders, the holder of an expiring permit to have the preference to a new permit, provided that during his occupation the land has been maintained in a condition of productiveness satisfying official requirements.

16. No transfer or assignment of permits to be allowed without official approval, and proposed assignments that would consolidate permits not to be approved.

17. A permit to be liable to cancellation whenever in the judgment of the administrative authority it was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation or is used to defeat the object of the law.

18. A permit for any area not to be granted to another than the person holding the preceding permit for the same area unless the new permittee shall produce satisfactory evidence that he has purchased the improvements of the preceding permittee at a price mutually agreed upon between the two, or, in case of disagreement, at a price determined by official appraisal.

19. Payment for permits to be made annually, in advance, the amount to be determined by an official appraisal and named in the permit, but the payment to be not less than one-half cent nor more than 5 cents per acre per annum, or, when the permit is granted on

er capita basis, not less than 5 cents per head per season for small stock or 25 cents for large stock.

20. The money received for permits to constitute a special fund out of which shall be paid, after the initiation of the system by a direct appropriation, the cost of administration of the system, including the cost of classification and appraisal, the balance of the receipts in excess of the cost of administration to be applied, in a manner to be hereafter provided by Congress, to the construction and maintenance of roads in the several districts, the sum to be apportioned to a particular district to be, as nearly as may be, in accordance with the revenue derived from that district.

21. The grazing permit system to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

22. Each grazing district to be in charge of a superintendent, who shall have a practical knowledge of the range stock business and shall be a resident of the State in which the district, in whole or in part, is situated, and who shall, when necessary, be aided by one or more district range inspectors.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE "TIMBER AND STONE ACT," ETC.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 26, 1904.*

SIR: Your committee, assigned July 25, 1904, to investigate, respectively, the timber and stone act, the desert act, and the commutation clause of the homestead act, for the purpose of obtaining as definite information as possible with respect to the workings and results of the said laws, has the honor to submit the following as its report:

ACT OF JUNE 3, 1878.

This act, generally known as the "timber and stone act" (20 Stat. L., 89), provides for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington, and the act of August 4, 1892, section 2 (27 Stat. L., 348), extends the provisions of the former act to all the public-land States. The act as amended further provides that "the quantity of land which may lawfully be acquired thereunder by any one person or association is limited to not exceeding 160 acres, which must be in one body, and the minimum price thereof shall be \$2.50 per acre;" that "the land must be valuable chiefly for timber (or stone) and unfit for cultivation at the time of sale;" that "it must be unreserved, unappropriated, and uninhabited, and without improvements (except for ditch or canal purposes), save such as were made by or belonged to the applicant;" that "lands containing saline or valuable deposits of gold, silver, cinnabar, copper, or coal are not subject to entry under this act;" that "a married woman may be permitted to purchase under said act, provided that at the time of entry she shall make affidavit that she purposes to purchase said land with her separate money, in which her husband has no interest or claim, and that said entry is made for her sole and separate use and benefit."

Further, "a person applying to purchase a tract under the provisions of this act is required to make affidavit before a duly authorized attesting officer that he has made no prior application under this act;" that "he is by birth, or naturalization, a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become a citizen;" that "deponent does not apply to purchase the land on speculation, but in good faith to appropriate it to his own exclusive use and benefit, and that he has not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person or persons whomsoever, by which the title he may acquire from the Government of the United States shall inure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except himself." Proof may be made after the lands have been duly advertised in accordance with the rules and regulations governing said act.

The investigation of the workings of this act has been conducted by Special Agent Edward W. Dixon and has been confined to the Seattle, Wash., Oregon City, Oreg., and Roseburg, Oreg., land districts, and, in his judgment, appears sufficient to carry out your instructions. The results of the investigations in the several districts named will unquestionably furnish an index as to the operations of said act in other land districts not referred to in this report.

CLALLAM COUNTY, WASH.

In the Seattle, Wash., land district an examination was made of all cash entries under this act for the year 1903, embracing lands in Clallam County, said county being heavily timbered and more entries of this character having been made therein during the year last passed than in any other county in the district. It is found that the total number of said entries is 437, aggregating 62,916.65 acres, making an average per claim of 143.97 acres. Of these 437 claimants, 23.1 per cent are women, and all the entrymen and entrywomen appear to be residents of the State of Washington except three, viz, 0.6 per cent. The records of the county show that 31.3 per cent of these claims has been mortgaged as follows: Eighty-nine on date of proof; 37 from one to nineteen days after proof, and 11 from one to seven months after proof, the consideration named averaging about \$450. As to these 137 claims, mortgages on 23, or 16.7 per cent thereof, have been satisfied. The number of transfers appearing of record is less than the number of mortgages, as but 113 claims, or 25.8 per cent, are shown to have been sold. Deeds covering the claims sold appear to have been executed and dated as follows: Thirteen on date of proof; 34 from one to fifteen days after proof; 42 from one to six months after proof, and 24 from seven to sixteen months after proof. The consideration named in the deeds ranges from \$1 to \$3,000, but the actual price paid per claim, from information obtained in different ways, would probably be from \$1,200 to \$3,000, depending upon location and quantity of timber. Fifty per cent of the claims so disposed of were finally transferred to timber and mill companies, who now own them, the balance at the present time being in the hands of small purchasers.

CLATSOP COUNTY, OREG.

In the Oregon City, Oreg., land district it is found that the greatest number of entries recently made under this act in any one county are for lands in Clatsop County, where, during the years 1902 and 1903, lands covered by 148 entries, aggregating 21,972.94 acres, were segregated, an average of 147.79 acres per claim. Of these 148 claimants, 25.6 per cent are women, and 16.2 per cent appear to be nonresidents of the State of Oregon, 10 being from Washington, 8 from Idaho, 3 from Minnesota, and 3 from Wisconsin. It is shown by the county records that 18.2 per cent of these claims has been mortgaged, viz, 3 on date of proof; 15 from one to nine days after proof, and 9 from one to twelve months after proof; and that 29.6 per cent of the mortgages has been satisfied. The consideration named in said mortgages averages \$615 each. As to conveyances, the records of the county show that 21.6 per cent of said claims has been transferred by the

original claimants, viz, 1 on date of proof; 7 from one to fifteen days after proof; 15 from one to six months after proof, and 9 from seven to eighteen months after proof. The consideration named in the deeds runs from \$1 to \$1,700. Fifty per cent of the claims transferred are now owned and held by timber and mill companies, the balance thereof being still in the hands of small purchasers.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREG.

In the Roseburg, Oreg., land district the largest timbered county is Douglas, and more entries under this act have been made for lands therein during the past few years than in any other county in the district. It is found that in 1902 357 timber and stone cash entries covering lands in said county were made, aggregating 55,315.46 acres, and averaging 154.94 acres per claim. Of these claimants, 14.8 per cent are women and 44.5 per cent are shown to be nonresidents of the State of Oregon, viz, 92 from Washington, 17 from Wisconsin, 36 from Minnesota, 1 from South Dakota, 1 from Michigan, 1 from California, and 11 from Idaho. The records of the county show that but 7.2 per cent of these claims has been mortgaged, viz, 10, on date of proof; 6, from one to fifteen days after proof; 10, from three to twenty months after proof, the consideration named therein being from \$1 to \$1,550. As to said mortgages, 15.3 per cent of the number thereof has been paid and satisfied. The county records also show that only 15.9 per cent of the 357 claims has been transferred, the dates thereof being as follows: Three, on date of proof; 8, from one to twenty days after proof; 20, from one to six months after proof; and 26, from seven to twenty-four months after proof. The consideration stated in the deeds varies from \$1 to \$1,550, and about 50 per cent of the claims transferred has passed to large holders of timber land, the balance thereof being still held by small purchasers, the first transferees.

Parties to whom claims were mortgaged do not appear as transferees except in a few instances, viz, 8 in Clallam County, Wash., 1 in Clatsop County, Oreg., and 4 in Douglas County, Oreg.

That while the foregoing report does not show a large percentage of sales of lands entered under said act for the periods named, yet it is a well-known fact that the great majority of lands so entered pass sooner or later out of the hands of the original purchasers from the Government, the remainder being utilized by those who have purchased the lands as an adjunct to the logging or milling business, and in such cases the individual either sells his logs in the open market or manufactures the same and sells the finished product. It is the opinion of Special Agent Dixon, after several years' experience and close observation, that comparatively none of the land taken up under the timber and stone act is utilized for farming or agricultural purposes. This would appear to be due to two essential causes: First, the act makes provisions for the taking up of only such lands as are unfit for farming; second, where lands are covered with an excessively heavy growth of timber farming is precluded by reason of the great cost attending the putting of such lands in a state of cultivation.

It appears to your committee that a report with reference to the good faith of purchasers under the timber and stone act must largely depend upon the construction placed upon the language used in said

It is a fact beyond question that there is not a single purchaser of land under the act of June 3, 1878, who does not understand the law to give him the right to dispose of that land and reap the benefit thereof; that he is not required as a purchaser under said act to make any specific use of either the land or the timber thereon. If such be a correct interpretation of the act, it would seem that all sales thereunder, while speculative, are not in violation thereof where collusion does not exist. It is a fact within the knowledge of your committee that in many instances parties who have purchased lands under this act have utilized the proceeds of the sale thereof in acquiring homes, either in farm or town property. We desire, however, to disclaim any intention of making these statements as an argument in behalf of the timber and stone act, and simply submit the foregoing as a part of the results of our operations.

Your committee is justified in making the statement that the greater portion of that class of lands properly coming under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and especially as applied to the Pacific Coast States, will not become available for farming purposes. Such being the case, it would appear that some provisions might be made for the disposal of such lands and the timber thereon to a better advantage by either an amendment to the act so as to increase the price per acre, or its repeal and the passage of another law providing for the disposal of the timber at its market value. It must be borne in mind, however, that legislation on the lines last suggested would accrue to the benefit only of persons or corporations of large means.

While your committee is not called upon to make any recommendation, it would appear proper to state that, in its judgment, if the act of June 3, 1878, were amended so as to increase the price per acre to \$5, such a provision would be no injustice to the public and would give a fair return to the Government for lands of that class.

COMMUTATION CLAUSE OF THE HOMESTEAD ACT.

(It grew out of the free homestead act.)

The "free homestead act" was passed by Congress in order to dispose of the vast acreage of the public domain to citizens of the United States, in tracts of 160 acres, or less, to each citizen over the age of 21 years, or who at time of entry was the head of a family, provided he or she was not then the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land in any State or Territory; that the application is honestly, and in good faith, made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not for the benefit of any other person, persons, or corporation, and that he or she will faithfully and honestly endeavor to comply with all the requirements of law, residence, and cultivation necessary to acquire title to the land applied for; that he or she does not apply to enter the same for the purpose of speculation, but in good faith, to obtain a home for himself or herself, and that he or she has not directly or indirectly made, and will not make, any agreement or contract in any way or manner, with any person or persons, corporation, or syndicate, whatsoever, by which the title which he or she might acquire from the Government of the United States should inure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except himself

or herself. The period of residence and cultivation as provided by law is five years.

From a careful study of this act it would appear that the primary idea and object of Congress in passing this free homestead act was to give to each needy citizen who was the head of a family 160 acres of land, agricultural in character, in order that industrious farmers would take the place of the beasts and wild animals inhabiting the plains and agricultural lands owned by the public through the General Government; that farms would spring up among the hitherto deserted lands once the home of the savage, and that thriving and industrious communities might be established where none then existed.

Many years later Congress passed the commutation clause of the homestead act, which provides that an entry made under the free homestead act may be commuted to a cash entry after a period of fourteen months' residence and cultivation. This is known as the act of March 3, 1891, with its several amendments and supplements thereto. In order to commute an entry it is not necessary that the settler be a citizen of the United States, but one that has declared his intentions to become such a citizen. It is further held that constructive residence of six months shall be counted as a part of the prescribed fourteen months' residence and cultivation, leaving but eight months' actual residence required of such entrymen. Congress seemed to have in mind, when it passed this act, that those persons who had honestly settled upon the public domain under the free homestead act with intention of complying with its requirements, but who were unable to do so through illness, reverses, or disaster, might pay for their land at the end of fourteen months' actual and continuous residence. This act was, in a measure, designed to take the place of the old preemption law, and to some extent resembles it in form and in results accomplished.

WHERE INVESTIGATIONS HAVE BEEN GENERALLY MADE.

In order to ascertain whether or not the commutation clause of the homestead act has, since its passage, worked out the results sought for by Congress, a careful study of same has been made by your committee, especially throughout the States of Minnesota and North and South Dakota. Minnesota was selected because here is to be found agricultural, mineral, and timber land extending over a large area, in the midst of which are to be found vast wheat fields, mines in operation, and lumbering interests.

The investigation in Minnesota has been made in a general manner covering a period of four years, during which time Special Agent Colter has covered the entire public domain in this State and has personally observed the workings of this act and visited hundreds of entries commuted thereunder.

DIVISION OF MINNESOTA INTO BELTS.

In order to more easily explain the workings of the commutation clause of the homestead act within the State of Minnesota, your committee has divided the State into three belts, to be known and referred to as follows:

1. *The timber belt*, consisting of lands heavily covered with pine, spruce, and cedar, as well as other merchantable timber.

2. *The prospective mineral belt*, consisting of lands possessing a prospective and speculative value for the iron, copper, gold, and other minerals which it is supposed they contain. This belt also includes land within a reasonable radius of the large operating iron mines of northern Minnesota, controlled and owned by the United States Steel Corporation and other syndicates.

3. *The agricultural belt*, consisting of prairie, meadow, and farm land covered with brush and timber, which timber at present has no special value, and would thus not be classed as "merchantable timber."

NUMBER OF COMMUTED ENTRIES, ETC., WITHIN EACH BELT FOR A STATED PERIOD.

In Minnesota during a period of four years, extending from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1903, there were 1,865 commuted homesteads made in the several land districts, as compared with 7,653 final homestead entries. Under the former 241,376.82 acres were segregated, while under the latter method 895,141.64 acres were taken. For the former acreage the Government received the sum of \$315,606.91. (See Table A.) On investigation it has been found that of the total number of commuted entries, as hereinbefore mentioned, 1,485 were made within the "timber belt," 206 within the "agricultural belt," and 174 within the "prospective mineral belt;" that the total acreage taken under the commutation clause of the homestead act within the "timber belt" for the period stated above is 192,188.70, within the "agricultural belt" 26,660.52, and within the "prospective mineral belt" 22,527.60; that the Government received, approximately, \$251,306.55 for the acreage within the "timber belt," \$34,924.34 for the acreage within the "agricultural belt," and \$29,376.02 for the acreage within the "prospective mineral belt;" that at time of commutation there were 297,000,000 (estimated) feet of standing merchantable timber within the "timber belt," as segregated, worth on a stumpage basis \$891,000, showing that, leaving out the value of the land itself, the Government loss was \$639,693.45. (See Table B.)

PERCENTAGE OF TRANSFERS.

The records of the counties in which these lands are situated show that 89.4 per cent of those made within the "timber belt" have been transferred to other parties than the original entrymen, and that approximately \$327,000 were received for the sale of the timber, which in many cases likewise included the land, showing a profit, less time and money spent in residing upon and cultivating said entries, to the original entrymen of \$75,693.45, or about \$52.32 net profit to each entryman. This timber has now passed into the hands of less than 50 persons or corporations, who have title through the second or third transfer. The profit of \$564,000 has gone to the first grantees, who in most cases are timber speculators and cruisers. It is therefore evident that the entrymen, taken as a whole, have not made any money out of their entries, but that the benefit has gone to the first

purchaser. Of course, considering individual cases, there are some entrymen who have made considerable profits from their timber, while others have lost money. Collectively, the profits have gone to others than the original entrymen. The county records also show that 68 per cent of the entries made within the "timber belt" were transferred within three months after proof, either by timber or warranty deed. In many cases the timber has been transferred on date of proof.

It is also found that much of this timber has gone to the locator, or to some party whom he represents, which casts suspicion on the good faith of the entryman. A favorite method, as appears by the records, is to take a mortgage on the land on date of proof, or within a few days afterwards, and then a warranty deed, the latter not appearing of record until patent issues. Of course there are many cases which on the face of the records show no evidence of fraud; but when one considers the real value of the standing timber thereon and the price received from the sale thereof by the entryman, no conclusion can be drawn except that the entryman was either a tool in the hands of the locator—perhaps innocently and without knowingly violating the statutes—or else he is absolutely devoid of ordinary business judgment.

The records show that commuted entries made within the "agricultural belt" are less subject to transfer than those made within the "timber belt." About 32.6 per cent of all commuted entries within this belt for the period hereinbefore mentioned have been transferred either by deed or mortgage, and in many cases the mortgage has been satisfied. The average time elapsing between date of proof and transfer in case of commuted entries within this belt is 7.3 months. The amount of money received in case of sale is approximately the value of these lands at time of sale.

An examination of the county records for lands within the "prospective mineral belt" show an entirely different condition. Ninety-six and seven-tenths per cent of all commuted entries have been transferred, and the average length of time between date of proof and date of transfer is 1.2 months. A very large number of these entries were transferred on date of proof, and the consideration runs from \$1 to \$300, or an individual interest in the mineral right. Some time ago an investigation of a group of 37 commuted homestead entries was made in Cook and Lake counties, Minn., by Special Agent S. J. Colter, and 35 of this number were found to have been deeded on date of proof and passed into the hands of a few mining corporations. The consideration was not given in any case, but as more than seven years have passed since patent issued on these entries it would be useless to carry the matter into the courts with a view to setting aside same. These entries are all located within the "prospective iron belt" of Lake and Cook counties, and resulted at least in putting into the hands of a few persons or corporations over 5,000 acres of the public domain. The same condition exists along the northern boundary of St. Louis County, Minn., within the area known as the "prospective gold belt." Here almost every commuted homestead entry has passed into the hands of mining speculators or large corporations.

RESIDENCE AFTER PROOF.

In the "timber" and "mineral" belts the entrymen who have commuted their homestead entries have ceased to reside thereon almost as soon as proof has been made and receiver's receipt issued. While within the "agricultural" belt at least 6 per cent of the entrymen continued to reside thereon after submitting proof. However, investigation has shown that the entrymen located within the "timber" and "mineral" belts have complied more strictly with the law as to residence between date of entry and proof than those located within the "agricultural" belt. This is probably due to the greater danger of contests within the former two belts than within the latter, owing to the greater value of the timber and prospective mineral.

APPEARANCE OF CLAIMS AFTER COMMUTATION.

The appearance of commuted homestead entries within the "timber" and "prospective mineral" belts one year after proof is that of a neglected and abandoned claim. The log house shows evidence of decay, and the clearing surrounding same has grown a healthy crop of brush and weeds. In two years after proof the house has fallen down and only very dim signs of a clearing are visible. It begins to look as though the pioneer had retraced his steps and once more sought civilization. In three years after proof almost every sign or resemblance of habitation and cultivation has disappeared and the claim has once more taken on its virgin appearance. In townships where commutation has been heaviest, within these two belts, now no trace of habitation is to be found save an occasional trapper or hunter. In fact one can travel over this area for days without even finding a settler to stop over night with, while the Government plat shows that dozens of homes were once established there.

Are we to say that these entrymen made these entries in good faith to appropriate same to their own use and benefit and for the purpose of establishing a home for themselves and their families? Are we to say that these entrymen intended at time of filing to carry out the intention of Congress in providing homes for the needy and settling the wilderness and establishing agricultural communities where none hitherto existed? Are we to say that these entrymen were acting in perfectly good faith when they took their corporeal oaths, before an officer duly qualified to administer same, that they desired to enter this land for the purpose of establishing a home for themselves and families and not for the purpose of speculation nor for the benefit of any other person, persons, or corporations? No. We can not believe that conditions will warrant one in answering these questions in the affirmative, or that investigation will demonstrate its truthfulness.

CLASSES FOUND AMONG COMMUTERS.

Investigation has shown that 90 per cent of those making commutation entry within these timber and mineral belts are from walks in life where agriculture is not understood and not desired. Among commuters within these timber and mineral belts are to be found clerks, business men, professional men, school-teachers, mechanics,

waitresses, woodsmen, cruisers, and city laborers. If these people were in good faith, it would appear that some, at least, would remain and carry out their intentions as set forth in their oaths, as administered by the officer before whom the filings were made.

The appearance within the "agricultural belt" is not at all similar. Here are to be found some entrymen who have continued to reside upon and cultivate their entries even after proof. Others have been forced to leave on account of circumstances over which they had no control and which were unforeseen at date of entry, while still others have ceased to reside thereon as soon as proof was completed. An examination of the class of people making these entries is necessary in order to determine the reasons why three distinct classes are to be found among the commuters within this belt. The investigations of Special Agent Colter have shown that among the first class, as above stated, are to be found farmers and stockmen from counties and States where land is high priced or communities evercrowded. Sons of farmers of Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, and many other States have come to Minnesota to seek a free home where land is cheap and the acreage extensive. They prefer to pay for the land at the expiration of fourteen months or thereabouts, and be free to live on the land when they desire and visit their former homes during the severe winter months. These men are acting in good faith and have not ceased to carry out their contract with the Government as set forth in their application to make an entry.

Among the second class are to be found many men of foreign birth, or men from the cities, who have given up the struggle of competing with their more fortunate companions and sought a home upon the public domain for themselves and families. These men, as a rule, struggle on for a year or two and then commute in order to go back into the cities to work and provide more means with which to further improve their farms. Some have been forced to commute through illness or other unfortunate circumstances, but the majority of this class are acting in good faith.

Among the third class are to be found retired farmers, land speculators, bankers, business and professional men, clerks, and school-teachers. The latter class reside upon their entries as little as possible, and only for a few days at any one time. Their wives and families rarely, if ever, visit the claims, but readily consent at time of proof to make affidavit that they refused to accompany their husbands to reside upon the homestead on account of ill health, no school facilities, and no roads. If necessary, they will have their family physician certify that their wives have been under his care ever since entry was made, and that it was impossible for them to reside upon the entry. This latter condition is almost invariably found among the commuters within the "timber and prospective mineral belts." Many of these cases have been investigated and the wives found apparently as healthy as any woman would normally be at their age of life; yet we can not go back of the physician's certificate, or prove that same is false. To enter into a controversy with a physician as to the health of an individual would be to open a wide field for argument, bounded only by technical words and phrases. It is needless to say that your committee has been convinced that very little if any reliance should be given to this class of testimony when offered in commutation proofs.

RESULT OF ALLOWING COMMUTATION TO OTHER THAN FULL CITIZENS.

Another feature of the workings of the commutation clause of the homestead act has been discovered in the State of Minnesota, principally within the timber and mineral belts, and is as follows: Several hundreds of Canadians have crossed the border, declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States, filed on land under the free-homestead act, commuted their entries, after a period of fourteen to eighteen months, and then returned to their former homes across the border, and became citizens once more of the Dominion of Canada.

These persons left their native land, not with the intention of becoming citizens of the United States, but to obtain from the Government of the people of this Republic 160 acres of land at a nominal value of \$1.25 per acre. They have been quick to see the "loop hole" in our commutation clause, which permits citizens of the Kingdom of Great Britain to obtain 160 acres of our choicest timber, mineral, or agricultural lands by simply declaring one's intention to become a citizen of this country. After proof has been made they return to their Canadian homes and take up again their former pursuits.

The mineral, timber, or land is held until such time as a fair price can be obtained from some American speculator which will warrant a respectable profit to the Canadian adventurer. In fact it is common gossip in northern Minnesota that lumber companies operating along the boundary line bring over many Canadians for the purpose of obtaining valuable timber from the Government by means of the commutation clause of the homestead law. An inspection of the county records seems to verify these rumors. Out of a list of 50 commuted homestead entries made by former residents of Canada who had declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States 35 were found deeded to lumber companies within a few days or weeks after proof. In each case where the consideration was given the purchase price was far below the actual value of the timber itself, and approximately amounted to the price of commutation plus reasonable wages for the commuter.

These entrymen come from Winnipeg and points in western Ontario, and have done this country no good, but, on the other hand, have robbed our citizens of thousands of acres of the public domain. The same condition exists along the other border public-land States. We have also found some cases where Canadians have even gone so far as to make homestead entries and commute same without even declaring their intentions. Of course this necessitated the entrymen to commit perjury in swearing that they were native-born citizens of the United States. Such a condition would be impossible were full citizenship required in order to make commutation entry.

COMPARISON WITH HOMESTEAD ENTRIES UPON CEDED RESERVATIONS.

It has been found on investigation that a better class of citizens are to be found upon the agricultural lands thrown open within the ceded portion of the Indian reservations, under what is known as the Morris law. Here are to be already found evidences of internal improvement entirely lacking outside of reservations. Here no commutation is permitted, but, instead, a straight five years' residence in addition to the payment of \$1.25 per acre.

HAS COMMUTATION BEEN MADE WITHIN THE SHORTEST TIME POSSIBLE?

As a rule commutation has been made within the shortest time possible within the "timber" and "prospective mineral" belts, and the exceptions to this rule are accounted for largely on account of contests pending against said entries, while within the "agricultural belt" the average time taken for commutation has been found to be twenty-three months.

EFFECT OF COMMUTATION WITHIN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

The effect of the commutation clause of the homestead act within the State of Minnesota has been to place millions of feet of merchantable timber and hundreds of acres of prospective mineral lands in the hands of lumbering and mining corporations, with prospective profits of thousands of dollars to their present owners.

Three years ago one of your committee had occasion to spend several days in T. 60 N., Rs. 22 and 23 W., scaling timber trespass, and while there came across three old homestead "shacks," which, having been built of pine, were in an excellent state of preservation. The houses had never been chinked or mudded, contained no floor or roof, except poles used as "rafters." Inside of one house were counted seven large stumps cut from 2 to 3 feet high, while in the other two houses were found five stumps in all, cut equally high from the ground. It was clearly evident that no one had resided therein and that the entries must have been obtained under false and perjured proofs. An examination of the tract books showed that these tracts had been proved up under the commutation clause of the homestead law, and the county records show that same had been transferred on date of proof, and the timber, consisting of nearly 3,000,000 feet of pine, had passed into the hands of a well-known lumber company.

The head of a large lumber company at Duluth, Minn., is authority for the statement, made in the presence of a member of your committee, that between the years 1885 and 1890 a certain lumber company of Minnesota and himself, together with others, obtained thousands of acres of pine lands from the Government under the old preemption law by simply filing names of persons found in the St. Paul (Minn.) and Chicago (Ill.) directories. When time for proof came, one set of men would appear at the local office and make proof on all claims set for that date. This gentleman also stated that he and the said lumber company had a standing agreement with the local land officer whereby they were to permit this kind of proofs for a consideration of \$25 per claim. He denied that it was continued after the repeal of the old preemption law, but there is to be found strong evidence that this same system was continued as late as 1894 under the commutation clause of the homestead act.

It is common knowledge in the city of Duluth, Minn., that in 1892, 1893, and 1894 persons desiring to commute would take an ordinary dry-goods box, make it resemble a small house with doors, windows, and a shingled roof. This box would be 14 by 16 inches, or larger, and would be taken by the entryman to his claim. On date of commutation proof he would appear at the local office, swear that he had upon his claim a good board house, 14 by 16, with shingled roof.

doors, windows, etc. The proof on its face would appear excellent, and was readily passed by the local officers.

The above incidents are only a few that might be named and are corded here simply to bear out the statement of your committee that the commutation clause of the homestead act has in the past offered many inducements to commit perjury and false swearing. The length of time between date of entry and proof, allowing six months of constructive residence, is so short that it is almost impossible for the fraudulent entries to be discovered in time to arrest proof.

Such a condition is almost impossible in Minnesota under the final homestead entry system. Here proof can not be made for a period of five years, which gives the public and the Government ample time to watch the progress made by each entryman. If the land taken under the free homestead law is timber land, prospective mineral land, or good agricultural land, the entryman will necessarily be compelled to adhere strictly to the law and regulations governing his entry, else defend his rights in a contest.

COMMUTATION IN NORTH DAKOTA—CONDITIONS DIFFERENT FROM MINNESOTA.

In North Dakota conditions are somewhat different. Here no timber of any value is to be found, and commutation is practically limited to two belts—the “agricultural belt” and the “grazing belt.” The farmers and the stockmen in this State have their land ready to begin active operations on as soon as their homestead filings have been made. Nature has relieved them of the labor of first removing the timber before using the plow, and the farmer can immediately “break the soil” and sow his crop, while the northern Minnesota farmer is compelled to clear his land of brush and timber before reaping a harvest from the soil.

Here where conditions are favorable one would naturally expect to find the percentage of commuted homesteads very small, as a residence of five years, in a country where, if necessary, the entire 160 acres can be put under cultivation each year, ought not to induce commutation.

PERCENTAGE OF COMMUTATION PROOFS.

Investigations made by your committee at Minot, N. Dak., show that the result is entirely different from what we would reasonably expect. From April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904, there were 2,756 commutation homestead entries made in the Minot, N. Dak., land district, as compared with 293 final homestead entries made for the same period. These figures show that 90.39 per cent of all proofs made on homesteads were perfected under the commutation clause of the homestead act (see Table X). An explanation of this condition was sought by your committee, and some interesting facts ascertained. It was found that 90 per cent of all the commuters abandoned the land after proof, or ceased to reside thereon; that 87 per cent of all commuters borrowed money or made arrangements for same before proof was submitted; that fully 60 per cent of all commuters left the State of North Dakota on completion of proof, and returned to their

former homes; that the amount of money borrowed ranged between the actual amount necessary to make proof with to \$800; that these mortgages as a rule ran for a period of five years and bore 10 to 12 per cent per annum; that the money loaned came from large land and loan companies, banks dealing in farm lands, cattlemen, and farmers residing on land adjoining the land covered by the loan; that the United States commissioners taking proof in these cases were, as a rule, connected with some land or loan company, or actually engaged in dealing in farm lands (see exhibits attached); that where a sale had been made the amount received was less than half the value placed on lands in the same vicinity and owned by land and loan companies.

REASONS ADVANCED BY LOCAL OFFICERS AND OTHERS.

It was stated to me by the local officers at Minot, N. Dak., and land and loan men, that the large per centum of commutations were caused by the settler's desire to place his land in condition so that a loan could be realized on it in order to purchase farm machinery, stock, and seed. This phase of conditions was carefully investigated and found untrue, except in rare cases. It could not be argued that the entryman who had borrowed \$201 on his quarter section intended to use this money to buy farm machinery with, as \$201 was the amount necessary to commute with. A large number of those cases where the amount borrowed was greater than the amount required for proof were investigated, and it was almost invariably found that the entryman not only did not purchase any farm machinery, stock, or seed, but that he had left the land and gone elsewhere to earn his living. Investigation also showed that, owing to the large number of farmers already living in this district, it is not necessary for any bona fide settler to commute for the purpose of buying machinery, etc. Abundance of same is already to be found in every farming community and can be used on the crop-share basis. The cry of necessity for loans in order to purchase machinery, etc., may possibly have been good logic in the early days, when the country was first being settled, but the alarm now sounded for a continuation of this system is false and misleading and can not be borne out by facts.

REAL REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

The truth is that the object sought by the passage of the commutation clause of the homestead act is so easy to defeat, the first six months' residence being considered constructive, that it is well worth any workingman's while to come to North Dakota, rest up on the prairies for eight months, hire about 20 acres broke, build a "shack," put in some crop, commute his entry, if he has the cash, and obtain a quarter section of land worth from \$10 to \$15 per acre. If he has not the money he will be advised where he can obtain it, then borrow the largest amount possible, and return to his former home, having cleared on his summer's jaunt \$500 to \$600. In fact, these conditions have so increased in late years that it is generally known throughout the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin that all one need to do is to go to North Dakota

and there find some land or loan agent who will locate him on a quarter section, and in fourteen months' time give him a loan of \$700 to \$800, when, after paying for the commuted proof, he will have realized some \$500 on his venture. Who finally gets the land? In almost 80 per cent of these cases the land finally is deeded outright or foreclosed under mortgage lien to the land or loan company first interested. These facts are the reasons why commutation has been so heavy in North Dakota.

WHO RECEIVES THE BENEFIT OF COMMUTATION?

Your committee found that one agent alone obtained from the local land office 90 patents on commuted entries between September 2, 1902, and March 30, 1904, amounting in all to more than 13,000 acres of land. Between the same dates there were delivered to a land company 153 patents for commuted entries made within the Minot district of North Dakota, amounting to more than 23,000 acres. It has been impossible, owing to the magnitude of this work, to get a list of the land and loan companies engaged in said work.

The receiver of the United States land office at Minot, N. Dak., told me of a personal friend of his who owned 16,000 acres of the finest farm land, worth \$20 per acre, and which cost him less than \$800 per quarter section. Practically all of this land was originally taken under the commutation clause of the homestead act. The banker probably acted in good faith in this matter, but the result showed that this feature of the homestead act tends to place large quantities of the public domain in the hands of a few people.

RESULT OF THE WORKING OF THIS ACT.

The result has been in North Dakota that the country is settling up slowly, and hundreds of farmers are prevented from getting good homes on account of the high price of lands now owned and controlled by a few individuals and land companies.

The final homestead act works altogether different. Under it farms and homes are springing up, the value of property to the State and nation is increasing, and everywhere where five-year proofs have been made thrift and industry have been established.

WHAT CAN BE DONE UNDER ORIGINAL HOMESTEAD ACT.

One farmer, a bona fide entryman, told me that he settled on his claim five years ago; that he did not have anything when he moved upon the claim, but that now he had \$2,500 worth of stock and farming implements, \$3,000 worth of grain in his granary, and he could sell his land, if patented, for \$3,000, making in all \$8,500 in five years. Of course this is an exceptional case, but it only goes to show what can be done on these lands if actual farmers can be induced to settle thereon.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY SPECIAL AGENT DWYER.

A special agent at Minot, N. Dak., informs your committee that since he has been stationed at that office he has been present when about 400 commutation proofs were taken before United States com-

missioners; that 95 per cent of the entrymen had arrangements made to give a mortgage when they got their receipts, and that 90 per cent of these commutators ceased to reside upon their land after proof. No attempt to bring out this information was made by the commissioners, and the proofs were sent to the local land office without any statement from the commissioners as to where the money was coming from.

CONDITION IN WARD COUNTY, N. DAK.

Out of 100 commuted entries selected at random within Ward County, N. Dak., 82.5 per cent of same were mortgaged, 11.2 per cent were deeded, and 6.3 per cent were still unincumbered; 8.2 per cent were mortgaged within a day or two before proof, 72 per cent of same were mortgaged within ten days after date of proof, and 2 per cent were mortgaged later than ten days after proof.

THE GRAZING BELT.

A full investigation was made of all commuted entries within Williams County, N. Dak., and it was found that there had been made 265 entries under said act; that of this number of entrymen 211 were males and 54 females, or 20.4 per cent of all the entries were made by females; that the average time taken for commutation was nineteen months; that 140 of these entries were still unencumbered; that a large number had been sold or mortgaged before proof was submitted.

In this county it was found that in many cases a stockman, finding his entry too small for a ranch, would have his son, daughter, or hired help file on a quarter section or two adjoining his own land. A small shack would be erected, and, as soon as possible, commutation would be made. This was necessary, as the son or daughter desired to live at home with their parents, or the hired man might take a notion to leave and seek work elsewhere. The result was the same—the stockman had the land. In case of his children, no deed was necessary, and the deputy register of deeds for Williams County informed a member of your committee that many deeds have been made in cases of commuted entries and remain unrecorded.

COMMUTATION IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Commutation in South Dakota was worked out very similar to commutation in North Dakota, except that in many counties the percentage of fraud is less than in counties of the latter State. However, the same general plan was adopted, and hundreds of people come to the State to make homestead entries, commute same, borrow as much money as possible on the land, and then return to their former homes. Money lenders are everywhere to be found, and they are closely connected with large land companies or cattle companies.

COMMUTATION IN HAND COUNTY, S. DAK.

In Hand County S. Dak., an investigation was made of all commuted homestead entries made within said county during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. It was found that 51 commuted entries

had been made, and that 33½ per cent of these had been made by women; that 4 of these entries had been transferred by deed or mortgage before commutation proof had been made, and that in all 31 of these entries had been transferred; that the average length of time taken for commutation was 20.74 months, but that 13.9 per cent of all commutation proofs made in this county since the passage of the act have been delayed on account of contests pending. It is therefore conclusive that commutation was practically made within the shortest period possible. (See Table P.) It was also found that about 20 per cent of the claims transferred went to small stockmen who owned the land immediately adjoining the land transferred.

COMMUTATION IN HYDE COUNTY, S. DAK.

Commutation in Hyde County, S. Dak., was investigated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. It was found that 90 commuted homestead entries had been made, and that 32 of them had been made by women, or about 35.5 per cent; that the average length of time taken to commute was 20.5 months, and that 12.8 per cent of all commutations within this county were delayed by contests; that 4 commuted entries had been transferred by deed or mortgage before proof; that 55 of these entries have been transferred by deed or mortgage.

Like Hand County, many of these quarter sections went to stockmen who owned land adjoining the lands transferred, and the price paid is less than the market value of these lands. Inquiry there from land men and citizens relative to the above transfers and the reasons assigned were that the land in this county is semiarid and 160 acres of it is insufficient to keep sufficient stock to warrant a stockman to continue in the business. The remedy advanced was that a larger homestead should be granted in arid districts. Many of these lands also went to land companies.

Another feature developed by investigation and worthy of consideration by the commission is the fact that in prairie States a large percentage of commuted entries are made by females. Investigation has shown that the residence of females consists of mere visits to their homestead entries once or twice every six months, and their improvements, if any, have been made by others, generally relatives, and are simply sufficient to pass their proofs; that as soon as commutation has been accomplished they cease to make even visits or cultivate their entries, and sell same as quickly as a purchaser can be found. They are single, and will swear that they have no other home than their entries and were compelled to work out to support themselves. Many entries are made by female school-teachers, who spend their vacations on their claims, commute the entries, and leave the country as soon as a better paying position can be found elsewhere. The tendency of such commutation has been to leave the territory in an unsettled condition.

It is not the intention of your committee to convey the impression that the homestead act as originally passed and at present interpreted is perfect in form and has accomplished the result that Congress intended for it, namely, the settlement of our public domain by a class of citizens agriculturally inclined; but, on the contrary, to report that investigation has proven it to have accomplished a great deal more

in that direction than any subsequent act enacted by our national legislative branch of government.

If it were intended by your instructions of July 25, 1904, to have this committee recommend or suggest changes in the free homestead act in its judgment necessary to obtain in a greater measure the objects sought for by Congress, your committee would first refer to certain features contained in the homestead act enacted by the national legislative branch of the Canadian government. Ample opportunity has been given your agent having in charge the commutation clause of the homestead act to watch the workings of the Canadian law and make comparisons between it and our own free homestead law. No better example of this can be found than along the Rainy River, which forms the boundary line between the State of Minnesota and the Province of Ontario, extending over a stretch of territory nearly 100 miles in length. Along the southern bank of this river hundreds of entries have been made under our free homestead act, the timber and stone act, and the commutation clause of the homestead act, and the result has been that with the exception of some half dozen well-conducted farms the territory is uninhabited and presents a general appearance of a virgin forest, stretching from the eastern end of Rainy Lake to the Lake of the Woods on the west.

On the Canadian side of this river the timber has been disposed of on a stumpage basis and the land thrown open to settlement under the Canadian homestead law, requiring as it does specific acts by the entrymen as to residence and cultivation, and prescribed periods and acreage each year during the life of said entries. The result of this system has been that to-day the entire northern shore of the Rainy River is inhabited and the territory under a high state of cultivation. Fine farms are everywhere to be found, while on the American side just the reverse is true. On the Canadian side roads have been built and school districts established, while on the American side few internal improvements are to be found. The soil is identical and natural conditions are the same, so no other theory can be advanced for the present condition of things than that the Canadian system is more conducive to actual settlement and cultivation.

Your committee has endeavored to confine itself to facts, and treat the subject from an impartial standpoint, and the evidence seems clear and convincing that the act has resulted in fraud, speculation, destruction of forests, the placing of thousands of acres in the hands of a few persons or corporations, and the stultifying of honest and industrious settlement and improvement of the public domain. Almost every good, honest citizen, unbiased by personal interest or greed, was emphatic in denouncing the commutation clause of the homestead act and demanding its repeal. In some cases it was found that men who had formerly profited by its workings and retired from active business were now demanding its repeal in terms which could not be misunderstood.

REPORT AS TO THE WORKINGS AND RESULTS OF THE DESERT-LAND ACT.

The desert-land act was enacted, apparently, to supplement the homestead law, and so intended, primarily, to secure the ultimate improvement, cultivation, and actual settlement of lands which could

be advantageously or at all disposed of under homestead requirements. The homestead law is universally conceded to be, notwithstanding any frauds or abuses, the most satisfactory and beneficial in our public-land legislation. A comparison of some of the merits of certain features of the desert-land act with the features the homestead they replace will, therefore, be valuable.

THE CONFLICT OF REQUISITES.

The homestead law allows entries by persons 21 years of age, or heads of families, but does not allow an entry each to husband and wife nor to parties who are proprietors of more than 160 acres of land. These limitations, except that of requisite age, do not apply to the desert act. The greatest acreage which can be acquired under the homestead law generally is 160, while the desert act permits the acquisition of 320 acres. It is therefore apparent that the same parties, husband and wife, can acquire four times as much land under the desert as under the homestead law; and, further, if they own 160 acres, they can still use their desert rights for 320 acres more, but can not make a homestead entry. In other words, a large landholder, or one who desires to become such, can obtain for himself and wife, for his relatives and business associates and their wives, in each case, four times as much land, and on easier terms for them, than can the homesteader and his wife, who have in reality no means to acquire land under the desert act. The consequence is that at the man of greater means uses the one with no capital to create already large holdings of land.

For instance, the husband makes a homestead entry of 160 acres and a desert entry for 160, while the wife makes a desert entry for 320 acres, the money for the desert entries being furnished by the large landholder or capitalist, who also furnishes the money to make the necessary improvements and reclamation, where any at all are made, and to pay the United States the ultimate purchase price. The husband and wife, however, must offer the necessary annual and final proofs, and incidentally perjure themselves by so doing for a small bonus or because in the employ of the capitalist, for the benefit of the capitalist, to whom, either immediately or ultimately, the desert claims are deeded. Nor is this all. The third party has already acquired 480 of the 640 acres entered by the husband and wife, but he now wants the husband's homestead as well, and he gets it. If he can not make a bargain with the homestead entryman, the latter soon finds his water supply shut off; finds that the large landholder claims prior right to the entire water supply; that he is fenced in on all sides and has no right of way to and from his homestead land, without going into court to fight for it; or finds any number of the exorbitant pretexts which human cupidity conceives in its march of conquest; so that the homestead entryman, where otherwise acting in good faith, without capital to fight capital, succumbs to the inevitable and either commutes with money furnished by the capitalists, or offers final proof at the end of five years, and deeds away his homestead. This is a tale many times told, with repeated variations, in the history of the creation of the large landed estates in the semiarid regions of Montana and elsewhere.

Your committee examined into the composition—that is, under what acts the lands were originally acquired from the United States—of a number of large estates, and collected data as to the transfer of titles and consideration. These estates aggregate a total landholding to which title has already passed of about 150,000 acres, to say nothing of lands practically controlled by the same parties, and in every instance the desert-land act plays a prominent part, in the manner above mentioned. The lands comprised in said estates, acquired under the desert act, reached 40 per cent of the total holdings, while commuted homesteads take 12 per cent and final homesteads 12 per cent and other acts the residue; and this, too, in the face of one estate composed almost entirely of Northern Pacific Railroad grants. These percentages bear the proper proportion to sustain the statement made as to the manner of operating to secure large land holdings.

And in all the large estates examined the principal and his wife, notwithstanding their large landholdings, each made desert entries, as did also their associates and wives. Nor are these cases exceptional. These large estates are scattered over a large stretch of territory, and the same condition prevails in the hundreds of such estates in the semiarid regions, even where the same are controlled by parties of high and unsullied reputations, as will be seen further along in this report, under the heads of "Corporations" and "Settlement."

The ultimate results, therefore, of these differences in the two laws is that under the desert act the creation of large estates is made easier by the use of small bonuses, by the use of employees, and by the use of the "freezing-out" process. And the creation of large estates is undoubtedly disadvantageous to the best interests of any community in semiarid country, as observation shows that such estates are not, except in rare instances and in small fractions, brought into a high state of cultivation, but are used for pasturage and stock-raising purposes.

The general impression prevails in some quarters that the large landholder will generally reclaim desert land more thoroughly than the small holder or the less financially able. As a matter of fact, however, this is not true, the best and highest state of cultivation being found in small holdings. An inspection, such as has been made by one of your agents, will conclusively convince anyone of the correctness of these statements. This is also well illustrated in the history of reclamation in Gallatin County, Mont., and along the Snake River in Fremont County, Idaho; the best and really only available example of actual reclamation of magnitude by private enterprise in either of the States named. In investigating large estates in sections best calculated to represent different general conditions none of any consequence were found in either of these counties. Even the Northern Pacific Railroad grant in the Gallatin Valley had not fallen into the hands of large landholders, but have been generally distributed; and Gallatin County, in the year 1899, according to the United States census, had more than 60,000 acres, part of which is not irrigated, in a high state of actual cultivation in cereals alone, as against 254,000 acres for the entire State of Mon-

na, and also had 14,349 acres in grasses and alfalfa and 17,894 in old and prairie grass under irrigation.

In Fremont County, Idaho, the same story is repeated, with additional emphasis. Here is also seen the fact that not the large landholders, but the owner of the ordinary 160-acre homestead, has made the best reclamation and produced the highest cultivation. Much the greater portion of the land along the Snake River, in Fremont County, has been taken by homestead entry, although the land is desert in character naturally. The records of the local land office at Blackfoot, Idaho, show that during the five years ending June 30, 1904, 457 final homestead entries, aggregating 67,830 acres, were made, against 115 final desert entries for 31,885 acres. And few of the homestead entrymen made desert entries; the latter being chiefly for 160 acres each, the full amount. The exact proportion of desert entries made by homestead entrymen can not be given, as the local land office does not keep an index of entries, but the percentage is small, as shown by the tract books and by the statement of the chief clerk, who has been with the office for the past eight years. According to the recorder of the county, who is thoroughly familiar with the land and entrymen, very few of the homestead entrymen have disposed of their land, while nearly 40 per cent of the desert land has actually changed hands. Further, the largest estate found in the said county consists of 2,479 acres of land, a small holding compared to the usual proportions, and this is composed of lands acquired exclusively under the desert act by final desert entrymen who were chiefly nonresidents of the State, a matter hereinafter touched upon.

Without doubt, therefore, the settlement in the said county last mentioned and the reclamation of the desert land therein is due to the efforts of the small landholders, and the same proposition holds good in the counties of Bingham and Bannock, Idaho. In the first of these, during the five years ending June 30, 1904, on lands naturally desert in character, 244 final homesteads, aggregating 34,940 acres, were made, as against 56 desert, with 8,941 acres; and in the second county, 374 final homesteads, aggregating 60,618 acres, were made, as against 33 final desert entries, with 4,904 acres; and transfers of titles were in the same relative condition as in Fremont County.

It will thus be seen, by this comparison of requisites of the homestead and desert acts, that the desert requirements have not resulted in the actual cultivation and settlement of desert communities except in a couple of instances.

RESIDENCE.

The homestead law requires a continuous residence of five years, while the desert act only requires the claimant to be a resident of the State at the time of filing application to enter. Each requirement was evidently adopted under the theory that the laws should be framed to secure actual settlement, by allowing entries to be made only by parties whose interests should be centered in the community or State where the land entered is situated. Absenteeism was evidently not more contemplated as a possible development under the desert

than under the homestead law, but as a matter of fact the desert entryman is anxious only to get the annual and final proofs made.

The question of what constitutes residence in any State should be a purely legal proposition; but as a matter of fact the entryman places his own construction on the word, and simply because he happens to be in the State for a time, without the intention, perhaps, of permanently remaining, he makes a desert-land entry, swearing residence, and thus virtually becoming a speculator in desert lands. That this is being done is the general impression, not susceptible of absolute proof, as the parties having the best knowledge will not talk for publication. Entries, however, are scattered all along the records of the local land offices of parties residing in the States of New York and Washington, for example, who have made final proofs on desert lands in Montana.

- In Fremont County, Idaho, according to the local land office officials, a number of entries have been made by parties residing in Montana who simply come over the State line for the purpose. These parties swear residence, and the local officials have no way to dispute it. One estate owns 2,479 acres of desert land in the said county, the same having been acquired under final desert entries 1175 to 1180, inclusive. These final desert entries were all made on the same day and were all deeded to the said concern on the same day, and each transfer was made for a named consideration of \$1. Each final entryman was a nonresident of the State at the time final proof was offered, and it either so appears on the records of the local land office or is true in reality, if the information given by the county officials at St. Anthony, Idaho, can be relied upon.

While the desert law does not call for actual residence upon the land, it is valuable to note that homestead entries are being made upon the same character of land, and that it is where homesteads most abound that best results are secured in the way of cultivation. And, further, where the proportion of homestead entries is greater, the number of transfers of desert claims is less. For example, in Custer County, Mont., where 38 final desert entries were made in the five years ending June 30, 1904, more than that number of final homesteads were made, and 15 of the final entrymen themselves made homestead entries; and out of the desert entries but 3 transfers of titles, involving only 200 acres have been made—that is, transfers comprised but $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the total area. This question will be further considered under the head of "Settlement."

CORPORATIONS.

Section 7 of the amendatory act of March 3, 1891, contains the clause "But no person or association of persons shall hold, by assignment or otherwise, prior to the issue of patent, more than 320 acres of such arid or desert land." The term "association of persons" has been held to include corporations, which are thus aptly described. Under this provision of the law, therefore, corporations may make desert entries and hold same by assignment.

The first question which naturally arises as to entries by corporations is whether or not they are to be treated as persons, separate and distinct from the individual members which compose it, and entries and assignments allowed without regard to entries or assignments

which may have been made and allowed in the name of the incorporators or stockholders. This question arose with regard to desert-land entries 298 and 350, Great Falls, Mont., land district, both having been assigned to the Teton Cattle Company, which offered annual proofs thereon. The local land office rejected the proofs and assignments on the ground that the incorporators had exhausted their rights as individuals and that the desert act did not contemplate entries being made by corporations. The honorable Commissioner overruled the local office, and in a letter dated January 15, 1904, ruled in part:

It is not necessary to go further into the matter than to say that it is shown that the Teton Cattle Company is a person in contemplation of law, as distinct from any individual stockholder as that stockholder is distinct from any and every other, and that said company has shown its qualifications as an assignee; therefore the assignment to it in this case is recognized and yearly proof accepted.

When the case of the Hillside Land Company arose. The said company, which is composed of certain parties who have already made desert-land entries, applied to enter 80 acres of desert land June 15, 1903, in the Great Falls, Mont., land district, which the local office, on June 24, 1903, rejected, because the incorporators had exercised their desert rights. Your office, appreciating the effect of the former ruling, under which the door would have been thrown wide open for any number of entries to be made by different corporations owned and controlled by the same parties, modified the same by sustaining the decision of the local office. Your language, in a letter to the said local office under date of June 29, 1904, being to the effect that not every member but all members of the corporation applying to make entry under the desert law must not have exercised the right to enter thereunder.

ASSIGNMENTS OF RIGHTS.

Under the original act of 1877 the assignment of desert claims was illegal, but under the amendatory act of 1891, by a necessary construction of the words "that no person or association of persons shall hold by assignment or otherwise more than three hundred and eighty acres of such desert or arid lands," assignments were validated. The assignment clause seems to have been enacted to allow idle entrymen, who might be compelled by necessity or otherwise to practically abandon their claims, to dispose of their rights and improvements to others, so that the work of reclamation might go on unretarded. The magnitude and results of this clause will, therefore, be considered somewhat under this impression.

The magnitude of assignments of right is shown from the fact that during the five years ending June 30, 1904, in Montana alone, assignments numbered 1,055, not including any canceled, aggregating 3,158 acres. And in Fremont, Bannock, and Bingham counties, Idaho, where the desert act has made a more favorable showing as to cultivation, 55 assignments, involving 9,119 acres, made during the same period, stand intact. A table in Exhibit B will show the magnitude of assignments by each local land district, and by this will be seen, during the said period of five years, that 464 desert entries, involving 63,674 acres, were assigned in the Lewistown, Mont., district.

One method of using the right of assignment is brought to light in the operations of parties seeking to become large landed proprietors. A stockman, for example, has his herders make desert-land filings at his expense, for or without a small bonus, and then has them execute blank assignments of their claims in order to protect his interests therein. Should the herders continue in his employ, they offer annual and final proofs and deed the land to him; but should one leave, the blank assignment of right is then filled in with the name of a new herder, or it may be filled in for a time with the name of the stockman himself until another herder appears, when the sheep owner assigns to him. By this process the stockman always has himself and his associates to fall back upon to hold desert claims until willing tools arrive to whom they may be assigned, because, under the present act, a person must "acquire title to" and not merely enter or have assigned to him 320 acres of land to exhaust his right.

A great number of other cases were examined into by the committee, in each of which cases assignments were found on the county record transferring title to the land and dating from two weeks to two years before final certificates were issued. In fact, some could not have final certificate issued because the land is yet unsurveyed and the claims unadjusted, without which final certificates are not issued. And yet the grantors afterwards appeared and perjured themselves in offering final proofs. Had they not appeared, the assignments could have been placed on record with the local land office instead of the county, as it is a common occurrence to have assignments recorded in the local land offices a year or so after execution. In Exhibit B will be found a list of six different assignments, for example, executed the same day the entry was made, but not recorded, except in one instance, until a year later, and another case where four different assignments of the same claim were made within four years.

These cases abundantly illustrate the abuses to which the assignment clause has been and is now being subjected, and when it is also considered that there must be an actual acquirement of title to 320 acres before the rights of a party are exhausted under the desert act, it will readily be seen what a field exists for the fertile brains of land grabbers to exercise their talents upon. In fact, it would seem possible for one man to hold by assignment or entry as many as eight different desert claims of 40 acres each—that is, 320 acres; and by the simple process of continuous assignments, so long as parties could be found to use as tools, to reach out and grasp more and more land under the desert act. Under the original act, as therein specifically stated, one entry exhausted a person's rights; but now the area and not the entries, the acquirement of and not the application for land is the criterion and also the cause of a large amount of fraud in public-land matters.

ENTRIES ON UNSURVEYED LANDS.

Under the original act, which has not been changed by amendment in these particulars, desert entries are allowed on all lands not timber or mineral in character which will not produce a paying crop without artificial irrigation. The land does not need to be surveyed, and the allowance of entries on unsurveyed lands forms one of the most

portant chapters in the history of the workings and results of the desert-land law.

To make an entry upon unsurveyed lands the applicant must give, according to the rules laid down by the General Land Office, "a description of the land as nearly as possible" by giving, "with as much accuracy and precision as possible, the locality of the tract with reference to the already established lines of survey, or to known and conspicuous landmarks, so as to admit of it being identified." And he must pay at the time of the filing of the application, as in other desert entries, the sum of 25 cents per acre for the amount of land applied for; he must offer the required annual proofs, and in four years submit his final proof, said final proof being approved by the local office and transmitted to the General Land Office for acceptance. No final certificate is issued, however, until the land has been surveyed by the United States and the claim adjusted to the nearest legal subdivisions. The \$1 due the United States for the land is not paid until final certificate is issued after adjustment to survey. And it is well to note in this connection, for reasons which will later appear, that desert entries are not allowed on unsurveyed land.

In practice a great deal of difficulty has been experienced in locating many of these desert claims. Descriptions which seemed sufficient are found very misleading when one goes into the field to investigate, and so much so is this true that local land officials and special agents invariably look for frauds in unsurveyed desert entries.

Exhibit C will be found a short list of descriptions of unsurveyed desert entries which have been allowed and which anyone, even if unfamiliar with desert countries, must appreciate. To describe a point

beginning by some coulee with a local name, known to three or four persons, or at some stone monument or stake in the ground, as the existence of which no one can certify; or as beginning near the northwest line of a natural reservoir; or at a point 1 mile south of a spring known as "Lone Tree," a very popular appellation in a desert country; or "at a point 200 feet northeast from rocky point of a certain small creek 55 miles up" another creek, is to describe points of beginning which no person not an old resident will ever find in a county as large as an empire in itself. And this is so true that the surveyor-general's office recognizes the condition, and its surveyors fail to locate the greater proportion of the claims thus taken, even with an approved system. Only where the unsurveyed entry is described as "known to be" certain legal subdivisions of land can the surveyor determine whether or not the entry is anywhere in the vicinity claimed, and even then the entry is not always found.

For example, desert-land entry 8089 was made for the S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, T. 11 S., R. 5 W., unsurveyed lands in the Helena, Mont., district. The said township was recently surveyed and the survey accepted. The legal subdivisions embraced in the said entry were all found to be included in a squatter's claim, who had cultivated the lands for years, and had the same inclosed. Just where that particular desert entry is situated no one knows. Again, in the Miles City, Mont., district was found a list of 19 entries on unsurveyed land described as "known to be" certain legal subdivisions, and in every instance said lands have been surveyed—six cases for five years—and yet no adjustments have been made

to surveys, nor is it known whether said entries are within the land surveyed or not, as the survey shows nothing of them. And this is true, too, in the face of the fact that the local land offices furnish copies of descriptions of all unsurveyed desert entries to the surveyor general for the sole purpose of having the same located when the survey is made.

It will thus be seen that the door is open to all sorts of frauds, as it is a very easy matter for a final desert entryman to show his witnesses, should they have any conscientious scruples against false swearing, another claim than his own, and use them to offer final proof, and it is the opinion of those best informed that this is often done.

Another feature of entries on unsurveyed lands, the results of which are worthy of consideration, is the fact that such entries are frequently made so as to embrace all the land along waterways and to take up the best land in the vicinity, lands which would be best adapted and would be taken for a homestead entry but for the fact that desert entries are allowed on unsurveyed land. A plat, marked "Exhibit F," is filed herewith, showing how a few of these entries have been made along a stream in township 36 N., R. 30 E., Montana meridian. These are actual entries located by private surveys. The requirement of a noncompact affidavit does not prevent such entries being so made. For instance, along either side of Big Muddy Creek in Valley County, Mont., stretching for miles south of the Canadian border, are 32 desert entries, involving 6,080 acres of land of the same general type taken up in Williams County, N. Dak., which adjoins, and also in other parts of Valley County itself, under the homestead act. Further, along a great many streams in desert countries are what is generally known as "bottom lands," which frequently produce fair crops without artificial irrigation, and are not in reality desert lands; but such lands are entered and final proof made thereon as desert.

Unsurveyed desert entries also prevent entries by bona fide parties on unsurveyed lands. A person looking in good faith for a prospective claim, not knowing the exact location of unsurveyed desert entries, is informed by some sheep herder or other person that the land he desires is already covered by an unsurveyed desert entry. The prospector can not deny it nor refute it without spending money for an actual survey, and so is discouraged in his efforts to locate a claim. For example, the attention of one of your special agents has been called to a similar condition in Dawson County, Mont., where a large stockman filed large quantities of forest-reserve scrip on unsurveyed land when that was allowable. A number of parties at different times since these selections were made have applied to the local land office at Miles City to know if certain tracts of land in Dawson County had been thus filed upon, stating that they had been so informed by sheep herders in the vicinity of the land, but the local land office was unable to properly advise them.

Desert entries on unsurveyed lands might not bear so serious an aspect if it were not for their magnitude when compared to entries on surveyed land. During the five years ending June 30, 1904, in the Helena, Great Falls, and Lewistown, Mont., districts, the districts embracing by far the greater portion of desert entries in that State

,147 entries, segregating 432,000 acres, have been made on unsurveyed land, and of this number but 240, involving 45,000 acres, have been adjusted; that is, 10½ per cent have been adjusted. During the same period 6,125 entries, with 1,112,000 acres, have been made on surveyed land; that is, the unsurveyed entries equal 40 per cent of the area of surveyed entries.

In Exhibit C will be found a table showing the unsurveyed entries by land districts for the five years ended June 30, 1904, which also shows such entries in the Miles City district from June 30, 1895, when there were no such entries, down to the last date, when there were 180 such entries, segregating 34,960 acres. And during that period of ten years such entries constantly increased in number and area until 20 have segregated 179,560 acres without a single adjustment to survey. Again, in Valley County, Mont., during the year ended June 30, 1904, 103 unsurveyed entries, segregating 20,840 acres, were made, against 22 entries, segregating 3,800 acres, on surveyed lands; that is, 86.4 per cent of the land entered was unsurveyed. And since the first entry on unsurveyed lands in the said county, in 1898, there have been made 413 such entries, segregating 85,633 acres, of which 32, involving 7,790 acres, have been adjusted; that is, nearly 9 per cent of the unsurveyed lands entered has been adjusted to survey. A table of these entries, comparing unsurveyed entries with final entries, will be found in Exhibit C; but without inquiring into that at this time, consider the results to the community, outside of any question of fraud on the Government.

For the 820 entries above cited in the Miles City district, involving 79,560 acres, no final certificates have been issued. As a consequence, the said lands are not on the tax list and the community gets no benefit therefrom. Or consider the case of Chouteau County, Mont., where during the past twenty years 729 unsurveyed desert entries, segregating 131,074 acres, have been made, of which 178, for 33,327 acres, have been adjusted to survey; that is, 75.5 per cent of the unsurveyed entries have not been adjusted. These unadjusted entries have not been taxed, because no title has been acquired, and some of them have stood unadjusted for twenty and some for one year less all the way down the line; and the unadjusted equals the entire amount adjusted plus the entire number of which final proof has been accepted, and nearly equals the entire area of all final homestead entries for the same period. And yet the only cost incurred has been 5 cents per acre paid at the time of filing, the Government receiving \$1 per acre only on adjustment to survey. Owing to lack of time, the question of transfers of titles in Chouteau County could not be taken up.

One of the apparent results following such a condition of affairs is that no petitions for surveys are made, but are, in fact, discouraged, because no adjustment is desired. A cheap rental of 25 cents per acre for twenty years or less is preferable to an expenditure of \$1 per acre and the payment of taxes.

Unsurveyed entries on desert lands prevent, therefore, the development of the community as a nontaxpaying proposition and as a discouragement to persons of good intent; it withholds the purchase money from the Government and prevents its application to the irri-

gation fund; it exhausts the most desirable lands for homestead entries and retards surveys; it stimulates fraud and renders detection and investigation very difficult.

COMPACTNESS.

The original act of 1877 declares that the entry land "must be compact in form," a provision not changed in the amendatory act of 1891. Under this provision a noncompact affidavit is required in all entries where the most compact possible tracts are not taken, said affidavit to explain the reason for the departure therefrom. The apparent object of this provision is to secure the actual reclamation of all lands contiguous to any water supply and to prevent entries being spread out in all sorts of shapes along streams or waterways. Time has failed to allow a personal investigation of specific cases where noncompact affidavits have been made for irregular entries bordering streams. Your agent, having the desert-land investigation in charge, is familiar with a number of streams in Montana where entries not compact in form have been made, and can state from personal observation that no apparent reason existed for such noncompactness other than the desire to monopolize the source of the water supply. The manner of doing this is illustrated in the plat filed herewith for another purpose and marked "Exhibit F."

ANNUAL PROOFS AND EXPENDITURES.

Section 5 of the act of 1891 provides that at least \$3 per acre must be expended in "necessary irrigation, reclamation, and cultivation of a desert claim "by means of main canals and branch ditches, and in permanent improvements upon the land, and in the purchase of water rights for the irrigation of the same." The same section also provides that not less than \$1 per acre shall be expended the first year, not less than \$1 the second, and not less than \$1 the third year after entry, and that the manner of making such expenditure must be shown by an annual proof to be filed in the local land office. The penalty for failure to make the required annual proof is cancellation of the entry, which is done in practice by the local land office giving the entryman, if he has failed to so do at the expiration of the year sixty days' notice to appear and comply.

The spirit of these requirements calls for such improvements as shall actually tend necessarily to the irrigation, reclamation, and cultivation of the claim by means cited. It was not evidently contemplated that such expenditure should be limited to \$3 per acre, but should mount upward to sufficient to actually reclaim the land. In practice, however, the proof only shows, as a general rule, the expenditure of the actual amounts called for, when the most rudimentary system of irrigation of late years calls for a much larger expenditure.

It has been estimated by the Census Bureau that \$5 per acre is the average price of the cheapest reclamation in Montana, and your agent has knowledge of a number of cases where the irrigation project was simple that cost a great deal more than the sum named. Your agent, having desert-land investigation in charge has attended the taking of several hundred final desert proofs and has examined and investi-

gated a large number of desert claims, and has found it an almost invariable practice for the desert entryman to begin his improvements by building a fence entirely or partly around his claim, at an estimated cost of 60 cents to \$1 per rod. This improvement alone will usually cover the necessary expenditure of \$3 per acre. For example, a fence inclosing a 320 acre tract, at \$1 per rod, will cost \$960—the exact amount required—or it will at least equal sufficient to last for two annual proofs in all cases. Thus the entryman need not, to hold his claim, and usually does not, do anything else other than inclose the land during the first two or three years of the life of his entry. In nearly every instance, in fact, the entryman can await in perfect security the end of his third year, until notice comes from the local land office to offer his yearly proof, before he does anything else than inclose his land. In other words, he can rent his land for three years and more, at 25 cents per acre, and make no effort toward reclamation. This in itself is a cheap rental, especially when it is considered that another year may elapse before his claim is canceled. It is seldom a desert claim is canceled for any reason other than failure to make the required yearly proof. Time did not permit a compilation of statistics showing the number of entries thus canceled.

Another consequence is that the entryman has never harvested a crop on his place and it is difficult to decide upon the merits of his claim when he offers final proof. As a matter of fact, the greater portion of the desert entrymen make no effort to construct irrigation works or get water upon the land until about the third year of the life of the entry, but if an entry is called in question and suspended on a report by a special agent the entryman immediately begins to complete his irrigation work, and by the time a hearing is held is able to cure the defects and defeat the cancellation of the claim. This encourages others to indifference and laxity, and consequently final proofs are either suspended to await investigation or are passed because of false swearing.

CULTIVATION AND RECLAMATION.

Under the act of 1877 the entryman was required to show the reclamation of the land covered by his entry; but the act of March 3, 1891, amending the same, added: "That proof be further required of the cultivation of one-eighth of the land." Under this latter requirement the Department at one time ruled that a "marked increase in the growth of grass" or that "grass sufficient to support stock had been produced on all the land" was a sufficient compliance. The mere fencing of the land itself, in semiarid regions, produced this result, and consequently opened yet wider the door to fraud. This ruling, however, was soon modified, and the requirement in final proof now is that "actual tillage must be shown as a rule" as to one-eighth of the land. If, however, it be made to conclusively appear that crops other than grass can not be produced, or that actual tillage will destroy or injure the productive qualities, the actual production of a merchantable crop of hay, as the result of actual irrigation, may be accepted as sufficient compliance with the requirement as to cultivation.

Under the present ruling the entryman usually shows that his claim

is on a hillside and that actual tillage would permit the soil to be washed away by rains, or he shows that the altitude is too great for crops other than grass, or, as is done in Chouteau County, Mont., he shows that the lands are underlaid with wild sunflower and mustard seed and that tillage of the soil gives these rank vegetables an opportunity to grow, to the detriment or destruction of other crops. And yet actual tillage of the soil, even under such circumstances as have been cited, is frequently more beneficial. For instance, in the Centennial Valley, in Beaver Head County, Mont., at an elevation of 7,000 feet, a few parties have actually tilled the soil, and they have advised your agent that this has been found advantageous and renders the soil more productive; yet the final proofs in this vicinity always bear the "altitude" explanation for nontillage. There are a couple of large landholders in this valley, and the predominant idea in securing desert lands is to secure a larger range for stock purposes.

But it is in the ultimate results that one finds the most valuable information, for even where one-eighth of the soil may have been actually tilled or a fair portion of an entry actually reclaimed after final proof is offered it is usually allowed to revert to its former desert condition and is used for grazing purposes. Your agent has been over a large area of desert land and over several of the large estates in Montana where desert entries have been made, and finds, as a general rule, that any lands now under cultivation are on homestead entries, while the desert entries are simply used for pasturage, and this is particularly true where the desert entryman has also made a homestead entry—for instance, in Park County, Mont.

In Montana alone the United States granted, or there was segregated by entries on which proof had not yet been offered, to June 30, 1900, agricultural land under all acts amounting to more than 14,000,000 acres. Of this, 8,300,000 acres, in round numbers, were actually accounted for in farms included in the last census, on which more or less cultivation was found. In fact, for the twenty years immediately preceding June 30, 1900, under the homestead, commutation clause of the same, and the desert-land acts alone, the United States had either actually granted or there had been segregated by desert entries three years of age and homestead entries one year and more of age 3,500,000 acres. On all of these lands there should have been some cultivation and improvement, but the United States census for 1900 shows that there was under actual cultivation in the said State only 1,151,674 acres of land, while the hay and forage area, which simply means lands actually inclosed and in prairie grass and alfalfa, was 875,712 acres, the total improved lands being placed at 1,736,701 acres. In other words, the land improved, including the actually cultivated, was about 12 per cent of the total lands segregated and granted, while the land actually cultivated reached 8 per cent, or the area actually under cultivation was 33 per cent of the land granted in twenty years under the homestead and desert acts. But the situation is made even stronger when the fact appears that a large proportion of this cultivated land is found either in the Missoula or the Kalispell land districts, where the desert act is seldom used, or in the Gallatin Valley, in the Bozeman land district, which, as has been before pointed out, one-fourth of all the land in cultivation in cereals in the entire State is found, and also more than 32,000 acres in grasses.

The general proposition is also illumined when it is recalled that there are 13,309 farming families in Montana and that the United States has granted or segregated more than 1,000 acres for each family; in fact, 270 acres of land were granted to each family under the homestead and desert-land acts alone in the twenty years preceding the census, and the larger proportion of these families are found in the Gallatin Valley and in the districts where the desert act has been but little used.

The real cultivation of a district where the desert act applies and has been largely used is shown in Valley County, Mont., where 59,912 acres of land had been segregated and granted prior to the census, and where the census reports but 630 acres of land under actual cultivation at the time. And the records of the local land office show 23 desert entries, involving 4,532 acres, and 44 homestead entries, involving 5,800 acres, on which final proof had been offered in the said county prior to the date of the census—that is, 10,332 acres; so that but $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the said lands had been actually cultivated.

SETTLEMENT.

The question of the effect the desert-land act has had on settlement has already been touched upon, especially as to entries of non-residents and as to the detrimental effects of large estates, composed chiefly of desert entries. These facts bear not only on the operations of the past five years, but previously, as the lands in the said estates have been acquired during the past twenty-five or more years. That large estates and actual settlement do not go hand in hand is shown by the action of Pierre Wibaux, who had purchased some thirty-odd thousand acres of land from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in Custer County, Mont., and on which three years ago he had 60,000 head of stock. Mr. Wibaux, however, has now disposed of all his stock except a couple of thousand head, which he is also seeking to sell. He explains that his reason for doing this is that the lands in that vicinity have been taken up by actual settlers, that his range has been broken into, and that he can not consequently carry on his operations so successfully. He has, therefore, decided to dispose of his stock and sell his land to actual settlers.

The question of the transfer of titles is also important in this connection, as it shows whether the act has been used for speculation—that is, whether entries have been made by parties interested in the development of the community or simply desirous of securing land which they may dispose of at a profit. This has been already briefly diverted to, but attention is now called to some further facts. In Exhibit E will be found a table which shows that out of 702 final desert entries, involving 142,869 acres, during the past five fiscal years, in seven different counties, 186 entries, involving 42,649 acres, were transferred to other parties by the final entrymen—that is, 26.5 per cent of the entries and 30 per cent of the area has been transferred. The counties therein chosen represent three different belts, namely, where homesteads predominate, where homesteads and desert entries are about equal, and where desert entries predominate. In Bingham and Fremont counties, Idaho, the homestead entries predominate, there being 701 final homesteads, with 102,770 acres, for the past five fiscal years, as against 171 final desert entries, with 40,726

acres. These counties are well settled and the land taken well reclaimed, and but 48 out of 171 have been transferred—that is, 28 per cent of the entries have been transferred. The average period of transfer in these counties has been eight months from date of final certificate, and the consideration in all cases, except those embraced in the estate of the Island Park and Cattle Company (see Exhibit D), which reduce the period between final certificates and transfer, seems ample. In other words, the settlement is due to the homestead entries, which have made the desert claims too valuable to be transferred except for a good consideration.

The desert act and the homestead claim about equal entries in Custer and Lewis and Clarke counties, Mont., where the transfers of title have been, respectively, 3½ per cent and 18 per cent of the area embraced in final desert entries.

In Teton County, Mont., the final desert entries predominate over the homestead, and for the eleven years ending June 30, 1904, 94,645 acres have been covered by final desert proofs, as against 53,780 acres by final homesteads. In this county 98 final desert claims out of 317 have been transferred, or 31 per cent, and 23,053 acres out of 65,227, or 40 per cent. In addition, however, to the transfers recorded, 28 additional claims have probably been transferred, raising the total to 35.5 per cent of the entries and 45 per cent of the acreage. Out of the 98 entries, during the first year the average period of transfer after final certificate was two years, one month, and ten days; 7 entries were assigned before final proof; 12 were assigned within five days after final proof; 29 were assigned within thirty days, the average period for the 87 being one month and twenty-five days.

Teton County has an area of 7,580 square miles, with a population in 1900 of 5,000; and the total grant of public lands therein to June 30, 1900, was 500,000 acres, or 100 acres to each man, woman, and child. It is interesting to note in this connection that where reclamation is good, as in Fremont County, Idaho, the consideration ranges from \$2,000 to \$3,000 and \$4,000, while in districts where the reclamation is insufficient the consideration is \$200, \$300, and \$400.

The net result is that settlement is best where reclamation is best, and the best reclamation, as hereinbefore noted, is found where large estates do not exist where the small landholders predominate.

WATER RIGHTS AND IRRIGATION.

The desert-land law requires the entryman to have a sufficient water-supply and irrigation system to properly reclaim all the land susceptible of irrigation on his claim. Your agent having the desert law under investigation has not been able, for lack of time, to gather full statistics on these points, although he has personal knowledge of insufficiency in these particulars in a number of cases. The waters of many streams in Montana, for example, have been appropriated many times over, and it is impossible to determine, in the absence of a judicial decree, who has prior rights to the water. And the manner in which irrigation works are magnified is well illustrated in the cases of John, Joseph, and Anna Eliason, in Deer Lodge County, Mont., of which the said special agent has made separate reports to your office. In these cases the dimensions of the ditches were trebled.

and the reservoir described as having a surface area of 5 acres when, in reality, it did not exceed one-quarter of an acre, and the depth of the water was also much overstated. And in the case of Joseph Eliason, desert-land entry 5459, Helena, Mont., series, a water right was alleged for water which had been used, and was then being used by him, for eight years, on other lands of which he was the proprietor, and for which the water supply was hardly sufficient.

The courts also bear witness in this matter. A case in Valley County, Mont., involving 11 different claimants, with 4,420 acres of desert land, appropriated 15,000 inches of the water of Beaver Creek, and doubtless intended to use, as in fact several did use, this appropriation to offer final proof, and to whom the judge decreed water rights for 5,787 inches.

In this connection, also, attention is called to certain townships in Cascade County, Mont., which have lately been withdrawn from desert entry. It is impossible in this area to adopt any system of irrigation, and one of the members of the Public Lands Commission appointed by the President, traveled for three days over this area with the agent having the desert-land law under investigation without finding a bona fide desert entry, but they did find a large area under cultivation without irrigation. Yet in this area, during the past ten years, 336 final desert entries, involving 53,800 acres, and 170 entries on which final proof has not been offered, involving 22,850 acres, have been made. There have been suspended about 150 desert entries in this district, involving 22,000 acres, and it is the opinion of your agent that fully 95 per cent of the final desert entries above mentioned have been fraudulently made. In every instance the final entryman and his witnesses made affidavit as to the existence and the ownership by the entryman of a permanent water supply, sufficient to irrigate the land. All affidavits as to irrigation works connected therewith were also false. With this concrete illustration of wholesale fraud to convince the understanding, it is not thought that any candid mind will question the statements in this report simply because they point in many instances to perjury and deceit.

On the other hand, in Fremont County, Idaho, along the Snake River, there is an abundant supply of water, and no question is ever raised as to the sufficiency of the supply or the adequacy of the irrigation system. Here, as in the Gallatin Valley, Montana, and in the Yakima, in Washington, there exists no question as to either the permanency or the sufficiency of the water-supply or irrigation systems.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD W. DIXON,
S. J. COLTER,
FRANCIS M. GOODWIN,
Committee.

HON. W. A. RICHARDS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

TABLE A.—*Commuted entries compared with final homestead entries, in the Minnesota Land District.*

Fiscal year.	Minnesota district.	Commuted entries.			Final entries.	
		Number.	Acres.	Receipts.	Number.	Acres.
1900	Crookston	40	5,241.98	\$7,723.98	525	76,618.6
1900	Duluth	198	28,485.84	35,907.48	472	56,986.2
1900	Marshall	10	388.26	942.53	129	16,024.6
1900	St. Cloud	89	2,911.87	4,088.15	490	49,277.6
1901	Crookston	135	16,970.59	21,694.16	787	114,863.4
1901	Duluth	134	19,064.18	24,206.97	827	66,737.8
1901	Marshall	11	806.65	1,836.34	125	17,212.2
1901	St. Cloud	25	2,301.18	3,584.36	453	52,729.4
1902	Crookston	276	35,630.50	45,444.85	828	118,282.8
1902	Duluth	120	16,668.24	21,235.36	629	49,315.8
1902	Marshall	16	1,188.64	1,957.65	63	6,770.5
1902	St. Cloud	60	6,343.96	9,088.28	528	60,187.4
1903	Crookston	302	54,023.13	69,971.81	629	88,872.6
1903	Duluth	258	37,332.96	46,821.69	578	46,636.7
1903	Marshall	8	540.58	525.72	43	3,732.27
1903	St. Cloud	145	13,248.34	19,954.13	596	70,895.39
	Total	1,865	241,376.82	315,909.91	7,652	895,133.44

TABLE B.—*Loss to the United States through commuted entries in Minnesota.*

Division of the State.	Total number of commuted entries from July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1903.	Total acreage covered by these entries.	Amount received by Government for said acreage.	Estimated amount of standing timber on these 1,485 commuted entries.	Value of said stumpage.	Loss to United States in matter of timber on these entries alone.
Timber belt	1,485	192,188.70	\$251,306.55	Board feet. 237,000,000	\$391,000.00	\$309,693.45
Agricultural belt	206	26,660.52	34,924.34			
Prospective mineral belt	174	22,527.60	29,376.02			

TABLE X.—*Commuted and final homestead-entry proofs in Minot, N. Dak., district from April, 1903, to March, 1904.*

Date.	Commuted homestead proofs.	Final homestead proofs.	Date.	Commuted homestead proofs.	Final homestead proofs.
1903.			1903.		
April	202	49	December	337	25
May	191	30			
June	234	37	1904.		
July	264	24	January	244	12
August	208	29	February	151	13
September	196	16	March	144	13
October	267	19			
November	312	26	Total	2,750	208

Per cent of final homestead proofs, 9.61.

TABLE Z.—Commuted homestead entries in Williams County, N. Dak.

Number of cash entry.	Date of filing.	Date of proof.	Date of mortgage.	Date of deed.	Months between filing and proof.
6836	Apr. 14, 1902	June 18, 1904	June 19, 1904		27
6930	Apr. 12, 1902	Dec. 18, 1903	Nov. 17, 1903		21
6906	Mar. 27, 1902	Dec. 8, 1903	Dec. 12, 1903		20
4079	do	June 18, 1903	R. R.		15
4078	do	do	R. R.		15
5047	do	Oct. 8, 1903	Oct. 9, 1903		18
6064	May 13, 1902	Oct. 12, 1903	May 16, 1904		15
7307	Jan. 20, 1903	Aug. 25, 1904			19
7258	July 25, 1902	Aug. 17, 1904			25
5181	Aug. 6, 1902	Oct. 16, 1903			14
6529	July 9, 1902	Mar. 28, 1904	Mar. 29, 1904		20
6843	Aug. 21, 1902	June 2, 1904	June 3, 1904		20
5872	Mar. 29, 1902	Dec. 21, 1903			20
4599	do	Aug. 12, 1903			16
4291	Apr. 28, 1902	July 10, 1903	July 7, 1904	July 11, 1903	14
6065	Oct. 8, 1902	June 21, 1904			21
6049	Apr. 10, 1902	Apr. 27, 1904	Apr. 26, 1904		25
5197	July 29, 1902	Oct. 24, 1903	May 23, 1904		15
3221	Jan. 27, 1902	June 3, 1903	R. R.		16
3222	Sept. 17, 1901	do	June 2, 1903		20
4855	Jan. 31, 1902	Sept. 17, 1903	Sept. 12, 1903	Sept. 14, 1903	20
4748	July 15, 1903	Sept. 1, 1903	Sept. 2, 1903	Sept. 22, 1903	1
4904	Mar. 12, 1902	Sept. 9, 1903	Sept. 30, 1903		18
2049	May 2, 1900	Sept. 29, 1902	Oct. 1, 1902	Oct. 7, 1903	29
1418	May 19, 1900	May 10, 1902	May 12, 1902	Aug. 13, 1902	22
5945	Feb. 27, 1902	Dec. 28, 1903			23
1417	Mar. 8, 1900	May 10, 1902	May 12, 1902	Sept. 30, 1902	24
4204	Aug. 31, 1896	July 1, 1903			86
4504	Jan. 10, 1902	Aug. 11, 1903	Feb. 29, 1904		19
1997	July 14, 1899	Aug. 19, 1901		Aug. 20, 1901	25
6848	Oct. 24, 1902	June 18, 1904	Apr. 28, 1904		19
6856	Nov. 1, 1902	June 13, 1904	June 19, 1904		18
6898	do	do			18
6895	Aug. 11, 1902	Aug. 5, 1904	Aug. 6, 1904		23
7329	July 2, 1902	Nov. 6, 1903			15
6528	Oct. 7, 1902	Mar. 28, 1904	Apr. 1, 1904	May 26, 1904	17
5774	Oct. 2, 1902	Dec. 14, 1903	Apr. 15, 1904		14
6065	do	Jan. 12, 1904	Jan. 15, 1904		15
7079	July 16, 1900	July 5, 1904	July 5, 1904		47
4013	Apr. 2, 1902	June 11, 1903	June 10, 1903		13
5767	Apr. 23, 1902	Dec. 14, 1903			20
5784	Apr. 25, 1902	do			20
6174	May 10, 1902	Jan. 22, 1904	Jan. 25, 1904	Jan. 27, 1904	21
4778	Feb. 8, 1902	June 29, 1903	June 22, 1903		17
3346	Jan. 25, 1901	Mar. 17, 1903		Oct. 27, 1903	16
7005	Mar. 4, 1902	June 24, 1904	June 28, 1904		28
6036	Oct. 31, 1902	Jan. 8, 1904			15
1263	June 30, 1902	July 27, 1904			25
6742	Oct. 6, 1902	May 14, 1904	May 15, 1904	July 2, 1904	20
7045	Apr. 17, 1903	June 29, 1904			14
5643	Aug. 28, 1900	Mar. 30, 1903	Feb. 23, 1904		31
3437	Jan. 25, 1899	Dec. 15, 1902	Apr. 3, 1903	June 14, 1904	37
5679	June 30, 1900	Dec. 5, 1903	Jan. 9, 1903	June 6, 1903	41
3275	May 16, 1901	Mar. 9, 1903		Mar. 27, 1903	21
3276	May 29, 1901	do		Mar. 9, 1903	21
7121	Dec. 15, 1902	July 9, 1904			18
1586	Jan. 21, 1900	June 25, 1902		July 18, 1901	30
7378	Apr. 2, 1903	Aug. 22, 1904		Aug. 23, 1904	17
5190	June 26, 1902	Oct. 16, 1903			16
7376	Apr. 2, 1903	Aug. 22, 1904			17
5775	Oct. 7, 1902	Dec. 14, 1903			15
4777	June 25, 1902	Sept. 5, 1903			14
4776	July 2, 1902	do			14
4778	June 25, 1902	do			14
5776	Oct. 18, 1902	Dec. 14, 1903			14
7010	Sept. 22, 1902	June 24, 1904	June 25, 1904		21
7375	Sept. 30, 1902	Aug. 22, 1904			23
6890	June 30, 1902	Dec. 21, 1903			18
6253	do	Feb. 3, 1904			19
6273	June 6, 1902	Feb. 5, 1904			18
5044	June 10, 1902	Oct. 8, 1903	Oct. 12, 1903		16
6864	do	Apr. 30, 1904			23
5898	June 21, 1902	Dec. 21, 1903			18
5453	June 12, 1902	Nov. 17, 1903			17
6856	Nov. 22, 1902	Apr. 29, 1904			17
5451	June 12, 1902	Nov. 17, 1903			18
5452	do	Nov. 12, 1903			8
7210	June 2, 1902	July 18, 1904	Aug. 1, 1904		26
7366	Dec. 26, 1903	Aug. 17, 1904			8

TABLE Z.—*Commuted homestead entries in Williams County, N. Dak.—Continued.*

Number of cash entry.	Date of filing.	Date of proof.	Date of mortgage.	Date of deed.	Months between filing and proof.
6451.	Dec. 10, 1902	Mar. 14, 1904			16
4489.	Jan. 29, 1902	July 30, 1903			18
4488.	do	do			18
7241.	Apr. 4, 1903	July 21, 1904			16
6986.	Jan. 29, 1903	June 21, 1904			17
3359.	Jan. 28, 1902	May 25, 1903			6
7240.	Mar. 31, 1903	July 21, 1904			16
2945.	June 31, 1901	Jan. 17, 1903		Feb. 7, 1903	19
6840.	Mar. 13, 1903	June 1, 1904			15
5142.	Feb. 28, 1902	Oct. 17, 1903			20
6283.	Oct. 23, 1902	Feb. 4, 1904	Feb. 5, 1904		15
3893.	Mar. 19, 1902	May 29, 1903			14
3895.	do	do			14
3894.	Mar. 18, 1902	do			14
7082.	Apr. 14, 1902	July 5, 1904			26
6382.	Mar. 14, 1902	Feb. 18, 1904	Feb. 19, 1904		23
NW 1/4 15-163-95	Apr. 12, 1902	June 4, 1904			26
N 1/4 NW 1/4 15-163-95	Mar. 8, 1902	June 14, 1904	June 15, 1904		23
7197.	Dec. 20, 1902	July 15, 1904			19
6321.	Apr. 15, 1902	Feb. 16, 1904	Feb. 17, 1904		22
7172.	July 21, 1902	July 14, 1904			24
6048.	Mar. 19, 1903	Jan. 9, 1904			9
6047.	Oct. 15, 1902	do			14
7237.	Apr. 5, 1902	July 30, 1904	July 30, 1904		28
5900.	May 13, 1902	Dec. 22, 1903	Dec. 22, 1903		20
4541.	May 5, 1902	Aug. 5, 1903	Aug. 6, 1903		11
6744.	May 3, 1902	May 14, 1904	May 16, 1904		21
6027.	do	Jan. 7, 1904	Jan. 8, 1904		20
6559.	Nov. 5, 1902	Apr. 4, 1904	Apr. 19, 1904		17
6821.	May 7, 1902	Apr. 14, 1904			24
5980.	Oct. 13, 1902	Dec. 31, 1903		Dec. 31, 1903	15
6809.	May 13, 1902	June 14, 1904			26
6287.	do	Feb. 8, 1904	July 13, 1904		21
7128.	Apr. 16, 1903	July 9, 1904			14
7243.	Apr. 27, 1903	July 21, 1904	July 21, 1904	Aug. 10, 1904	15
7294.	do	Aug. 1, 1904	Aug. 3, 1904	Aug. 11, 1904	15
7302.	Apr. 21, 1903	July 15, 1904		July 16, 1904	15
7059.	Apr. 27, 1903	June 30, 1904			14
7090.	do	do			14
7171.	do	July 14, 1904		July 15, 1904	15
7071.	Apr. 16, 1903	July 2, 1904			14
7072.	do	do			14
7196.	Apr. 13, 1903	July 15, 1904	July 16, 1904		15
7012.	do	June 25, 1904	June 27, 1904		14
7882.	June 15, 1901	Aug. 28, 1902	Aug. 26, 1902		14
6737.	Oct. 21, 1902	May 12, 1904	May 13, 1904		18
7300.	May 21, 1903	Aug. 1, 1904			14
7316.	do	Aug. 3, 1904			14
7044.	Nov. 25, 1902	June 29, 1904	June 30, 1904		19
7297.	May 23, 1903	Aug. 1, 1904			14
7299.	do	do			14
7298.	May 21, 1903	do			14
6482.	Apr. 2, 1902	Mar. 15, 1904			12
6706.	Apr. 1, 1902	May 5, 1904	May 6, 1904		25
6727.	Apr. 5, 1902	May 11, 1904	May 12, 1904		25
7004.	Apr. 17, 1902	June 23, 1904	June 24, 1904		14
5916.	Apr. 14, 1902	Dec. 23, 1903	Dec. 24, 1903		20
6031.	May 28, 1902	Jan. 7, 1904	Jan. 8, 1904	Aug. 26, 1904	19
6907.	Apr. 14, 1902	June 14, 1904	June 15, 1904		26
6189.	Apr. 22, 1902	Jan. 25, 1904	Jan. 23, 1904	June 22, 1904	21
6186.	Aug. 13, 1900	Jan. 23, 1904	do	Feb. 28, 1904	42
3006.	Apr. 26, 1901	Jan. 27, 1903	Jan. 24, 1903		21
5700.	Feb. 11, 1902	Dec. 8, 1903	Dec. 12, 1903		22
6215.	Oct. 16, 1902	Jan. 28, 1904			15
6218.	Dec. 7, 1900	Jan. 29, 1904			38
4796.	June 10, 1902	Sept. 8, 1903			15
5967.	Apr. 1, 1902	Dec. 3, 1903			20
6986.	Mar. 30, 1903	June 7, 1904			14
6967.	do	do			14
3759.	Mar. 16, 1900	July 3, 1901			15
3133.	Dec. 27, 1898	Feb. 16, 1903			60
1425.	Nov. 17, 1898	May 13, 1902			41
6945.	Apr. 11, 1903	June 17, 1904			15
5771.	Aug. 1, 1902	Dec. 14, 1903			17
7206.	Aug. 21, 1902	July 16, 1904			23
6908.	do	June 14, 1903			10
6461.	May 7, 1902	Mar. 15, 1904			23
7142.	May 7, 1903	July 11, 1904	July 12, 1904		14
6976.	Apr. 17, 1903	June 20, 1904			14
7201.	Apr. 13, 1903	July 15, 1904	July 16, 1904		16
7284.	Feb. 24, 1903	July 30, 1904	Aug. 1, 1904		17

TABLE Z.—*Commuted homestead entries in Williams County, N. Dak.—Continued.*

Number of cash entry.	Date of filing.	Date of proof.	Date of mortgage.	Date of deed.	Months between filing and proof.
6126	Oct. 30, 1902	Jan. 7, 1904			14
7360	Aug. 18, 1902	Aug. 17, 1904	Aug. 18, 1904		24
5786	Aug. 15, 1902	Dec. 14, 1903	Dec. 15, 1903		16
4890	July 5, 1902	Sept. 21, 1903			15
4812	do	Sept. 10, 1903			14
3666	Feb. 28, 1902	May 25, 1903			15
6944	Mar. 20, 1903	June 17, 1904			15
6942	June 17, 1901	do			36
3660	Feb. 28, 1902	May 25, 1903			15
4282	Feb. 4, 1902	July 10, 1903			17
6829	Feb. 26, 1903	May 31, 1904	Mar. 19, 1904		15
4396	Apr. 5, 1900	May 6, 1902	May 6, 1902	May 29, 1903	25
5923	Apr. 11, 1902	Dec. 24, 1903			21
7123	Apr. 11, 1903	July 9, 1904	July 13, 1904		15
6239	Oct. 11, 1902	Feb. 1, 1904	Mar. 3, 1904		16
6779	Aug. 22, 1902	May 20, 1904			21
4747	Aug. 7, 1902	Sept. 1, 1903			13
7126	Sept. 25, 1902	July 9, 1904			21
6716	Nov. 8, 1902	May 9, 1904			26
5962	Oct. 24, 1902	Dec. 30, 1903			14
5964	do	do			14
6556	Aug. 9, 1902	Apr. 4, 1904	Dec. 15, 1903		22
5963	Oct. 24, 1902	Dec. 30, 1903			14
7061	Aug. 7, 1902	July 1, 1904			23
4480	Apr. 23, 1901	July 27, 1903			27
7244	Nov. 12, 1902	July 2, 1904	July 22, 1904		21
7184	Oct. 30, 1902	July 15, 1904	July 16, 1904		21
4851	Mar. 15, 1902	Sept. 16, 1903			18
7266	Apr. 21, 1903	July 28, 1904			15
5769	June 16, 1902	Dec. 14, 1903			18
6125	June 18, 1902	Jan. 18, 1904			19
6762	June 11, 1902	May 16, 1904	May 17, 1904		24
7007	June 14, 1902	June 24, 1904			24
6302	Oct. 12, 1902	Jan. 26, 1904	Jan. 29, 1904	June 21, 1904	15
6581	Dec. 12, 1902	Apr. 11, 1904			16
6610	Dec. 10, 1902	Apr. 18, 1904			17
7014	Dec. 3, 1902	June 25, 1904	June 27, 1904		19
6203	Nov. 19, 1902	Jan. 26, 1904			14
6204	Nov. 19, 1903	do			14
6349	Dec. 3, 1902	Feb. 23, 1904			15
6122	June 14, 1902	Jan. 18, 1904	Jan. 20, 1904		19
7282	Apr. 2, 1902	July 30, 1904		Aug. 3, 1904	28
7341	July 22, 1902	Aug. 9, 1904	Aug. 15, 1904		24
7373	May 5, 1903	Aug. 22, 1904	Aug. 20, 1904		16
6630	July 29, 1902	May 31, 1904			22
7357	Mar. 12, 1902	Aug. 17, 1904			30
7289	Jan. 5, 1903	Aug. 1, 1904			19
4033	Jan. 30, 1902	June 13, 1903			16
4396	Feb. 4, 1902	July 20, 1903			18
4397	do	do			18
4396	Feb. 3, 1902	do			18
4394	do	do			18
6510	Oct. 6, 1902	Mar. 22, 1904		Apr. 16, 1904	18
5680	Aug. 7, 1902	Dec. 5, 1902			16
4810	Feb. 24, 1902	Sept. 10, 1903			18
3807	Mar. 5, 1902	May 18, 1903			15
3802	do	do			15
7262	Apr. 16, 1902	July 27, 1904			27
6217	Apr. 18, 1902	Jan. 28, 1904	Jan. 25, 1904		21
5254	Feb. 18, 1902	Oct. 30, 1903	Oct. 31, 1903	Nov. 21, 1903	20
5382	Feb. 15, 1902	Dec. 18, 1903	Dec. 16, 1903		22
4584	June 6, 1902	Aug. 11, 1903	Aug. 18, 1903		13
6119	Apr. 14, 1902	May 23, 1904	Jan. 18, 1904		25
6450	June 10, 1902	Mar. 14, 1904		Mar. 29, 1904	22
6252	May 29, 1902	Feb. 3, 1904	Feb. 5, 1904		20
6293	May 8, 1902	Feb. 10, 1904			21
5457	do	Nov. 17, 1903			19
5681	May 2, 1902	Dec. 15, 1903			19
7269	June 6, 1902	July 28, 1904			26
5911	June 18, 1902	Dec. 22, 1903		Dec. 31, 1903	18
7117	May 2, 1903	July 8, 1904	July 9, 1904		14
7118	Sept. 22, 1902	do			21
7115	do	do			21
6750	Sept. 6, 1902	May 14, 1904	May 14, 1904	June 27, 1904	21
5800	do	Dec. 15, 1903	Dec. 17, 1903		16
7002	Oct. 22, 1902	June 23, 1904			20
6454	Oct. 30, 1902	Mar. 14, 1904			17
6855	Mar. 30, 1903	June 4, 1904	June 6, 1904		14
6858	Mar. 7, 1903	do			15
7340	Feb. 23, 1903	Aug. 9, 1904	Aug. 10, 1904		17
7273	Oct. 23, 1902	July 29, 1904			21

TABLE Z.—*Commuted homestead entries in Williams County, N. Dak.—Continued.*

Number of cash entry.	Date of filing.	Date of proof.	Date of mortgage.	Date of deed.	Months between filing and proof.
6890	Oct. 25, 1902	June 4, 1904	June 5, 1904		19
6419	Oct. 23, 1902	Mar. 5, 1904	Mar. 7, 1904		16
7276	Oct. 29, 1903	July 19, 1904	June 20, 1904		9
6983	Oct. 5, 1902	June 4, 1904	June 6, 1904		20
7140	June 11, 1902	July 11, 1904			25
7382	May 29, 1902	Aug. 5, 1904	Aug. 6, 1904		26
6782	July 1, 1902	May 11, 1904	May 12, 1904		22
5552	Aug. 15, 1902	Nov. 24, 1903	Jan. 25, 1903		15
5880	June 27, 1902	Dec. 21, 1903	Dec. 23, 1903		18
7324	Oct. 30, 1903	July 19, 1904			9
7116	June 17, 1902	July 8, 1904	July 9, 1904		14
6417	July 1, 1902	Mar. 5, 1904	Mar. 7, 1904		20
5325	Oct. 5, 1902	Dec. 2, 1903			20
5901	Aug. 11, 1902	Jan. 2, 1904	Jan. 4, 1904		17
5158	do	Oct. 16, 1903	Oct. 15, 1903		15
6418	July 21, 1902	Mar. 5, 1904	Jan. 23, 1904	July 19, 1904	19
6739	Aug. 11, 1902	May 11, 1904	June 1, 1904		21
5171	do	Oct. 19, 1903			15
6906	July 29, 1902	June 14, 1904	June 15, 1904		23
6213	May 10, 1902	Jan. 28, 1904			21
6212	do	do			17
5568	Apr. 30, 1902	Nov. 27, 1903	May 12, 1904		19

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of commuted homestead entries in Williams County, N. Dak.	265
Total number of males making said entries	211
Total number of females making said entries	54
Percentage of total number of entries made by females	20.4
Average length of time taken to commute, months	19
Percentage of commutations delayed by contests	13.6
Number of commuted entries unmortgaged or undeeded	140
Number of commuted entries mortgaged or deeded	125
Number of entries mortgaged or deeded before proof	15

TABLE P.—*Commuted homestead entries, Hand County, S. Dak., made during fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.*

Number of cash entry.	Date of filing.	Date of proof.	Date of mortgage.	Date of deed.	Months between filing and proof.
17883	Sept. 6, 1898	July 2, 1902	Feb. 27, 1904	Dec. 15, 1903	46
17898	Feb. 11, 1901	July 8, 1902			17
17905	May 8, 1900	July 9, 1902			26
17919	Sept. 29, 1900	July 19, 1902	Oct. 20, 1902	Aug. 1, 1901	28
17921	Mar. 26, 1901	July 26, 1902			16
17930	Apr. 1, 1901	July 30, 1902	Aug. 7, 1902		16
17981	Apr. 15, 1901	do	Aug. 14, 1902	Aug. 11, 1902	15
17985	June 1, 1901	Aug. 4, 1902			14
17987	Mar. 2, 1901	Aug. 5, 1902	Nov. 24, 1902	Aug. 13, 1902	17
17988	Aug. 17, 1899	do			23
17939	May 6, 1901	Aug. 13, 1902	Mar. 7, 1902		16
17942	June 7, 1901	Aug. 15, 1902			15
17947	Apr. 25, 1900	Aug. 25, 1902	July 5, 1904	Mar. 29, 1904	28
17954	May 7, 1901	Sept. 9, 1902		Sept. 19, 1902	16
17957	May 31, 1901	Sept. 11, 1902	Sept. 2, 1903		16
17958	June 26, 1900	Sept. 12, 1902		Sept. 29, 1902	26
17963	June 10, 1901	Sept. 16, 1902			16
17964	May 7, 1901	Sept. 17, 1902		Sept. 24, 1902	17
17966	Mar. 30, 1899	Sept. 20, 1902	Sept. 8, 1902	July 6, 1903	42
17974	May 31, 1901	Sept. 30, 1902			16
17975	Apr. 11, 1901	Oct. 3, 1902			18
17984	Mar. 28, 1898	Oct. 15, 1902		Nov. 1, 1902	53
17989	Dec. 4, 1900	Oct. 17, 1902			23
17992	May 7, 1901	Oct. 20, 1902			18
17997	June 7, 1901	Oct. 22, 1902			17
17998	June 11, 1901	Oct. 22, 1902			17
18002	May 6, 1901	Oct. 23, 1902	Nov. 15, 1902		18
18003	June 15, 1901	Oct. 24, 1902			16
18004	do	do			16
18005	July 22, 1901	do			17
18008	May 16, 1900	Oct. 28, 1902		Nov. 21, 1902	29
18016	May 22, 1901	Nov. 8, 1902		Feb. 9, 1904	17

TABLE P.—*Commuted homestead entries, Hand County, S. Dak.*—Continued.

Number of cash entry.	Date of filing.	Date of proof.	Date of mortgage.	Date of deed.	Months between filing and proof.
18017.....	Feb. 28, 1901	Nov. 8, 1902	-----	-----	20
18024.....	Apr. 23, 1901	Nov. 13, 1902	-----	-----	19
18025.....	Jan. 25, 1900	Nov. 14, 1902	Nov. 25, 1902	Nov. 25, 1902	34
18027.....	May 9, 1901	Nov. 19, 1902	Jan. 2, 1904	Mar. 30, 1903	19
18029.....	July 3, 1899	Nov. 25, 1902	Oct. 10, 1903	-----	41
18035.....	Mar. 21, 1901	Dec. 4, 1902	-----	July 18, 1903	20
18040.....	Sept. 12, 1899	Dec. 10, 1902	Jan. 5, 1903	Jan. 5, 1903	38
18044.....	Apr. 23, 1901	Dec. 19, 1902	Apr. 7, 1903	Apr. 11, 1903	20
18052.....	Nov. 27, 1899	Jan. 2, 1903	Dec. 15, 1903	Nov. 20, 1903	87
18058.....	Mar. 20, 1901	Jan. 13, 1903	-----	Jan. 26, 1903	22
18066.....	Apr. 23, 1901	Jan. 17, 1903	Apr. 7, 1903	Apr. 6, 1903	21
18074.....	Sept. 5, 1901	Feb. 4, 1903	-----	-----	17
18104.....	May 13, 1899	Mar. 7, 1903	-----	Oct. 8, 1903	46
18113.....	Aug. 27, 1901	Apr. 1, 1903	Feb. 25, 1902	-----	19
18116.....	Dec. 14, 1901	Apr. 2, 1903	-----	-----	15
18119.....	Nov. 14, 1901	Apr. 11, 1903	Feb. 25, 1902	-----	16
18123.....	Aug. 15, 1901	Apr. 18, 1903	-----	May 16, 1904	20
18126.....	Feb. 27, 1902	Apr. 27, 1903	Mar. 22, 1904	-----	14
18130.....	Feb. 20, 1902	May 5, 1903	-----	May 18, 1903	14

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of commuted homestead entries during fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, in Hand County, S. Dak.	51
Total number of males making said entries	34
Total number of females making said entries	17
Percentage of total number of entries made by females	33½
Average length of time taken to commute, months	20.74
Percentage of commutations delayed by contests	13.9
Number of commuted entries mortgaged or deeded before proof	4
Number of commuted entries unmortgaged or undeeded	20
Number of commuted entries mortgaged or deeded	31

TABLE O.—*Commuted homestead entries, Hyde County, S. Dak., made during fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.*

Number of cash entry.	Date of filing.	Date of proof.	Date of mortgage.	Date of deed.	Months between filing and proof.
179934.....	Feb. 18, 1901	July 2, 1902	-----	July 8, 1902	16
17997.....	Oct. 15, 1900	July 10, 1902	July 11, 1902	Aug. 18, 1902	20
17918.....	Feb. 24, 1900	July 19, 1902	-----	-----	29
17922.....	May 15, 1900	July 28, 1902	Apr. 9, 1903	Aug. 22, 1902	26
17929.....	Oct. 22, 1900	July 29, 1902	-----	-----	21
17943.....	July 7, 1900	Aug. 15, 1902	-----	Sept. 13, 1902	26
17948.....	July 19, 1900	Aug. 27, 1902	Oct. 6, 1902	Aug. 27, 1902	25
17949.....	July 21, 1900	do	do	Sept. 4, 1902	25
17951.....	Sept. 21, 1899	Sept. 4, 1902	Dec. 29, 1902	Oct. 1, 1902	23
17970.....	Jan. 20, 1899	Sept. 29, 1902	-----	-----	44
17978.....	May 18, 1901	Oct. 3, 1902	-----	Nov. 13, 1902	16
17979.....	do	Oct. 15, 1902	-----	do	16
17980.....	do	do	-----	Dec. 9, 1902	16
17980.....	May 10, 1901	Oct. 18, 1902	Jan. 29, 1902	-----	18
17991.....	Aug. 23, 1900	do	do	-----	14
17993.....	June 7, 1901	Oct. 21, 1902	-----	-----	17
17994.....	Jan. 17, 1899	do	-----	-----	17
17999.....	May 20, 1901	Oct. 23, 1902	-----	Oct. 31, 1902	45
18000.....	July 2, 1901	do	-----	do	16
18001.....	July 9, 1900	do	-----	June 29, 1903	28
18010.....	Apr. 23, 1901	Oct. 29, 1902	-----	Nov. 6, 1902	18
18011.....	July 21, 1900	do	-----	do	27
18012.....	Dec. 24, 1900	do	-----	-----	22
18026.....	Apr. 24, 1901	Nov. 14, 1902	-----	Nov. 21, 1902	19
18032.....	June 25, 1900	Dec. 3, 1902	Jan. 7, 1903	-----	29
18033.....	Aug. 27, 1900	do	-----	June 19, 1903	27
18037.....	Mar. 21, 1901	Dec. 9, 1902	-----	-----	20
18041.....	Feb. 26, 1901	Dec. 13, 1902	Dec. 15, 1902	Sept. 1, 1903	22
18045.....	Oct. 19, 1900	Dec. 24, 1902	-----	-----	26
18048.....	Oct. 17, 1901	Dec. 30, 1902	-----	-----	26
18059.....	Nov. 9, 1901	Jan. 13, 1903	-----	-----	14
18061.....	July 11, 1900	Jan. 14, 1903	-----	Jan. 17, 1903	81
18064.....	Sept. 18, 1900	Jan. 16, 1903	Jan. 14, 1903	Jan. 21, 1903	28

TABLE O.—*Commuted homestead entries, Hyde County, S. Dak.—Continued.*

Number of cash entry.	Date of filing.	Date of proof.	Date of mortgage.	Date of deed.	Months between filing and proof.
18069	Apr. 18, 1901	Jan. 21, 1903		Nov. 23, 1901	22
18072	Nov. 29, 1901	Feb. 2, 1903			14
18073	Nov. 23, 1901	Feb. 3, 1903	Jan. 9, 1903		14
18076	Nov. 21, 1901	Feb. 5, 1903			14
18077	Nov. 22, 1901	do	May 14, 1904		14
18079	Nov. 27, 1901	Feb. 12, 1903			14
18080	do	do			14
18081	Nov. 8, 1901	Feb. 13, 1903			13
18082	do	do			13
18083	Dec. 12, 1901	do			14
18084	Nov. 23, 1901	do	July 27, 1903		14
18085	Nov. 29, 1901	do			14
18086	May 4, 1900	do	Dec. 14, 1903		33
18087	Dec. 9, 1901	Feb. 16, 1903			24
18090	Nov. 29, 1901	Feb. 18, 1903	Feb. 18, 1903	Aug. 20, 1904	15
18092	Dec. 11, 1901	Feb. 20, 1903		Feb. 23, 1903	15
18093	Dec. 3, 1901	Feb. 21, 1903	Feb. 24, 1903	Oct. 3, 1903	15
18094	do	do	do	do	15
18095	Nov. 29, 1901	Feb. 24, 1903			25
18101	June 14, 1901	Mar. 6, 1903	Mar. 9, 1903		10
18102	June 4, 1901	do	do		19
18103	Oct. 1, 1901	do	do	Apr. 1, 1903	17
18110	Nov. 21, 1901	Mar. 18, 1903	Mar. 18, 1903		16
18112	May 17, 1901	Mar. 25, 1903	Nov. 20, 1903	Nov. 14, 1903	22
18114	Jan. 28, 1902	Apr. 1, 1903			14
18115	Nov. 28, 1901	do			16
18107	Sept. 4, 1900	Mar. 16, 1903			31
18121	Dec. 4, 1901	Apr. 12, 1903			16
18122	Jan. 31, 1902	Apr. 15, 1903			27
18125	Nov. 26, 1901	Apr. 25, 1903	Aug. 2, 1904		17
18127	June 7, 1901	May 2, 1903		May 16, 1903	23
18131	July 21, 1900	May 9, 1903			33
18132	Jan. 18, 1902	do			15
18135	Dec. 4, 1901	May 15, 1903		June 12, 1903	18
18136	Nov. 14, 1901	May 16, 1903		June 18, 1903	18
18138	Oct. 5, 1900	May 18, 1903		do	17
18139	do	do		do	17
18140	Nov. 26, 1901	do			18
18141	do	do			18
18142	Aug. 16, 1901	do			21
18145	June 6, 1901	May 23, 1903	May 25, 1903	June 4, 1903	24
18148	Jan. 18, 1902	June 3, 1903		July 23, 1903	16
18149	Jan. 24, 1902	June 4, 1903	June 4, 1903	Sept. 30, 1903	16
18157	Mar. 23, 1901	June 12, 1903	June 16, 1903		26
18158	Dec. 27, 1901	do	do	Sept. 11, 1903	17
18159	June 23, 1899	do	do		47
18163	Feb. 24, 1902	June 18, 1903	Aug. 12, 1903		16
18170	Nov. 29, 1901	June 27, 1903	Sept. 15, 1903	July 5, 1904	19
18171	June 2, 1900	June 30, 1903		Jan. 5, 1904	37
18172	Apr. 19, 1902	do		Aug. 3, 1903	14
18162	Oct. 25, 1901	June 16, 1903			20
18152	do	June 8, 1903			19
18098	Nov. 6, 1901	Feb. 27, 1903			16
18099	Dec. 5, 1901	Feb. 18, 1903	Mar. 14, 1903	July 8, 1904	15
18055	Sept. 26, 1901	Jan. 9, 1903			15
18056	Sept. 5, 1900	do			27
17966	May 29, 1901	Sept. 11, 1902		Oct. 2, 1903	15

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of commuted homestead entries during fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, in Hyde County, S. Dak.	90
Total number of males making said entries	58
Total number of females making said entries	32
Percentage of total number of entries made by females	35.5
Average length of time taken to commute, months	20.5
Percentage of commutations delayed by contests	12.8
Number of commuted entries mortgaged or deeded before proof	4
Number of commuted entries unmortgaged or undeeded	35
Number of commuted entries mortgaged or deeded	55

TABLE K.—Number of commuted homestead entries made in the Huron, S. Dak., district during fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and the relative number of same made by males and females for each month of said year.

Month.	Year.	By women.	By men.
July.....	1902	11	27
August.....	1902	5	7
September.....	1902	9	14
October.....	1902	10	26
November.....	1902	3	8
December.....	1902	5	16
January.....	1903	9	7
February.....	1903	6	20
March.....	1903	5	9
April.....	1903	2	11
May.....	1903	3	17
June.....	1903	9	15
Total.....		77	177

EXHIBIT B.

ASSIGNMENTS OF RIGHT BEFORE PROOF.

The following shows the number and area of assignments of rights before final proof, as recorded in land offices named, canceled entries not being included, for ten years ending June 30, 1904:

District.	Number.	Acres.
Lewistown, Mont.....	464	63,674
Miles City, Mont.....	31	6,483
Missoula, Mont.....	8	2,960
Bozeman, Mont.....	40	5,126
Helena, Mont.....	319	49,875
Great Falls, Mont.....	193	29,940
Total.....	1,055	160,158
Blackfoot, Idaho.....	55	9,119

SAMPLE ASSIGNMENTS.

Lewistown, Mont., series.

Desert land entry —, made September 24, 1895, for 160 acres, by William A. Proffitt; assigned September 25, 1895, to P. O'Malley; assigned June 20, 1896, to Annie Maloy; assigned May 31, 1899, to F. Stephens.

Desert land entry 512, September 18, 1896; assigned September 19, 1896.

Desert land entry 2228, March 28, 1903; assigned July 6, 1904.

Desert land entry 2322, June 17, 1903; assigned June 17, 1904. Assignment dated same day as entry.

Desert land entry 2323, assigned June 17, 1904. Assignment dated same day as entry.

Desert land entry 2419, assigned June 17, 1904. Assignment dated same day as entry.

Desert land entry 2435, September 19, 1903; assigned June 17, 1904. Assignment dated same day as entry.

EXHIBIT C.

DESERT ENTRIES ON UNSURVEYED LANDS.

Increase in desert entries on unsurveyed lands, Miles City, Mont., district.

Year.	Entries.	Acres.
1894-95	1	160
1895-96	6	1,120
1896-97	13	2,960
1897-98	22	4,540
1898-99	70	12,320
1899-1900	120	23,780
1900-1901	207	41,020
1901-2	201	38,680
1902-3	180	34,960
1903-4		
Total	820	179,560

Desert entries in Valley County, Mont.

Year.	Unsurveyed.		Unsurveyed; adjusted.		Total desert-land entries.		Final desert-land entries.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
1894-95					3	640	1	160
1895-96					18	3,200	12	2,160
1896-97					5	1,120	5	1,120
1897-98	2	320			9	1,873	3	772
1898-99	1	80			8	1,160	1	160
1899-1900	14	3,293			68	14,386	1	160
1900-1901	45	10,120	5	1,600	102	22,400	4	1,580
1901-2	125	26,760	6	1,680	248	51,432		
1902-3	123	24,220	3	480	195	31,870	7	1,357
1903-4	103	20,840	18	4,030	125	24,640	34	6,872
Total	413	85,633	32	7,790	776	152,725	78	14,341

INSUFFICIENT DESCRIPTIONS.

Desert land entry 890, January 21, 1902, Miles City series, for unsurveyed desert: Beginning one mile south and one-fourth mile west of a spring known as Lone Tree, a spring situated on Lone Tree Creek, in the northwest corner of Valley County, Mont., running thence, etc., describing 320 acres of land.

Desert land entry 891, January 21, 1902, Miles City series, for unsurveyed lands: Beginning at a point 200 feet northeast of a rocky point (said rocky point being situated on what is known as Box Elder Creek, 55 miles up from Big Muddy), etc., describing entry.

Desert land entry 906, January 27, 1902, Miles City series, for unsurveyed lands: Beginning at a point where Six Mile Coulee empties into Dry Beaver Creek at a stake marked 1, etc.

Desert land entry 942, March 11, 1902, Miles City series, for unsurveyed lands: Beginning at a stone monument on a rise of ground near the northwest corner of a proposed reservoir, etc.

Desert land entry 943, March 11, 1902, Miles City series, for unsurveyed lands: Beginning at a stone monument on a rise of ground near the northwest line of a natural reservoir as indicated on accompanying profile, etc.

Desert entries in Chouteau County, Mont.

Year.	Unsurveyed desert-land entries.		Unsurveyed desert-land entries, adjusted.		Final desert-land entries.		Final homestead entries.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
1889-90	4	2,120	2	1,280	3	1,432	5	800
1890-91	3	400	1	40			1	160
1891-92	15	3,780	3	560	7	1,336	13	2,080
1892-93	16	3,240	10	1,360	5	2,077	3	480
1893-94	16	2,863	11	1,363	6	1,457	13	2,085
1894-95	16	2,990	7	860	4	440	27	4,243
1895-96	25	5,240	19	3,680	8	1,236	47	7,437
1896-97	21	3,720	13	2,480	36	8,360	67	10,447
1897-98	66	10,856	42	7,376	63	12,312	87	13,363
1898-99	64	11,157	26	4,804	77	13,720	135	17,623
1899-1900	69	13,364	24	4,900	97	14,729	164	21,353
1900-1901	92	16,640	15	2,640	108	17,688	213	23,459
1901-2	124	22,514	5	794	137	24,290	151	19,151
1902-3	100	15,320			15	2,914	10	1,518
1903-4	98	16,440						
Total	729	131,074	178	33,327	586	102,225	936	123,053

Canceled entries not included.

EXHIBIT E.

TITLE TRANSFERS.

Transfers of titles to final desert entries made from June 30, 1899, to June 30, 1904.

County.	Total.		Transferred.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Custer, Mont.	88	6,160	3	200
Lewis and Clarke, Mont.	65	12,755	14	2,300
Park, Mont.	77	11,120	16	1,960
Teton, Mont.	317	65,227	98	23,053
Valley, Mont.	34	6,872	7	1,432
Bingham, Idaho	56	8,941	7	1,080
Fremont, Idaho	115	31,785	41	12,604
Total	702	142,860	186	42,649

Data as to transfers.

[The deeds conveying the desert lands in Custer County have not yet been recorded, so the dates and consideration can not be given.]

LEWIS AND CLARKE COUNTY, MONT.

Number of final certificate.	Date of final certificate.	Date of deed.	Date recorded.	Acres.	Consideration.
1886	Sept. 1, 1900	Jan. 12, 1903	Mar. 2, 1903	160	\$980
2035	Feb. 7, 1901	Feb. 14, 1902	Feb. 14, 1902	200	1,000
2137	July 8, 1901	Jan. 27, 1903	Feb. 4, 1903	360	900
2138	July 9, 1901	July 13, 1901	Aug. 13, 1901	320	960
1674	Sept. 9, 1899	July 9, 1904	July 13, 1904	160	640
2433	Apr. 4, 1902	(a)			
2544	June 17, 1902	June 3, 1903	Sept. 8, 1903	160	1,000
2593	July 16, 1902	Oct. 20, 1903	Oct. 22, 1903	40	200
2626	Aug. 16, 1902	Aug. 19, 1902	Aug. 21, 1902	80	480
2702	June 16, 1903	July 4, 1903	May 2, 1904	160	600
2713	July 27, 1903	Aug. 20, 1903	May 24, 1904	300	1
2767	Oct. 27, 1903	Nov. 3, 1903	Nov. 23, 1903	120	706
2789	Jan. 8, 1904	Jan. 7, 1904	Apr. 6, 1904	160	200

* Sold by order of court.

PUBLIC LANDS COMMISSION.

Data as to transfers—Continued.

PARK COUNTY, MONT.

Number of final certificate.	Date of final certificate.	Date of deed.	Date recorded.	Area.	Consideration.
872	July 3, 1899	Aug. 13, 1902	Aug. 13, 1902	40	\$200
881	Sept. 5, 1899	Apr. 10, 1900	Apr. 10, 1900	160	700
882	Sept. 6, 1899	June 19, 1902	June 19, 1902	160	700
895	.....	June 2, 1900	June 7, 1900	80	360
899	Nov. 26, 1899	June 1, 1901	June 4, 1901	120	1,500
408	Feb. 2, 1900	Jan. 23, 1901	June 14, 1901	80	300
426	Sept. 3, 1900	Oct. 8, 1900	Jan. 30, 1901	40	150
438	Oct. 15, 1900	Mar. 16, 1901	Mar. 16, 1901	240	2,000
441	Oct. 24, 1900	Mar. 1, 1901	Mar. 11, 1901	160	1,700
442	Nov. 24, 1900	.....do.....	.....do.....	120	1,600
451	Mar. 19, 1901	Jan. 9, 1904	Jan. 16, 1904	160	1,300
458	.....	Dec. 19, 1903	Dec. 19, 1903	80	300
469	July 8, 1901	July 11, 1901	July 27, 1901	80	800
476	Aug. 5, 1901	Jan. 10, 1902	Jan. 10, 1902	160	1,000
525	Apr. 24, 1902	Apr. 27, 1903	May 22, 1903	100	1,000
522	Oct. 2, 1902	Apr. 14, 1904	May 6, 1904	120	300
502	June 20, 1903	June 20, 1903	June 22, 1903	40	500

TETON COUNTY, MONT.

1683	Aug. 25, 1899	Nov. 24, 1903	Nov. 24, 1903	280	\$3,500
1686	Sept. 19, 1899	Jan. 23, 1901	Apr. 12, 1901	126	3,000
1715	Oct. 23, 1899	Feb. 6, 1901	Apr. 11, 1901	320	1,500
1717	Nov. 9, 1899	.....do.....	.....do.....	160	1,000
1727	Nov. 21, 1899	Sept. 13, 1900	Sept. 27, 1900	180	50
1743	Dec. 15, 1899	Dec. 13, 1899	Mar. 20, 1900	80	300
1763	Feb. 1, 1900	May 29, 1901	June 1, 1901	160	4,000
1784	Apr. 6, 1900	July 7, 1900	July 16, 1900	40	75
1807	May 1, 1900	May 12, 1904	May 15, 1904	312	2,500
1821	May 21, 1900	Nov. 8, 1902	Jan. 2, 1903	156	1,000
1838	June 15, 1900	Feb. 23, 1902	Mar. 1, 1902	158	1,740
1844	June 22, 1900	Mar. 30, 1900	Apr. 19, 1900	160	400
1863	Aug. 1, 1900	Sept. 13, 1900	Sept. 27, 1900	40	100
1881	Aug. 22, 1900	Nov. 8, 1902	Jan. 1, 1903	40	1,000
1949	Oct. 19, 1900	Nov. 3, 1900	Nov. 8, 1900	160	500
1953	Oct. 23, 1900	Dec. 18, 1900	Apr. 12, 1901	320	1,400
1965	Nov. 13, 1900	Dec. 7, 1900	Dec. 28, 1900	160	300
2020	June 21, 1901	Apr. 1, 1901	Apr. 1, 1901	120	300
2029	Jan. 23, 1901	Aug. 23, 1902	Nov. 20, 1902	80	1,940
2061	Apr. 10, 1901	Apr. 24, 1901	Apr. 23, 1901	240	1,200
2065	Apr. 24, 1901	June 5, 1901	June 7, 1901	160	500
2107	June 11, 1901	Aug. 24, 1901	Aug. 24, 1901	160	250
2110	June 15, 1901	June 18, 1901	June 19, 1901	160	500
2181	July 2, 1901	Aug. 13, 1901	Jan. 8, 1902	320	1,500
2183	July 6, 1901	.....do.....	.....do.....	320	1,500
2142	July 12, 1901	June 29, 1901	Oct. 5, 1901	162	300
2143	.....do.....	Oct. 3, 1901	Oct. 4, 1901	160	800
2196	Aug. 23, 1901	Sept. 3, 1901	Sept. 3, 1901	155	50
2240	Oct. 8, 1901	Oct. 10, 1901	Oct. 15, 1901	160	600
2253	Oct. 19, 1901	Nov. 12, 1901	Nov. 21, 1901	97	270
2260	Oct. 25, 1901	Jan. 9, 1902	Jan. 14, 1902	311	1,219
2267	Oct. 30, 1901	Nov. 9, 1901	Nov. 18, 1901	160	500
2273	Nov. 5, 1901	Aug. 30, 1901	Jan. 8, 1902	160	1,400
2313	Dec. 9, 1901	Dec. 10, 1901	.....do.....	152	600
2346	Jan. 11, 1902	Feb. 3, 1902	June 2, 1902	120	3,000
2347	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	240	2,500
2384	Feb. 13, 1902	Feb. 13, 1902	Feb. 15, 1902	160	1
2434	Apr. 4, 1902	Nov. 3, 1903	Dec. 1, 1903	160	1
2447	Apr. 12, 1902	July 22, 1902	Aug. 12, 1902	40	200
2472	May 2, 1902	July 9, 1902	July 12, 1902	80	226
2481	May 6, 1902	June 29, 1903	July 9, 1903	160	2,300
2482	.....do.....	July 12, 1902	Aug. 7, 1902	120	.....
2483	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	160	.....
2549	June 20, 1902	Aug. 18, 1902	Sept. 3, 1902	160	300
2566	July 2, 1902	Aug. 5, 1902	Aug. 9, 1902	80	400
2479	July 9, 1902	July 21, 1902	Oct. 9, 1902	160	1,000

GREAT FALLS SERIES.

41	Aug. 11, 1902	Sept. 13, 1902	Oct. 17, 1902	240	\$700
46	Aug. 22, 1902	Jan. 3, 1903	Jan. 17, 1903	144	350
47	Aug. 23, 1902	Aug. 23, 1902	Oct. 25, 1902	160	200
53	Sept. 4, 1902	Jan. 3, 1903	Mar. 27, 1903	160	1,400
70	Sept. 15, 1902	Dec. 23, 1903	July 28, 1904	160	200
71	Sept. 20, 1902	Oct. 17, 1902	Oct. 18, 1902	80	200
79	Sept. 25, 1902	Oct. 11, 1902	Oct. 13, 1902	162	250
81	.....do.....	Nov. 3, 1902	Nov. 10, 1902	320	500
122	Oct. 17, 1902	Nov. 8, 1902	Nov. 14, 1902	324	400
124	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	320	400
125	.....do.....	.....do.....	Dec. 9, 1902	160	250
133	Oct. 21, 1902	Nov. 3, 1902	Nov. 6, 1902	160	250
134do.....do.....do.....	157	400

PUBLIC LANDS COMMISSION.

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Data as to transfers—Continued.
GREAT FALLS SERIES—Continued.

Number of final certificate.	Date of final certificate.	Date of deed.	Date recorded.	Area.	Consideration.
0.....	Nov. 14, 1902	Nov. 21, 1902	Dec. 3, 1902	320	\$200
2.....	Dec. 13, 1902	Mar. 30, 1903	May 28, 1903	320	1,000
0.....	Jan. 19, 1903	Mar. 27, 1903	Apr. 14, 1903	160	500
8.....	Apr. 11, 1903	July 27, 1903	July 27, 1903	160	1,200
3.....	May 8, 1903	June 15, 1903	July 8, 1903	320	1,000
3.....	Aug. 5, 1903	July 25, 1903	July 29, 1903	160	1
8.....	Aug. 6, 1903	Dec. 9, 1903	Dec. 17, 1903	320	1
7.....	Sept. 5, 1903	Sept. 16, 1903	Oct. 4, 1903	320	1,000
8.....	do.....	Sept. 19, 1903	Sept. 23, 1903	240	800
3.....	Sept. 9, 1903	Oct. 14, 1903	Oct. 19, 1903	160	300
4.....	do.....	Oct. 3, 1903	Oct. 6, 1903	80	200
2.....	Oct. 8, 1903	Oct. 14, 1903	Oct. 29, 1903	160	250
6.....	Nov. 14, 1903	Nov. 25, 1903	Nov. 25, 1903	163	300
7.....	Feb. 11, 1904	Feb. 13, 1904	Feb. 18, 1904	160	1,200

VALLEY COUNTY, MONT.

6.....	Oct. 15, 1902	Oct. 13, 1902	Oct. 13, 1902	320	\$220
5.....	May 5, 1903	July 20, 1903	July 20, 1903	80	1,670
6.....	June 23, 1903	Feb. 1, 1904	Feb. 2, 1904	160	1,000
0.....	Sept. 9, 1903	May 5, 1903	May 5, 1903	160	8,000
1.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	320	7,000
.....	.....	May 14, 1903	Mar. 15, 1904	160	1
.....	.....	Dec. 11, 1901	Dec. 10, 1901	222	2,300

BINGHAM COUNTY, IDAHO.

9.....	Dec. 30, 1899	Feb. 27, 1902	Apr. 1, 1902	40	\$200
5.....	Dec. 10, 1900	Apr. 1, 1900	June 4, 1902	120	1,750
04.....	May 29, 1900	May 29, 1900	June 1, 1900	80	500
40.....	Jan. 2, 1901	May 25, 1897	May 28, 1901	40	300
74.....	May 23, 1901	Aug. 1, 1901	Aug. 6, 1901	80	800
32.....	Nov. 30, 1901	Aug. 20, 1901	Aug. 20, 1901	320	1,800
34.....	Dec. 4, 1901	Mar. 11, 1902	Mar. 22, 1902	80	500
51.....	Dec. 17, 1903	Dec. 14, 1901	Dec. 30, 1901	120	300
.....	.....	Dec. 22, 1903	Dec. 23, 1903	160	2,000

FREMONT COUNTY, IDAHO.

5.....	Aug. 12, 1899	Nov. 12, 1899	Jan. 12, 1900	320	\$4,000
7.....	Aug. 15, 1899	Sept. 10, 1902	Apr. 3, 1902	640	2,800
6.....	Aug. 12, 1899	Nov. 22, 1900	Dec. 12, 1900	560	7,700
8.....	Aug. 15, 1899	Aug. 1, 1897	Nov. 2, 1897	320	3,300
7.....	Aug. 3, 1899	Feb. 28, 1891	May 16, 1891	160	1,500
.....	.....	do.....	do.....	160	1,500
.....	.....	Nov. 19, 1901	Dec. 13, 1901	160	50
9.....	Aug. 15, 1899	Sept. 27, 1898	Sept. 20, 1900	160	1,700
2.....	Sept. 8, 1899	Aug. 1, 1897	Nov. 2, 1897	320	1,700
3.....	Sept. 12, 1899	Apr. 6, 1897	Nov. 23, 1897	320	1,500
01.....	May 17, 1900	Sept. 12, 1901	Jan. 3, 1902	640	0
24.....	Oct. 15, 1900	May 23, 1900	July 7, 1900	300	1,600
37.....	Dec. 24, 1900	Feb. 23, 1903	Mar. 10, 1903	160	2,000
49.....	Feb. 5, 1901	June 8, 1903	June 12, 1903	160	2,800
82.....	Apr. 20, 1901	Apr. 16, 1901	Jan. 3, 1902	424	3,001
65.....	May 7, 1901	Nov. 25, 1901	June 22, 1901	158	1,000
72.....	May 20, 1901	Nov. 13, 1901	Nov. 19, 1901	160	1,000
57.....	July 1, 1901	Nov. 12, 1903	Feb. 4, 1904	160	2,000
12.....	Sept. 9, 1901	July 13, 1901	Nov. 7, 1902	320	2,000
46.....	Jan. 2, 1902	Jan. 5, 1904	June 8, 1904	320	1
56.....	Mar. 3, 1902	Jan. 2, 1902	Jan. 16, 1902	320	1,000
33.....	May 22, 1902	Mar. 14, 1902	Feb. 14, 1903	40	265
37.....	June 3, 1902	Sept. 3, 1903	Oct. 27, 1903	160	5,000
75.....	July 7, 1902	Aug. 3, 1902	Aug. 14, 1903	160	1,400
76.....	do.....	July 12, 1902	July 19, 1902	305	1
78.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	320	1
78.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	320	1
30.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	320	1
31.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	320	1
32.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	320	1
33.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	320	1
34.....	July 23, 1902	Nov. 6, 1902	Nov. 25, 1902	240	1
36.....	Aug. 2, 1902	do.....	do.....	120	1
37.....	do.....	Sept. 23, 1903	Sept. 25, 1903	160	3,500
10.....	Sept. 10, 1902	Oct. 20, 1903	Oct. 27, 1903	320	3,200
11.....	Sept. 20, 1902	Sept. 23, 1902	Sept. 23, 1902	320	3,000
13.....	Oct. 4, 1902	Dec. 22, 1902	Dec. 24, 1902	160	.....
38.....	Nov. 26, 1902	Dec. 15, 1903	Aug. 23, 1904	326	2,000
75.....	May 4, 1903	Jan. 30, 1904	Feb. 6, 1904	240	1
39.....	July 17, 1903	Feb. 15, 1904	Feb. 15, 1904	320	4,000
16.....	July 27, 1903	do.....	do.....	320	1
31.....	Oct. 13, 1903	Oct. 19, 1903	Nov. 13, 1903	160	1,350
30.....	June 14, 1904	June 16, 1904	July 22, 1904	320	2,000
34.....	do.....	Sept. 7, 1904	Sept. 7, 1904	320	1,400

OPERATION OF THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE OF THE HOMESTEAD ACT IN THE DAKOTAS.

By JOHN H. HATTON,

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INTRODUCTORY.

Pursuant to instructions from the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, requesting a study of the commutation clause of the homestead act in the Dakotas, the writer made as thorough an investigation as the time allotted to him would allow. Following are the specific instructions:

You are instructed to proceed to points in North and South Dakota, where, in connection with the work of the Public Lands Commission, you will gather all possible information relative to the application and practical effects of the commutation clause of the homestead law. * * * After a field study of the actual results of this law you will submit a report which should contain a definite statement as to the advantages and possible faults of the commutation clause as well as suggestions for changes in the law which would tend to bring about an improved condition, always bearing in mind that the object of the law should be to favor in every way the home maker as against the speculator.

The following report will confine itself to the operation of the commutation clause in agricultural or grazing districts, particularly in the Dakotas, without reference to its use in timbered sections, where abuses have been perhaps equal to or even greater than elsewhere. While the earlier use of the clause was such as to materially aid many of the early pioneers of limited means, who, without its provisions, would have found it difficult or impossible to live through the winter or to retain and improve their places, its more recent applications seem to have been more or less speculative, and the commuter has more often taken advantage of the liberal interpretation of the law in order that he might perfect title to a valuable piece of property with a minimum of inconvenience, and often with no intention of making it his permanent abode. Particularly noticeable during the last five years has been the increased use of the clause in the more newly settled portions of the Dakotas.

The rapid increase in land values is making it more and more difficult for this class of entrymen to carry their claims to proof and patent, as shown by the increasingly larger number of contests and relinquishments.^a However, too much consideration can not be given the fact that, exclusive of relinquishments, 1,936 original entries,

^a From July 1 to December 1, 1904, an average of 65 relinquishments per month was shown in the Minot land district.

aggregating 309,760 acres, were made at the Minot land office between July 1 and December 1, 1904, an average of 51,793 acres per month, or 1,726 acres per day, counting Sundays, in this land district alone. At the present rate of filings all the available lands in Ward and Bottineau counties, N. Dak., would be appropriated in the short space of seventeen months. Considering that nearly 90 per cent of these entries, according to records for the past two years, will be commuted, less than 35 per cent of which will be permanently occupied, the need for prompt remedial measures becomes very patent.

METHOD OF INQUIRY.

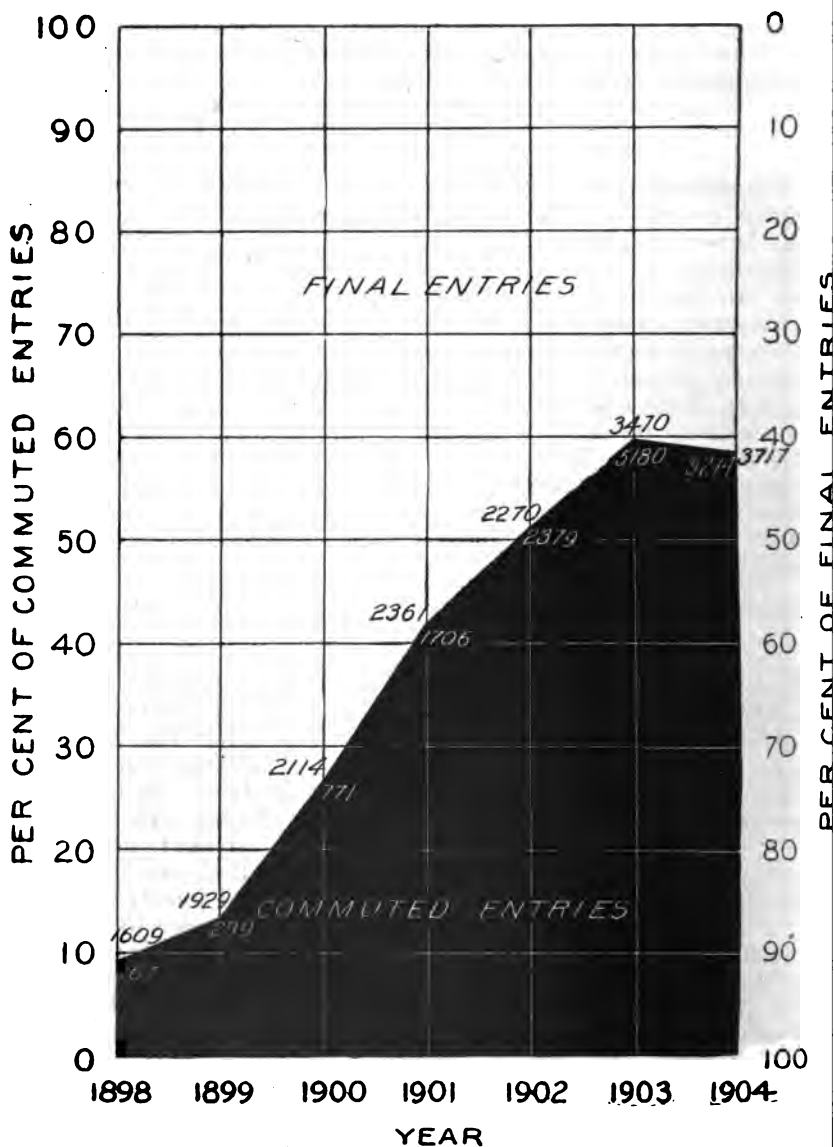
The general plan adopted was that of obtaining land office and county records covering representative townships in different sections where the clause has been extensively used, and fortifying this information with actual field observations. It was impossible, however, in the limited time, to make very extensive field studies of individual quarter sections; therefore various additional sources of information were found and employed. Notable of these were 165 abstracts prepared in the Minot land office covering as many townships in Ward and Bottineau counties, N. Dak., 93 of which showed the status of residence and occupation per quarter section entered to November, 1904. This information, covering as it does, nearly 10,000 original entries, permits deductions which show very fully the actual status of residence by initial entrymen throughout the Minot land district. The results will be introduced later under the chapter on residence.

DIAGRAMS SHOWING PROPORTION OF COMMUTED TO FINAL ENTRIES.

The following series of graphic representations will show the use of the commutation clause as compared with the final homestead law in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and New Mexico. The record is carried back to 1898 only, since before that time the use of the clause in the Dakotas was not sufficient to excite much comment. These diagrams are intended to show at a glance the number and percentage of final entries of each class during each fiscal year. They show a marked falling off in the ratio of final entries with a corresponding increase in commuted entries. Both classes of entries recorded in each fiscal year have been considered jointly and treated on a basis of 100 per cent; for instance, on reference to Diagram I it will appear that 1,609 final and 167 commuted entries were made in North Dakota in 1898, or about 9 per cent of the latter to 91 per cent of the former. For convenience, each entry is considered a unit of 160 acres, since total averages show but slight variation from that acreage per entry.

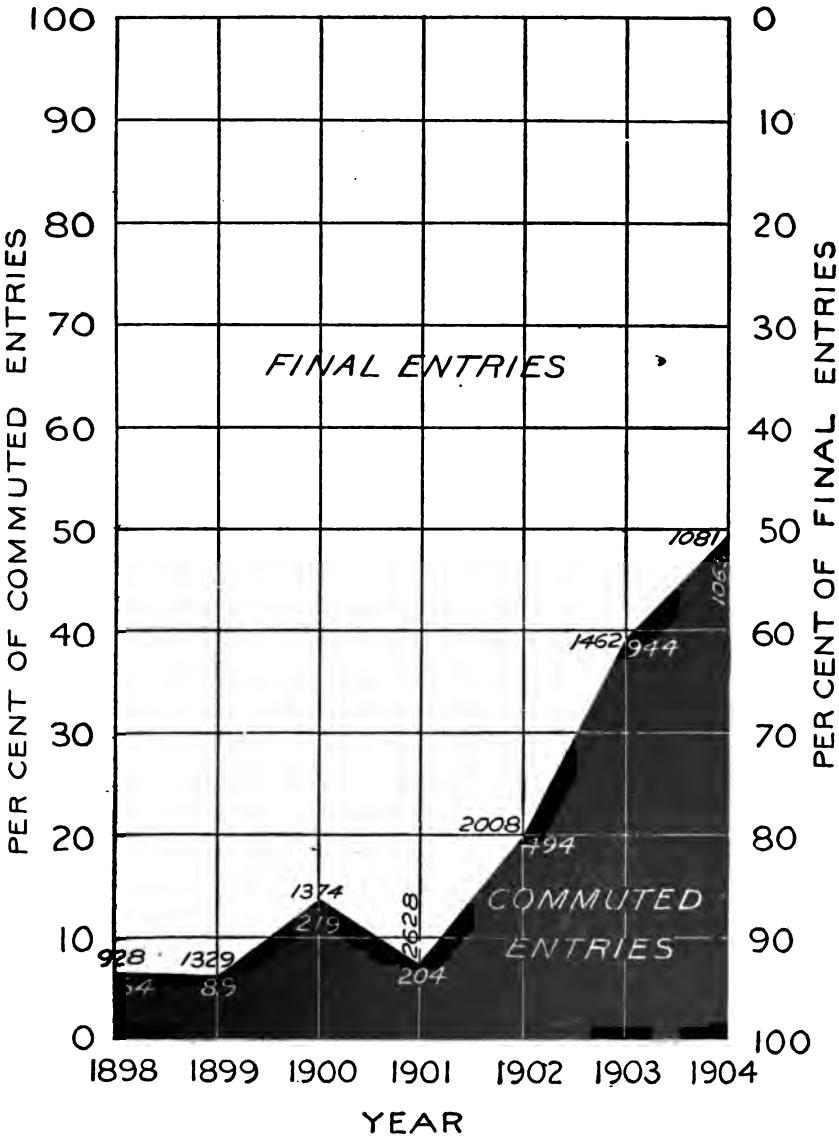
On reference to the diagrams for the Dakotas, where available lands have been more valuable, it will be seen that vast acreages have gone to final proof and patent. On the other hand, in New Mexico, where land values are low and where climatic conditions will not support extensive agriculture, although the proportion of commuted entries has gradually increased, the total acreage acquired is comparatively small. Commuted entries in the arid States are made chiefly for the purpose of getting control of favorable watering places for stock.

DIAGRAM 1
TOTAL LAND DISTRICTS
NORTH DAKOTA



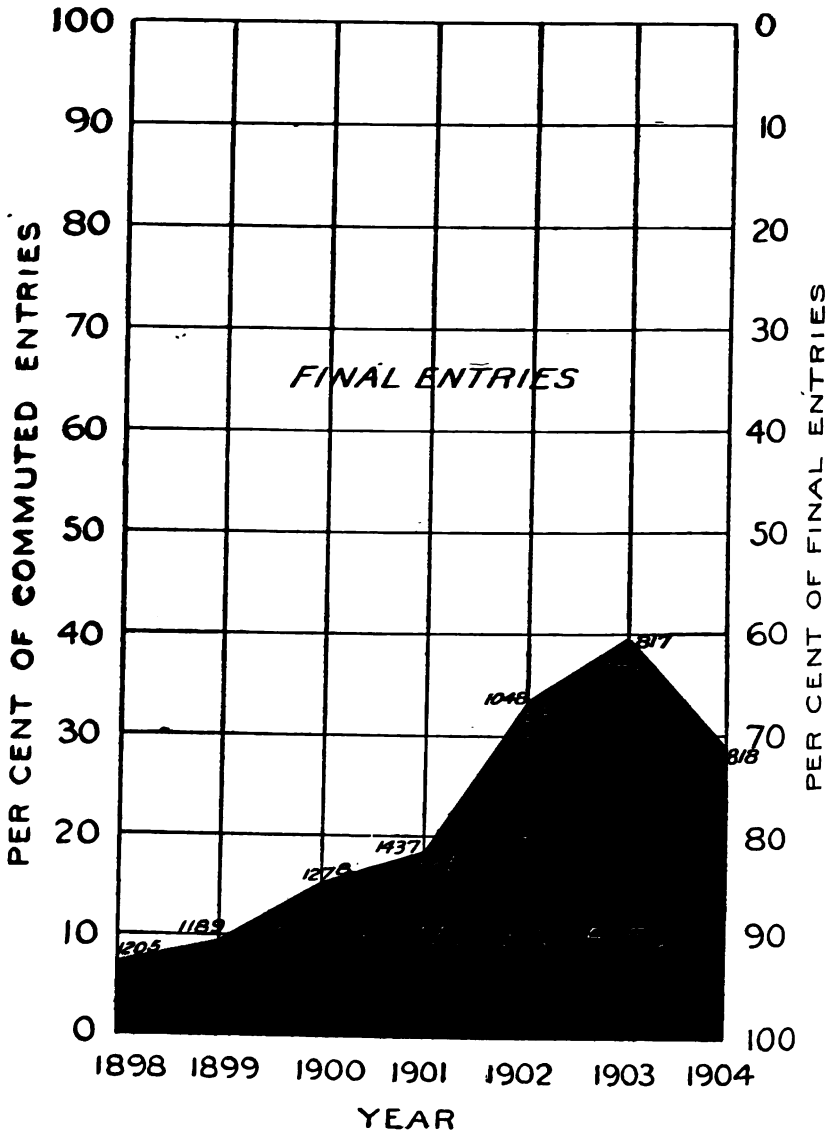
While the increase in commuted entries has been general throughout all the land districts of North Dakota, the extreme numbers at Devils Lake and Minn. have been chiefly responsible for the extraordinary condition shown in the above diagram.

DIAGRAM II
TOTAL LAND DISTRICTS
SOUTH DAKOTA



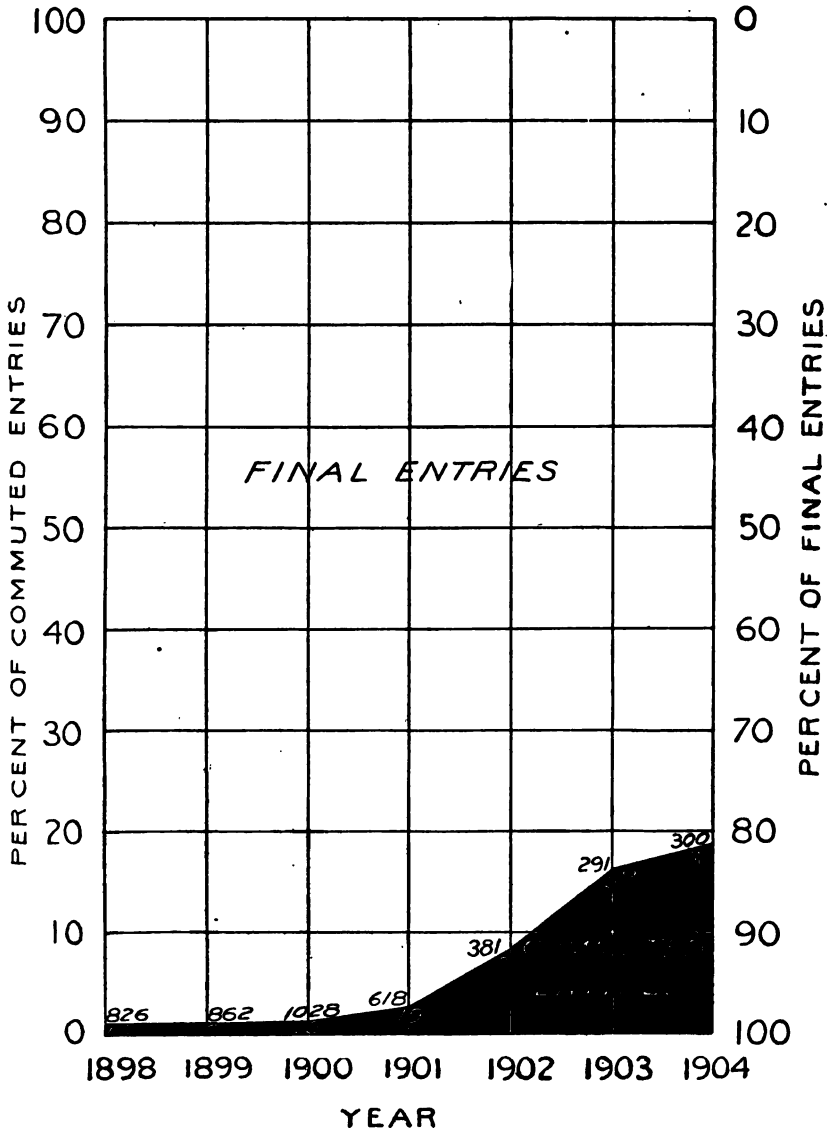
The relative increase in commuted entries for 1900 was partly due to short crops and hard times during 1899 and 1900. The rapid increase from 1902 on was due to a great rush of land seekers, mostly retired farmers, from Iowa and other States, who began about 1901 to examine and invest in Dakota farms. This demand for real estate put a premium on all lands and led various classes to file homesteads where conditions were formerly less attractive.

DIAGRAM III
TOTAL LAND DISTRICTS
NEBRASKA



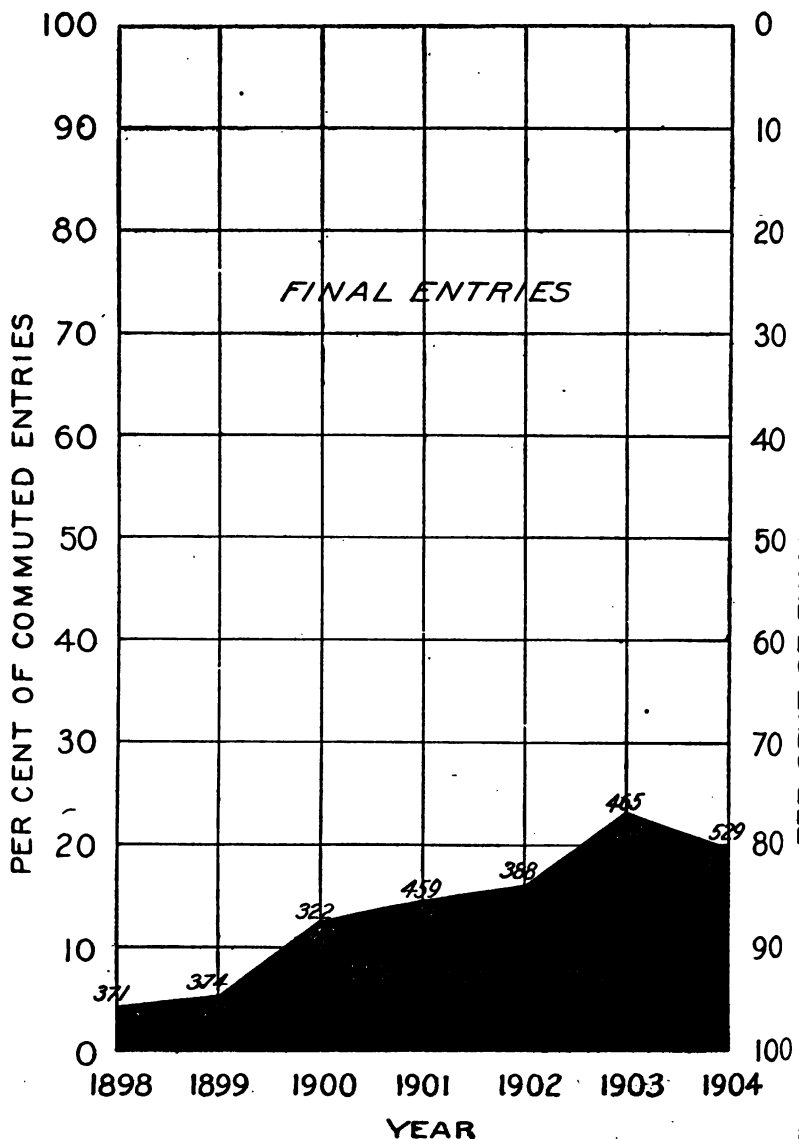
Like the Dakotas, Nebraska was similarly affected by the increase in land values and entries began to extend to the sand hills and other available districts where farming had been heretofore more or less problematical or where land values were low.

DIAGRAM IV
TOTAL LAND DISTRICTS
KANSAS



Land in Kansas open to settlement during the years covered by the diagram has been chiefly semiarid mesas or sand hills in the western part of the State.

DIAGRAM V
TOTAL LAND DISTRICTS
NEW MEXICO

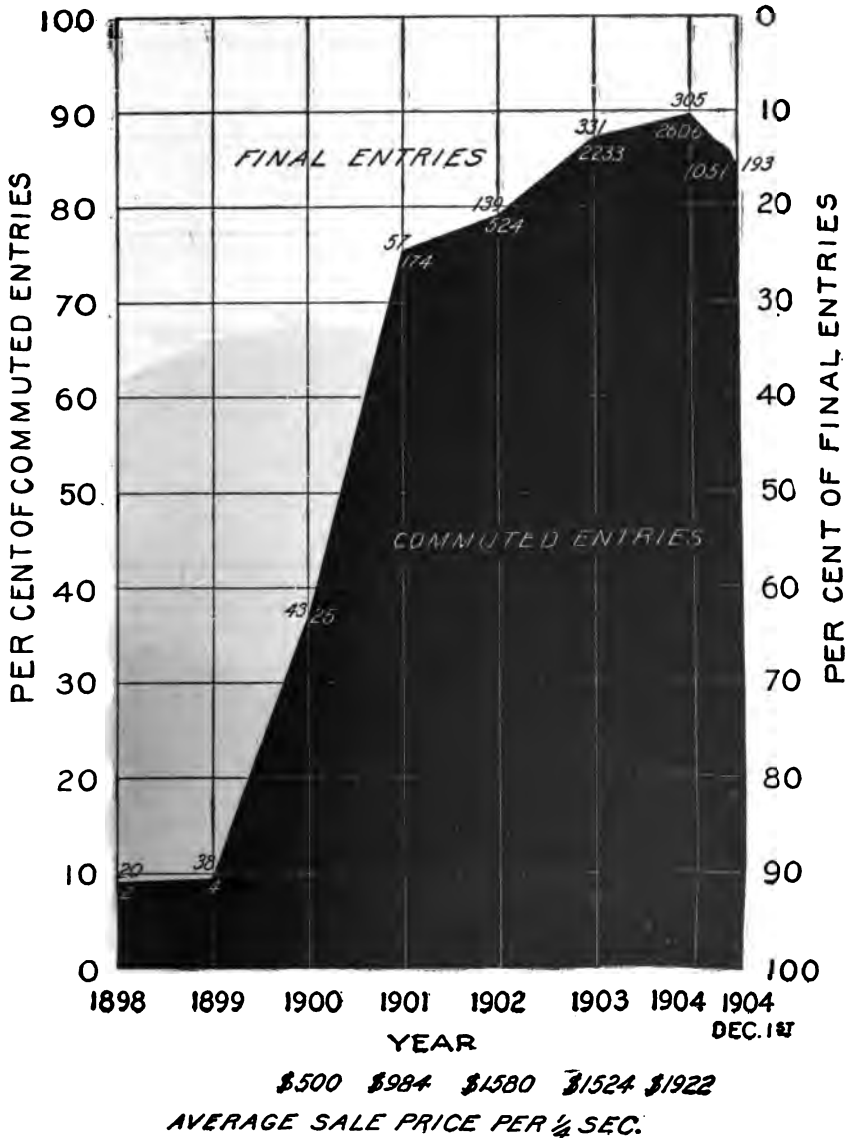


Land in New Mexico is semiarid and, as in the case of western Kansas, invited little speculation or settlement.

The following diagrams, representing the Minot, Devils Lake and Fargo land districts of North Dakota, and the Aberdeen and Huron land districts of South Dakota, are introduced to show the comparative use of commuted and final entries in extreme cases and are particularly valuable to illustrate some excessive uses of the

commutation clause. The recent falling off in the proportion of commuted entries in the Minot and Devils Lake districts is due largely to five and seven year proofs, the original entries of which were made at the time of the early boom. The values inserted under their respective years show the average consideration received for transfers in the country investigated.

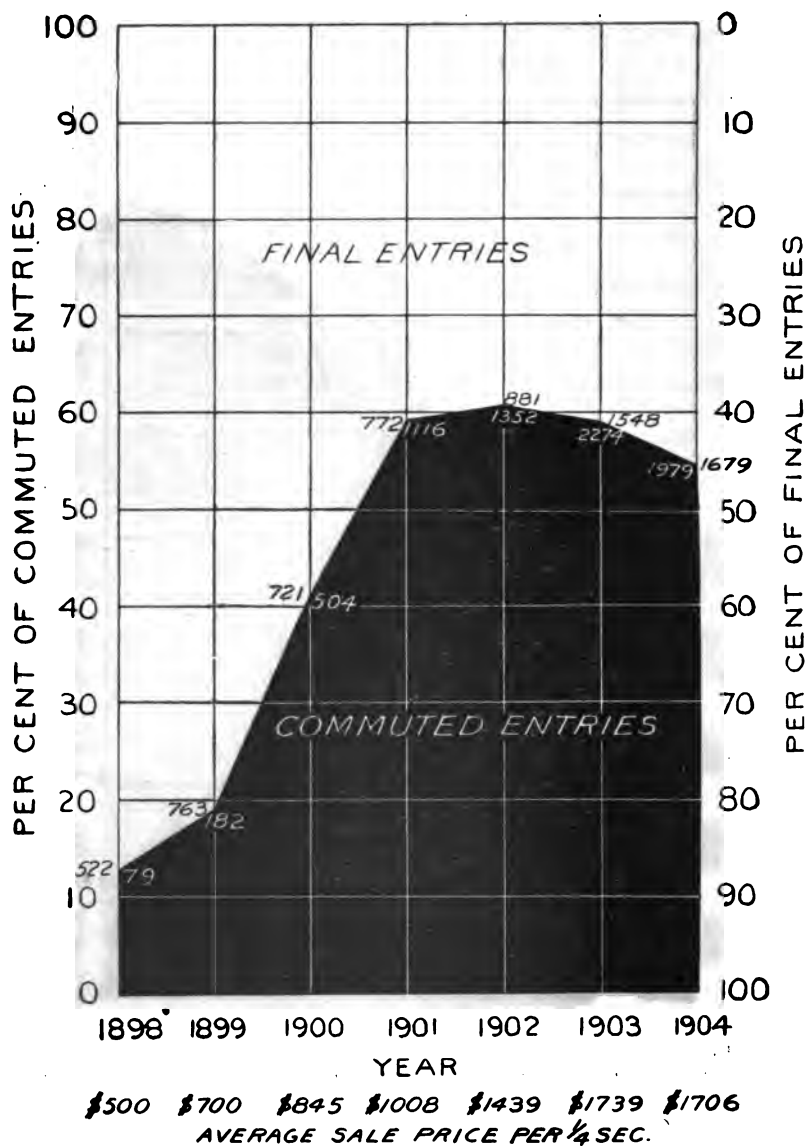
DIAGRAM VI
MINOT LAND DISTRICT
NORTH DAKOTA



There was practically no settlement in the Minot district previous to 1898. The unparalleled increase in commutation proofs here was almost coincident

with the boom in the Devils Lake district and resulted from various causes mentioned later under "some factors affecting the increase in commutation proofs." Register of deeds records for the townships studied showed no transfers for 1898 and 1899.

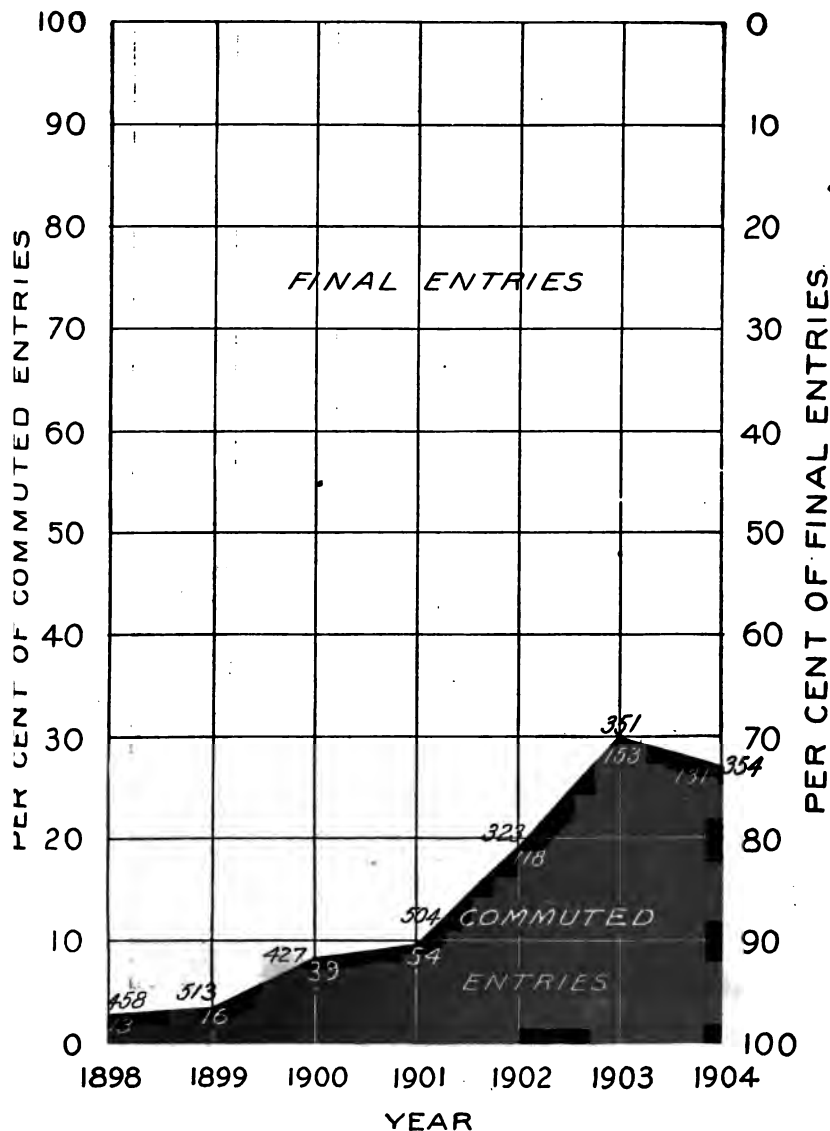
DIAGRAM VII
DEVILS LAKE LAND DISTRICT
NORTH DAKOTA



The total number of commuted entries made in this district exceeds those of the Minot district by years, but shows a relatively smaller proportion since 1901. Influences giving rise to exaggerated conditions here are discussed later

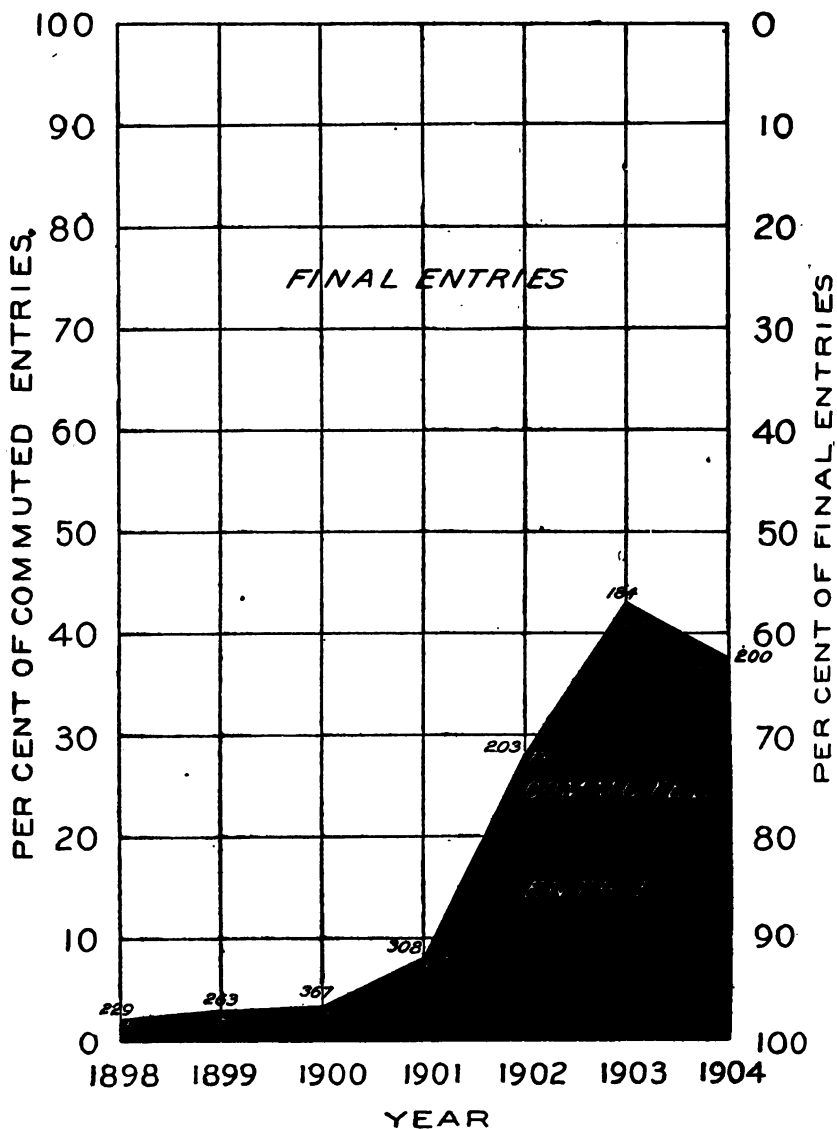
in the report. The rapid increase in the sale price of quarter sections shown under their respective years since 1898 indicates one of the great incentives to excessive use of the commutation clause.

DIAGRAM VIII
FARGO LAND DISTRICT
NORTH DAKOTA



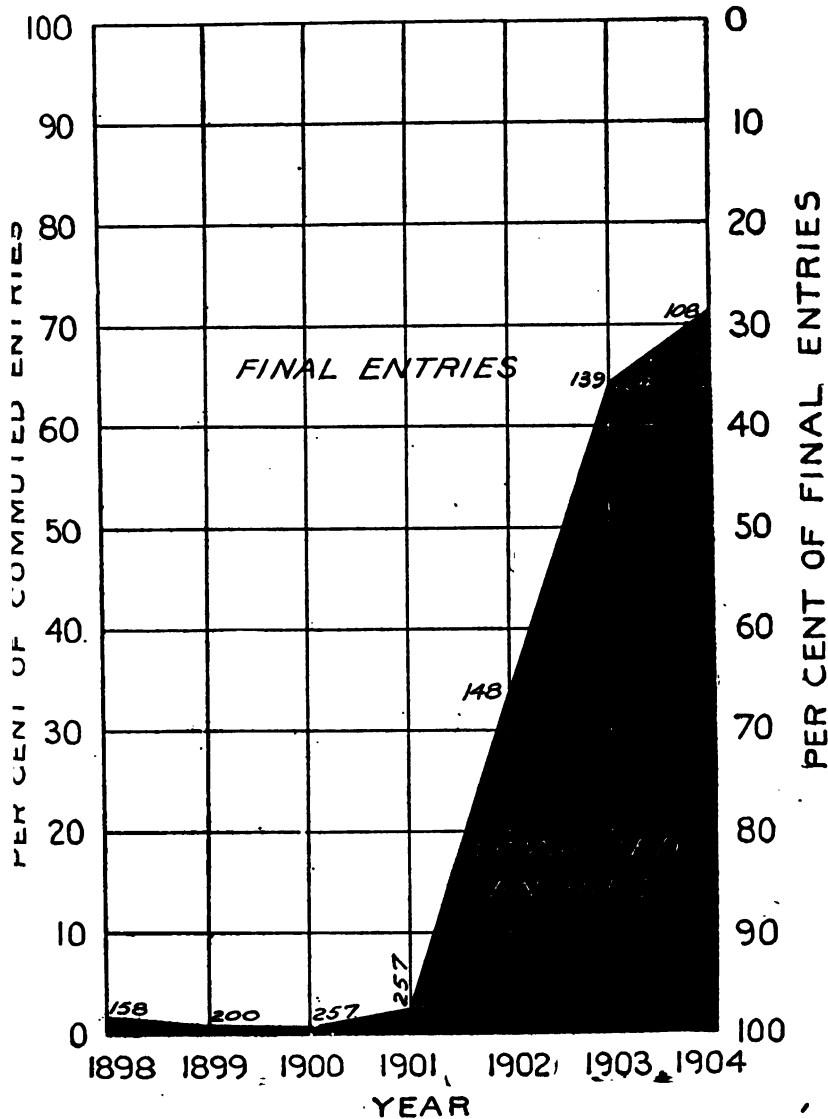
Entries in the Fargo land district show less extremes for the reason that this section is older, and all the best lands were appropriated earlier by settlers who came more distinctively for home or farming purposes.

DIAGRAM IX
ABERDEEN LAND DISTRICT
SOUTH DAKOTA



Investments in real estate were exceptionally rife in the Aberdeen district between the years 1900 to 1903, and original entries were made in many older sections where hard times had driven out or discouraged previous settlers, besides in newer portions of the district now penetrated by a railroad.

DIAGRAM X
HURON LAND DISTRICT
SOUTH DAKOTA



The Huron land district shows the most extreme relative use of the commutation clause of any district in South Dakota. This section has been more subject to drought than some others, but with improved methods in farming and a combination of agricultural and stock interests has more recently attracted investments and settlements.

RESIDENCE, OCCUPATION, AND CULTIVATION.

Out of a possible 22,440 homestead entries in 159 townships in Ward County, N. Dak., and 6 townships in Bottineau County, 17,367 entries had been made up to November, 1904, making 77.4 per cent of the total available. Of these, 2,121, or 12.21 per cent, were made by women. The status of residence was obtained for 9,723 entries in 93 of the above townships, all in Ward County, showing that original entrymen are living upon 2,842 quarter sections, or 1 entryman for each 3.07 quarter sections taken. Further investigations in Towner and Pierce counties, N. Dak., show 1 entryman living upon each two original entries, but only 30 per cent of residence on all commuted homesteads, including those transferred.

A very interesting comparison is had by taking the returns from the last Presidential election and noting the number of votes per original entry in Ward County, N. Dak., and Brown County, S. Dak. The latter district was selected because it comprises one of the older settled portions of South Dakota, where at present farms contain from 2 to 6 quarter sections or more. It was selected for the further reason that the preemption and timber-culture laws were in operation at the time of settlement, and many availed themselves of two or more rights, a fact which ought to reduce the proportion of residence as compared to Ward County, N. Dak., where settlements are more recent and the last-named laws have not been operative. Nine townships in Brown County, covering representative districts outside of town or village precincts, showed an average of 1 vote to every 3.6 quarter sections entered, while 66 townships in Ward County, outside of town precincts and where 6,116 entries had been made, showed 1,414 votes, or 1 voter to every 4.3 quarter sections entered. These figures are introduced here for what they are worth in order to indicate the status of residence under the two periods of settlement, as well as under the operation of a single law in the one instance and all the original settlement laws in the other.

The following tables cover three representative townships of Towner County and three representative townships in southern Pierce County, N. Dak., selected at random and not contiguous. They show the status of commuted entries under different conditions, those of Towner County representing the medium good and those of Pierce County the more inferior soil conditions of the Devils Lake land district.

TABLE I.—*Commuted entries transferred.*

[Basis of 118 transfers in 6 townships.]

	Transfers	Per cent.
Occupied and cultivated.....	20	16.9
Unoccupied and cultivated.....	79	67.0
Unoccupied and not cultivated.....	19	16.1
Total	118	100.0

Four under the last two headings are said to have taken land in Canada later.

TABLE II.—*Commuted entries not transferred.*

[Basis of 107 entries in 5 townships.]

	Entries.	Per cent.
Occupied and cultivated.....	48	44.9
Unoccupied and cultivated.....	46	43.0
Unoccupied and not cultivated.....	13	12.1
Total	107	100.0

Eight of the entries under "unoccupied and cultivated" were made by women who married occupants of neighboring quarter sections. Four entry men under the last two headings went to Canada, presumably to take up more land. One death should be recorded under the second heading. Cultivated areas on unoccupied entries are seldom increased until the home farms are brought more completely under the plow. The acreage of the former under cultivation varies from 15 to 120 acres, averaging in Ward County about 17 acres.

In nearly all cases where transfer is made to neighboring farmers the buildings are moved onto the farm of the purchaser. These structures, in the majority of instances, are very simple and in the case of many commuted entries retained and unoccupied, were small shacks merely intended to serve until commutation proof could be made. When composed of sod the wooden framework is removed and the crumbled walls are the only evidences of former occupation. On inquiry and investigation it was found that about half of the cases under the second two headings of Table II had plausible excuse for commutation, due to specific cases of inferior soils, to various forms of adversity, and to marriage in the case of the eight women previously mentioned.

Assessors' returns for 1904 in Ward County, N. Dak., where the clause has been most extensively used, show the average area cultivated per quarter section entered to be about 17 acres, or 10+ per cent. The average amount of grain raised in 1904 on homesteads in the country surrounding Minot was approximately 150 bushels. Figures on grain in the territory from which it was produced were obtained in December, 1904, from local grain dealers in Minot. The total amount marketed was increased 20 per cent to allow for that portion of the crop still held by farmers. Flax constitutes approximately 50 per cent of all grains produced in the county, and averages in a favorable season from 12 to 14 bushels per acre. Wheat in 1904 averaged about 18 bushels per acre throughout the county. An illustration of the productivity of these lands well farmed in a favorable season is shown by the following: A tract of 205 acres 6 miles southwest of Minot produced in 1904 \$34.15 per acre. The crop was wheat, early sown, and sold for \$1.12 to \$1.14 per bushel.

The above prosperity applies to a favorable season and must not be taken as conclusive proof of the average annual productivity of this land, but without doubt indicates a great incentive to use the commutation clause for speculative purposes.

TRANSFERS.

The following table has been prepared from land office and county records and shows by successive periods of three months the number of transfers of commuted quarter sections and their corresponding percentages.

TABLE III.—*Periods of time between proof and transfer, and number of transfers in each period.*

TOWNER AND PIERCE COUNTIES, DEVILS LAKE LAND DISTRICT, NORTH DAKOTA.

[80 sales in 6 townships.]

Period.	Transfers.	Per cent.	Period.	Transfers.	Per cent.
1 month.....	23	28.75	2 years.....	6	7.50
3 months.....	10	12.50	3 years.....	4	5.00
6 months.....	7	8.75	4 years.....	1	1.25
9 months.....	9	11.25	4½ years.....		
1 year.....	12	15.00	Total.....	80	100.00
18 months.....	8	10.00			

WARD COUNTY, MINOT LAND DISTRICT, NORTH DAKOTA.

[100 sales in 8 townships.]

1 month.....	20	20.00	2 years.....	5	5.00
3 months.....	25	25.00	3 years.....	1	1.00
6 months.....	14	14.00	4 years.....	2	2.00
9 months.....	11	11.00	4½ years.....	1	1.00
1 year.....	9	9.00	Total.....	100	100.00
18 months.....	12	12.00			

DEVILS LAKE AND MINOT LAND DISTRICTS (COMBINED).

[180 sales in 14 townships.*]

1 month.....	43	23.89	2 years.....	11	6.11
3 months.....	35	19.44	3 years.....	5	2.78
6 months.....	21	11.67	4 years.....	3	1.67
9 months.....	20	11.11	4½ years.....	1	.55
1 year.....	21	11.67	Total.....	180	100.00
18 months.....	20	11.11			

* 77.78 per cent transferred within one year; 95 per cent within two years.

The following table has been prepared from the same townships to show the lapse between filing and proof, in periods of half years, beginning with eighteen months:

TABLE IV.—*Periods of time between filing and proof and number of proofs in each period.*

WARD COUNTY, MINOT LAND DISTRICT, NORTH DAKOTA.

[429 proofs in 8 townships.]

Period.	Proofs.	Per cent.	Transfers.
Within 18 months.....	180	41.96	48
Within 2 years.....	89	20.75	18
Within 2½ years.....	71	16.55	15
Within 3 years.....	47	10.95	12
Within 3½ years.....	26	6.06	4
Within 4 years.....	13	3.03	2
Within 4½ years.....	3	.70	1
Total.....	429	100.00	110

* 23.3 per cent of total proofs. Average consideration received for 97 of these transfers, \$1,414, quarter sections running from \$400 to \$3,000.

Average period between filing and proof, 25.8 months.

DEVILS LAKE LAND DISTRICT, NORTH DAKOTA.

[196 proofs in 5 townships.]

Period.	Proofs.	Per cent.	Transfers.
Within 18 months	66	33.66	29
Within 2 years	30	15.31	14
Within 2½ years	25	12.75	10
Within 3 years	25	12.75	10
Within 3½ years	30	15.31	10
Within 4 years	15	7.65	11
Within 4½ years	5	2.55	1
Total	196	100.00	85

* 43.9 per cent of total proofs. Average consideration received for 87 transfers in the above district, \$1,319, quarter sections running from \$400 to \$2,600.

Average period between filing and proof, 28.5 months.

Of the 85 transfers in the second part of Table IV, 52, or nearly 61.2 per cent, were to neighboring farmers, while 5 (5.9 per cent) were transfers in the family, and the remaining 28 (32.9 per cent) were to bankers, local lumber dealers, and to nonresidents of the State. In order to get transfers on a larger number of entries in the Devils Lake district county records were obtained covering in all 24 townships and aggregating 923 commuted entries. The totals gave 437 transfers, or 47.3 per cent, which may be assumed as representative for the Devils Lake district.

A similar record was obtained on final entries, covering in all 22 townships in the above district and aggregating 793 entries. This showed 222 transfers, or 27.7 per cent, giving a difference of 19.6 per cent in the proportion of transfers between commuted and five-year entries. This record is introduced for a comparative study and to show that the final homestead law is not working out very perfectly in this section, but is accomplishing very much more toward actual home building than the commutation clause.

During the field study a particular instance of corporate speculation in the Devils Lake district was noted, namely, that of the Prowly & Church Cattle Company in southern Pierce County. Certain young men and women were prevailed upon by these parties to perfect titles to eight quarter sections in one township, afterwards receiving \$1,000 each for their holdings. The lands are hilly and are used for grazing purposes, inclosed with others by extensive wire fences.

SOME FACTORS AFFECTING THE INCREASE IN COMMUTATION ENTRIES.

(1) INFLUENCE OF LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANIES.

The traveler on visiting any of the towns throughout the newly settled portions of the Dakotas is particularly impressed with the number of conspicuous signs: "Money to loan on farm lands;" "Real estate loans;" "Farms bought and sold;" "Money to let on good security;" "Insurance written," etc., until it would seem that nearly every second door or place of business is directly or indi-

rectly interested in real estate. The farmer on the slightest provocation is afforded an opportunity to borrow, which might or might not result favorably in the development of his place. Somewhat of the enormous amounts loaned to people in these sections is shown from the case of one company of Cincinnati, which is reported to have loaned out over \$1,000,000 in North Dakota in 1903. Through glowing circulars, maps, agents, and ways almost innumerable, people have been attracted to lands in the Dakotas.

The aggressiveness of these companies is further shown in the fact that their agents are nearly always present at advertised points when proofs are made, in order to initiate negotiations for loans to the homesteader as soon as possible. United States commissioners, even, are sometimes found to be connected with loan companies, and naturally they have passed proofs which are made to show up well on paper, but would not stand the test of even casual field examination. When agents of the Government have thus invited risk and encouraged loose methods it is not remarkable that a constantly increasing number have shown bad faith, nor is it less remarkable that a large number have used the commutation clause as an apparently legitimate means of acquiring speedy title to 160 acres of land. The writer's attention was drawn to a certain commissioner who had been soliciting proofs and demonstrating the particular merits of a loan company in which said commissioner was personally interested. Others burdened with debt have found a convenient method of canceling their obligations. These observations are submitted in order to show the tendency toward speculation, the susceptibility to perversion, and the extent to which the clause may work badly.

Records upon mortgages were not obtained, hence the proportion of mortgages to commuted entries can not be given here. The writer was told on good authority, however, that they are filed on a large majority of commuted entries. Large loans are as high as \$1,500 and small ones \$600 to \$700, while previous to 1898 it was difficult to obtain over \$300 or \$400 on a quarter section. If the mortgagee finds it impossible to meet his obligation when due, he either negotiates for a new and larger loan or disposes of his place for a few hundred dollars more than the indebtedness, and his successor takes up the burden. Loans are made for five years' time, and interest payments fall due about December 1. An agent in the Devils Lake district claimed that these payments are met even more promptly than in the Red River Valley country. There has not been sufficient time, however, to demonstrate the final outcome of loans, since the five years in the majority of cases have not elapsed. At present there is an air of activity throughout the more favorable agricultural sections, and with a succession of good crops those who have borrowed for development purposes will easily pull through. On the other hand, with a series of hard years their lands must necessarily be remortgaged or released.

(2) INCREASE IN LAND VALUES THROUGH AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES.

Previous to the year 1898 large areas in the Devils Lake and Minot districts were considered of little value. At about that time, however, sod crops of flax were shown to be especially adapted to

general conditions, and in the short space of but a few seasons these lands became famous for the production of that commodity. North Dakota in 1902 produced over 15,000,000 bushels, half the flax grown in the United States for that year. Many instances have been recorded when a single crop has brought values sufficient to buy and improve outright the farm upon which the crop was grown. Again, many lands more or less stony or sandy were formerly counted worthless for any purpose save grazing, and these have since shown special adaptation to wheat and other small grains. With nearly fifteen years of actual farm experience in South Dakota, the writer never saw finer fields of wheat than he observed in southern Pierce County, N. Dak., in July, 1904, on soils which were formerly considered unproductive. These facts not only made the actual settler more or less reckless through forcing the development of his place, but, on the other hand, brought large numbers who came with the instinctive idea of speculation. Thus a veritable multitude of farmers' sons and daughters, day laborers, store clerks, drummers, school-teachers, and servant girls, as well as ne'er-do-wells, have bought lands in the Dakotas.

It is reported that a small army of store clerks, school-teachers, etc., lived about in the different towns and country districts for ten years previous to 1898, never once thinking of using their homestead rights until it became a matter of assured profit. Among this class were many who sought opportunity to provide substantial support against sickness, old age, or to better their present conditions. Intermingling with all these classes are what may be termed the "box-car" or "tramp" variety, and his more genteel relative, the moral tramp, who eagerly grasp every opportunity for distinctive speculation or transitory gain. A few years previous to 1898 deeded lands could be had here for the cost of carrying a homestead to patent, and no incentives to homestead entries were offered. On further reference to Diagrams VI and VII the gradual increase in the average sale prices of quarter sections in the Minot and Devils Lake Districts will be noted.

(3) POVERTY OF MANY WHO ENTER HOMESTEADS, CROP FAILURE, ETC.

The average homesteader in the Dakotas is of limited means. Among those who reside continuously upon their lands are limited numbers who move their families into the country in covered wagons. An invoice of their total possessions would show a team and wagon, a cow, a few household articles, and perhaps a plow, and after paying their filing fees and erecting a shack or sod house, they are able to count their dollars upon the fingers of two hands. This is more often true among the earlier settlers in a new district. While the general policy of this class is to avoid commutation proof and thus evade debt, yet there are some who, expecting their sod buildings to outlast five years of use, find these structures to be growing unsafe or unsatisfactory at about the third or fourth year, and in the event of a short crop, are compelled to get funds. If they do not negotiate loans upon their lands, they will upon chattels, and debts in the latter case are usually contracted for short periods and in small amounts here and there. They are constantly annoyed by petty notes falling due, when

the loan agent steps in, offering money at the rate of 8 or 10 per cent on five years' time. Thus the farmer is enabled to cancel his smaller obligations and gain what to him is often an advantage by merging his petty debts into one bearing a lower rate of interest. Single persons without means are often dependent upon their monthly wage for support, and many of these perfect title as soon as possible, in order that they may be permitted to follow their trades. They oft-times hold their lands in fee until they may be disposed of to the greatest advantage, and then invest the proceeds in their business or in a little house and lot in the vicinity of their occupation.

(4). MISCONCEPTION OF WHAT RESIDENCE WOULD MEAN.

Not a few of the homesteaders in these sections took lands honestly for home purposes, intending to earn title through five or more years of residence and occupation, but they did not stop to consider what that would mean on a bleak Dakota prairie, through a series of long, cold winters, in some cases remote from neighbors or settlements. The fact that the commutation clause existed, however, led a great many to enter lands, knowing that they could avoid residence beyond fourteen months if the climate proved too rigorous for them. Others saw that, in order to make continuous residence, they would be required to lie idle the greater part of the time, since they had not the means with which to make necessary improvements or to bring their places to a state of profitable production.

Among the foregoing instances under "Factors affecting the increase in commutation entries" are some which were controlled by unforeseen circumstances and mention is given them not to favor the clause in its total present results, but to make due allowance for the small minority of cases (representing about 10 per cent of commuted entries) that show necessity or plausible excuse for commutation. As shown repeatedly, however, through tables and in all portions of the report, certain other elements have crept in among all these instances which are very largely defeating bona fide settlements and the general objects of the homestead law.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Certain beneficial results, real and apparent, seem to have followed the history of recent settlements in the Dakotas, and these are indirectly attributed by some to the introduction of wealth and enterprise, thus bringing a larger general acreage earlier under cultivation than would have otherwise ensued. This increase in North Dakota from 1898 to 1904 was over 3,000,000 acres, and the increase in the value of farm products in 1904 over 1898 was nearly \$40,000,000; while South Dakota for the same period shows an increase in acreage cultivated of about 1,500,000 acres, and in crop values of about \$24,500,000.* The total amounts acquired, however, through homestead entries in these States for the same period were 11,778,139.69, and 3,576,784.65 acres, respectively.

The general history of farm loans in the eighties proved disastrous

* Figures compiled from statistics of Department of Agriculture.

not only to the settler, but to the loan companies themselves. A repetition of this condition will be averted to a certain extent through improved methods and a better knowledge of conditions, and no doubt would be to a large extent averted with successful crop seasons. Of 35 commuted entries made in two townships in Edmunds County, S. Dak., nearly all of which were made in the eighties, 3 only are still occupied and farmed, 24 are abandoned, uncultivated, and with no vestige of former improvements, while 8 are partially cultivated or fenced for pasture. Among the last, 4 had remnants of shacks or houses. All but 4 were transferred and 6 went to sheriff's deed. At that time, however, crop failures in that section were the rule rather than the exception, and many of the sheriff's sales did not satisfy even the small incumbrances upon the land. The same things were true with the early preemption entries about Devils Lake. Many loan companies became bankrupt in consequence and often sold their equities for less than 50 cents on the dollar. Buyers who were optimistic enough to invest extensively in such lands have since become immensely rich.

The argument advanced by some that 160 acres of land under average Dakota conditions, particularly in grazing sections, is not sufficient for a progressive farmer with a family of boys and girls to educate, and for whom he wishes to provide employment at home, may be met directly and thus properly by a classification of the remaining public lands, increasing locally, if necessary, the size of homesteads. On the other hand, leases could be made which would protect the bona fide settler and lend continued security to his occupation.

With due allowance for all benefits, which in many cases are indirect or only apparent, the facts remain that less than 35 per cent of commuted entries made in the short space of six years are occupied either by the original or by subsequent owners, and by making most liberal allowance for necessity less than 45 per cent have fulfilled the objects of the clause, while from 23.3 per cent, in the Minot land district, including most recent proofs subject to early sale, to 43.9 per cent, in the Devils Lake district, are transferred; that 77.78 per cent of these transfers occur within one year after and 95 per cent within two years after proofs are made. Moreover, fully 55 per cent of commuted entries are made for purely speculative purposes.

REMEDIAL MEASURES SUGGESTED.

1. A more rigid inspection of commuted entries.
2. Increase the period of residence at least sixteen months, which will make a total of thirty months or more between filing and proof.
3. Forbid absolutely the practice of United States commissioners soliciting proofs or having business relations with loan companies.
4. Require the special agent to make regular trips into his territory and report upon the status of all homestead entries. This would necessitate an increase in the number of special agents.
5. Reject all proofs which do not show at least twenty-four months of continuous residence. The practice now is to pass proofs on eight months of residence covering portions of two years, and many never live upon their claims in the winter time. The average entryman

with the speculative idea will think twice before he puts himself in a position which will require continuous residence through a long cold winter on the bleak prairies of the Dakotas.

6. The great need is to make the law specific and to insure such administration that those who come thereunder will find no opportunity of evading it. If such administration is impossible under the great pressure of business and lack of efficient men, there should be no hesitancy about the absolute repeal of the clause.

It is believed that a proper observance of the clause, amended and administered as above suggested, will result in the greatest total of entries with the bona-fide intention of home building.

METHOD AND DETAIL OF BUSINESS IN THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1905.

SIR: Referring to item 2 of the minutes of the meeting of the Commission on the Public Lands on May 20, 1904, of which the following is a copy:

A statement in detail of the methods of business of the General Land Office and of local land offices, to be prepared in the General Land Office—

the following is submitted as conveying a synopsis of the detail work in the General Land Office and its subordinate offices.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in brief, is given authority under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior to execute all duties appertaining to the survey and disposal of the public lands of the United States in accordance with such laws as Congress has enacted in the premises. He is also required to furnish, upon application and proper payment, exemplified copies of patents or other property on file or of record in the General Land Office. He is the custodian of such patents and papers, and copies thereof, authenticated by the seal and certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, shall be evidence equally with the originals thereof. (Secs. 453, 461, 891, R. S.)

The public lands of the United States are situated in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, and the district of Alaska. But little land now remains vacant in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and there is not situated within either of said States a local public land office. The vacant public lands within these States are entered at the General Land Office, the Commissioner acting in the capacity of or as ex officio register and receiver.

In each of the States and Territories and the district of Alaska, other than the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, there is located one or more local land offices, at which the public lands, within prescribed boundaries, are disposed of. There are, in addition to the local land offices, 17 surveying districts—to wit, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming—presided over or directed by a surveyor-general, whose duties, together with those of registers and receivers, will be more fully hereinafter set out.

There are 116 local land offices in the different States and Territories and in Alaska, at each of which there are appointed a register and receiver of public moneys. The system of rectangular surveys now obtaining in this Office had its origin in an ordinance adopted by the Continental Congress, and was the result of the work, primarily, of a committee composed of Thomas Jefferson, chairman, Hugh Williamson, David Howell, Elbridge Gerry, and Jacob Read. The present system is an elaboration and extension of that originally reported by the committee of the Continental Congress above referred to, the system and method of section numbers in the township remaining now as it was provided for by the act of May 18, 1796, providing for the appointment of a surveyor-general and directing the survey of the lands northwest of the Ohio River and above the mouth of the Kentucky River, etc. There were a number of acts of Congress bearing upon the question of surveys, modifying the acts previously in force before the exact system now in operation was finally evolved. In 1855 a Manual of Instructions to Surveyors-General was prepared under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, since which time such instructions have been issued from time to time by the Commissioner of this Office and have formed the basis of directions for the surveys in the field of the public lands.

The system consists in the establishment of an initial point from which the lines of the public surveys are to be extended. The loci of such points are selected with great care and with due consideration for their prominence and easy identification and are established astronomically. The initial points having been established, the base line is extended east and west on a true parallel of latitude by the use of transit or solar instruments.

The direction of these base lines conforms to parallels of latitude. The establishment of the base line is followed by that of the principal meridian passing through the initial point. This line is made to conform to a true meridian and is extended from the initial point either north or south, or both, as the conditions may require, by the use of transit or solar instruments. Standard parallels or correction lines are extended east and west from the principal meridian at intervals of 24 miles north and south of the base line. Guide meridians are extended north from the base line or standard parallels at intervals of 24 miles east and west from the principal meridian. Wherever practicable, the township exteriors are established in a block of land 24 miles square, bounded by standard lines, these blocks in turn being subdivided by parallel lines into townships 6 miles square, each block containing 16 townships, each approximating in area 23,040 acres. Corrections are made as required by the law in the tier of sections bounded by the north and west lines of the township. Unless rendered fractional by reason of some stream, reservation, former survey, etc., each of the sections in a township, other than those on the northern and western boundaries, should contain exactly 640 acres.

Surveys made under the supervision of the General Land Office have, with few minor exceptions, been made under the contract system, by which is meant a contract let by the surveyor-general under the supervision and approval of the Commissioner of the General

Land Office, to a deputy surveyor who has shown himself qualified to do the work and who has entered into or given a bond required in such cases for the faithful discharge of his duties. Applications for survey are presented to the surveyor-general by the interested parties. These applications are forwarded to this office by the surveyor-general, together with his report, and if there appears to be a proper demand for the work and if there is an appropriation from which the cost of the same may be met, the applications are approved and the surveyor-general authorized to enter into a contract for the performance of the work. These contracts are submitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, together with the bonds of the deputy surveyors, and, if approved, authority is given to the surveyor-general to proceed with the work. After the work has been performed in the field and returns made to the surveyor-general by the deputy surveyors the facts are reported to this office and the matter is put under investigation by special examiners of surveys, employees of the General Land Office. These examiners are required to carefully investigate the work, to make test surveys, and to rerun at least 10 per cent of the lines of such surveys.

If found accurate, upon the report thereof being submitted to this office the surveyor-general is authorized to prepare in triplicate plats of the survey from the field notes furnished by the deputy surveyors. He is required to furnish a copy of such plats to this office, together with a complete copy of the field notes of survey, and he is directed, upon the acceptance by this office, to forward a copy of the plats to the register and receiver of the local land office at which the land is to be disposed of. After receiving the township plats aforesaid, the register and receiver are required to post notice in a conspicuous place in their office, specifying the township that has been surveyed and stating that the plat of survey will be filed in their office on a date to be fixed by them and named in the notice, which shall not be less than thirty days from the date of such notice. That on and after such day they will be prepared to receive applications of entry of lands in such townships. They are also required to send copies of such notice to the postmasters of the post-offices nearest the land and a copy to each clerk of a court of record in their district, with the request that the same be conspicuously posted in their respective offices. They are furthermore required to furnish the public press in their district with copies of such notice as a matter of news, and to give such further publicity to the matter in answer to inquiries, for which no charge will be required, and otherwise as they may be able to do without incurring advertising expenses. On the date fixed by the local office in the manner hereinbefore cited the lands embraced by the township plats become subject to entry and appropriation under such laws as are applicable thereto.

Upon the acceptance by this office of the survey in the manner hereinbefore stated tract books are opened by townships in their order as to meridian and base and also as to sections, numerically. Subsequently, when an entry, filing, or application is received, the land which it covers, the name of the party, together with the number of the same, with other data, are noted on such books. The tract books constitute an index as to the disposition of all the public lands, and are so arranged that, knowing the description of any particular

tract, its status may be easily and readily determined. A map of each State, showing the number of the tract book or books wherein the entries for any given township are made, is kept in the division having such tract books in charge. From this map the number of the tract book containing the data or entries affecting the lands of the townships are shown or delineated, and the volume being arranged, as before stated, with reference to the section, township and range entries as to any particular tract may be easily ascertained. The township plats are bound in books and are placed in order corresponding substantially to that noted in respect to the tract books. The field notes of survey are also bound and numbered in State series, and from maps or indices kept in the appropriate division the number of the volume in which are bound the plat or field notes of survey, as the case may be, may be easily ascertained, and the arrangement of the volume is such that the data in respect to the field notes or the plat of the survey may be readily obtained.

The questions affecting the public surveys have been gone into at length, because such matters constitute under the law one of the principal duties of the Commissioner of this office, and because it is difficult to enter upon a discussion of the work of the Commissioner of the General Land Office generally without first discussing the manner, methods, etc., of the public surveys. The duties of the surveyor-general are defined and prescribed under Chapter IX, sections 2395-2413, inclusive, Revised Statutes, and the Manual of Survey, etc., issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and it is not believed that that matter need be further mentioned.

The local land officers—that is, the registers and receivers of the different offices—are furnished with practically the same system of tract books and plats of survey as are in use in this office, a description of which has been given above. It is their duty, generally speaking, in the first instance to examine all applications for entries, selections, sale, or other appropriation of the public lands situated within the limits of their respective districts, and in most instances they are required to pass upon the sufficiency of such applications and allow the same, if in due form and if the land applied for or selected, etc., is subject to such application or selection and the fees and commissions provided for have been paid. In some instances, however, they are instructed to note such applications, etc., on the records of their offices and to transmit the same to this office for its action.

At the end of each month they make out and submit to this Office an abstract showing all entries, filings, etc., made during the month, and forward with each abstract such entries or applications. They are further required to submit weekly lists or abstracts of relinquishments filed in their offices under the provisions of the act of May 14, 1880, and to inclose such relinquishments therewith. They act upon and approve final proofs and issue certificates upon which patents are based. They receive moneys for fees and commissions and for sale of the public lands and account for the same by regular systematic reports. They order hearings on contests initiated upon original entries, consider testimony offered at the hearing, and make recommendations as to the disposition of the cases. The local officers have been referred to generally in respect to their duties, because in many of their duties joint action is required. In other cases, however,

either one or the other of the officers is required by law to issue the receipt or certificate; but considering in a general way the work of these officers, it is not deemed necessary to enumerate the specific duty which each of them is called upon to perform.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has, under and subject to the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, general direction over the work of the surveyors-general and the various local land officers. The work of the General Land Office is divided, in addition to the force immediately under the chief clerk, into twelve separate and independent divisions each of which is in charge of a chief. The designations are as follows: "B," recorder division; "C," public lands; "E," surveying; "F," railroad; "G," private land claims, desert-land, timber-culture and town-site entries, school lands and Indian allotments; "H," contests; "K," swamp land; "L," drafting; "M," accounts; "N," mineral; "P," special service; "R," forestry service.

The recorder is chief of division "B."

In addition to the executive work incident to his office, the Commissioner is required to submit reports and recommendations on all matters of legislation or proposed legislation affecting in any manner the disposal of the public land which may be referred to him for consideration. He is required to consider all matters of appeal from the action of local officers and to determine which of several claimants, in case there is a contention as to disposition thereof, shall be entitled to receive patent to a tract of land. Generally speaking, his decisions and orders are subject to revision by the Secretary of the Interior, but in *ex parte* matters or rather in cases where rights are asserted by individual claimants, and where such rights are not questioned, contested, or protested by other claimants, his decision in the premises, if favorable to the applicant, is final. A great part of the work of this office is of the character last named. Where applications have been regularly presented to appropriate portions of the public domain to the proper local officers, and have been received and approved by such officers and by them forwarded to this office, and where, in the opinion of this office, a claimant is entitled to a patent to the land by him claimed, a decision to that effect is ordinarily final, as the issuance of the patent deprives the Department of further jurisdiction in the premises. If, however, the action of this office be adverse to the applicant, he has the right, under the rules of practice promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior, to file within a prescribed time an appeal to the Department of the Interior.

The work of this office consists in part in the consideration of cases wherein claims are asserted to the same tract of land by two or more different parties. In the enumeration of the divisions into which the work of the office is separated mention is made of the division of contests. Upon this division is devolved the duty of preparing decisions for the consideration and action of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in cases between the agricultural claimants where the title to the land is in dispute and in which hearings have been had on contest instituted. The questions involved in these cases are often intricate and difficult. The records presented frequently contain hundreds and in some instances thousands of pages of written matter. It is necessary that a large force of trained and expert clerks

and examiners be assigned to duty upon this class of work. Under the provisions of the act of May 14, 1880 (21 Stat., 140), a preference right to enter is granted—

in all cases where any person has contested, paid the land-office fee, and procured the cancellation of any preemption, desert-land, homestead, or timber-culture entry.

There is, therefore, an inducement given by the statute for any person who observes or has knowledge that the law is not being complied with or that a claim or entry is fraudulently held or obtained to institute a contest, setting forth the facts with a view of obtaining a preference right to enter the land in case his charges are substantiated and a cancellation of the entry results therefrom.

Under section 453, Revised Statutes, the Commissioner is given supervision or direction not only over the public land, but also questions relating to railroad and State grants, private claims of land, and the determination of the rights of parties asserting claims known as private-land claims, as well as location and satisfaction of bounty-land warrants, donation claims, "small holdings," scrip locations, and Indian allotments. Questions affecting this class of cases as a rule are difficult of determination; the testimony obtainable is often unsatisfactory and contradictory.

The laws permitting preemptions, act September 4, 1841 (5 Stat., 455), Chapter IV, sections 2257-2288, inclusive, Revised Statutes, were repealed by the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), and the work incident to that class of cases is nearing completion. The act of June 14, 1878 (20 Stat., 113), known as the timber-culture law, was repealed also by the aforesaid act of March 3, 1891, and as the time expires within which proof might be offered, under the provisions of said act, the entries made thereunder are being gradually perfected or canceled for noncompliance with the law. This act in brief provided for the acquisition of title to 160 acres of land to one who would prepare the ground, plant trees, and cultivate for a fixed term of years 10 acres of trees, seedlings, or cuttings. Its object was to secure growth of timber on the treeless plains and western prairies. Owing perhaps to the great difficulty, if not impossibility, of securing a growth of timber in arid regions or semiarid regions without irrigation, the act did not secure the objects for which it was passed, and its repeal followed.

Adjustment of the claims of the various States for lands granted in aid of schools, universities, and other public purposes forms no inconsiderable part of the work of the office. The grants are for specific lands in place and for rights of selection for a prescribed acreage. Where losses occur to the State for lands in place, right to indemnity is recognized, etc.

It is the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to determine whether lands title to which is asserted by the States under the provisions of swamp-land act of September 28, 1850 (9 Stat., 52), passed thereto under the provisions of said act. A division of this office has in charge exclusively the consideration of all claims arising under the provisions of said act.

The reservation, sale, and disposal of town sites under Chapter VIII, sections 2380-2394, inclusive, are under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and as there is frequently

involved in applications under said act property of very great value and the matters comprised in such applications frequently involve extended and bitter controversies and demand careful consideration.

Maps of the United States and Territories and of the different States and Territories are compiled and issued by direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Material for the compilation of these maps is obtained chiefly from the plats of survey on file in this office. Additional data is obtained from other authentic sources. From the Post-Office Department is secured the information as to the location of new post-offices. The names of counties and county boundaries are ascertained from the legislative enactments of the different States. Changes in the coast lines and locations of light-houses are found in the records of the Coast Survey, while the maps of the Mississippi River Commission supply information as to the changes in the course of that stream. It is doubtless true, however, that the chief value of the compiled maps furnished by this office consists in the fact that the same are made from the official records on file in this office.

The matter of surveys has been mentioned at some length in this letter, and it is not deemed necessary to discuss the subject further except to state in a general way that this office examines all contracts for survey, writes letters of approval or disapproval, notes the surveys to be made under contracts let on maps kept for that purpose, prepares instructions to surveyors-general in the seventeen surveying districts and to examiners of surveys, and passes upon the sufficiency of the bonds of deputy surveyors.

Interesting questions are often presented for the consideration of this office in the matter of applications for the survey of dry lake beds or where the waters have receded for considerable distances if they have not totally disappeared. Questions of riparian ownership, always interesting to students of law, assertions of right by the State in which the land is situated by virtue of its sovereignty, and claims of individual settlers maintaining that the title is in the General Government and insisting upon a survey of the land, that they may place their claims of record, are frequently presented.

Titles to land under the provisions of the mineral laws and the coal-land laws are also perfected and patents thereto issued under the supervision and direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. A division in this office is given exclusive control over claims presented under the aforesaid laws. Chapter VI, sections 2318-2352, inclusive, Revised Statutes, contains the principal provisions under which these claims are asserted. The act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 25), extended the coal-land laws to Alaska. The acquisition of title under the mining laws differs radically from that of the other methods of disposition of the public domain. The right is obtained and maintained by location of the mining claim by recording notice hereof in the manner required by the rules of the miners of the district or laws of the State in which the claim is located, and by performing certain development work each year. Claims of great value are frequently maintained to mineral lands, and development work involving considerable outlay of capital carried on for years without any application to this office for patent, or anything put of record herein to indicate the existence of such claim. Again, the right of

possession is determined not by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, but where there is a contention in reference thereto by the determination of a court of competent jurisdiction. The manner, time when, the disposal of the "adverse," the proceeding through which the matter is brought into court need not be here recited, and mention is only made thereof in order to call attention to the fact that a different method is provided in reference to these claims to those obtaining under other forms of disposal of the public domain.

During the civil war and for a number of years immediately thereafter there were granted by Congress to different railroads proposing transcontinental and other lines vast areas of the public domain. There were in all 79 land-grant railroads, and it is estimated that the acreage covered by these grants as originally made was nearly 200,000,000 acres, but by reason of forfeitures by Congress because of the failure of the grantees to construct the roads as required by the granting acts this amount was reduced to such an extent that the acreage at this time is estimated at 155,000,000 acres. The rights, the privileges, the penalties and forfeitures, in short all the conditions upon which these several grants were made, differ so widely in the various grants no general summary thereof is practicable and a specific enumeration thereof in this report would be unprofitable. This office, however, considers the claim of each road with reference to the acts under which it originated, adjusts and determines the conflicts which arise between the various railroads under overlapping grants or otherwise and of individual settlers adverse to such roads.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is also required to pass upon all applications for rights of way over the public land for railroads, reservoirs, canals, ditches, pipe lines, and other conduits for irrigation, domestic, and other beneficial uses, for oil pipe lines, tramroads, telegraph and telephone lines, etc., and examines and decides all conflicts and contests arising under applications for such right-of-way privileges.

Accounts of receivers of public moneys, which embrace a monthly account current from each receiver showing the sales of public lands, amounts received as fees and commissions, and the amount deposited by the receiver in the United States Treasury on account of such sales, etc., for the month, and also such other accounts and statements as the receiver is, under law, required to submit, as well as those of surveyors-general, are adjusted by this Office.

It is also necessary to have kept ledgers, in which are entered the different appropriations made by Congress, the expenditure of which is subject to the supervision of the Commissioner. In brief, a general system of accounts is kept involving the expenditure and receipt of moneys under the supervision of the Office. A division of the Office has this subject-matter in charge.

Public lands are also disposed of under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat., 89), known as the timber and stone law, and under the act of March 3, 1877 (19 Stat., 377), as amended by the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), known as the desert-land law. But as will appear from the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year 1904, considerably more land is entered under the provisions of the homestead law, act of May 20, 1862 (12 Stat., 392), Chapter V, Revised Statutes, sections 2289 to 2317, in-

lusive, than under all the other laws providing for the sale and disposal of the public lands combined. To illustrate: There were entered during the year mentioned, under the provisions of the homestead laws, lands aggregating 10,171,265.97 acres, while under all the other forms of disposal there were but 6,087,636.97 acres disposed of.

By the act of April 28, 1904, homesteads of 640 acres were permitted to be made sixty days thereafter in certain portions of Nebraska, under the operation of which 9,070 entries were made from June 28 to November 30, 1904, inclusive, aggregating 4,202,741.11 acres. The lands so entered are of such a character that they can not be cultivated without irrigation, and in the absence of any available water they are fit only for grazing purposes. The law as to residence has not changed, but no cultivation is required. It is too early at this time to form an opinion as to the ultimate value of the law or the benefit the settler or entryman may derive from the act.

There are also, under the supervision of the Commissioner of this office, a field force of 70 special agents, whose duty it is to investigate all matters relating to fraudulent entries or claims and to depredations upon the public land and the unlawful fencing of such land. It is the duty of these agents to investigate cases wherein there has been an apparent unlawful cutting or removal of timber from the public land, and where inclosures thereof have been made not permitted by law.

If the subject-matter under investigation be an entry under any of the public land laws, if the report of the special agent warrants such action the entry is suspended and the entryman notified that he will be given a prescribed time in which to apply for a hearing, at which the Government will assume the burden of proof for the purpose of establishing certain charges preferred against his entry. In short, it is the duty of these agents to report to this office any case of depredation or trespass on the public land or fraud against the Government in the appropriation thereof brought to their attention, and should the matters reported upon by them be of such a nature as to require criminal prosecution, the agents are expected to assist the court officials to the extent of their ability in the prosecution of the cases.

Under the provisions of the twenty-fourth section of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), the President of the United States was authorized to set apart and reserve public reservations in any State or Territory having public land, bearing forests, wholly or in part covered by timber or undergrowth. Pursuant to the authority conferred by this act, there have been set aside by Executive proclamations forest reserves so created aggregating 62,763,494 acres on June 30, 1904.

It was provided by the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 36), that in cases in which a tract covered by an unperfected bona-fide claim or by a patent is included within the limits of a public forest reservation, the settler or owner thereof may, if he desires to do so, reconvey the tract to the Government and may select in lieu thereof a tract of vacant land open to settlement. The foregoing act was amended by that of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 614), providing that selections shall be confined to vacant surveyed nonmineral public lands which are subject to homestead entry. Prior to the act of June 4, 1897, providing for the exchange of lands situated within the reserve for

those without the reserves, the work in connection with the forest service was comparatively unimportant. Because of lack of legislation no system of policing, protecting, or caring for the reserves had been inaugurated, although those created prior to that date were of great importance and aggregated many million acres of the public domain. At this time the work incident to the administration of forest reserves and to the adjustment and investigation of selections made in lieu of lands situated within such reserves, requires the attention in this office of a force of near fifty clerks, a chief of division having in charge the administrative features of the forestry work and an examiner in active charge of the lieu-selection work. There are employed, including superintendents, supervisors, inspectors, rangers, assistants, etc., 505 people who are engaged in protecting the reserves and in supervising the privileges, licenses, and permits granted to those who apply for privileges therein.

During the season ending June 30, 1904, the Department allowed 1,811,750 sheep to enter 21 reservations for specific periods, grazing to be confined to certain areas. During the same season 620,600 head of cattle and horses were allowed in 38 of the reservations.

In the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, attention was called to the fact that, under the present system of forest supervision, the area over which forest fires have burned has greatly decreased, and it was observed that "the decreasing area burned over speaks well for the attention to duty and the efficiency of the forestry force."

As yet, but little has been done in the matter of reforestation or increasing the forest growths. The efforts of this office have been directed, in the main, to organizing, instructing, and equipping the forest reserve force so that they are better able to protect the timber within their reserves from trespass and to deal with the fires arising within their reserves or to dispose of the many questions of interest to settlers within the reserves who have privileges to ask or rights to be enforced. In short, within the limited period in which the attempt has been made to carry into effect the objects for which the reserves were created, it has not been possible to more than organize the work with a view of future developments. Things most pressing, that is, the protection of the timber now growing on or being within the reserves, have received first consideration; but it is hoped that, at no distant day, such progress will have been made with the work in hand that effort may be directed not only at protecting the timber now in the reserves, but in creating and securing new growth to the end that the objects had in view in the creation of such reserves may be more fully realized.

In a general way the enormous increase in the work of this bureau within the last few years deserves mention. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, there were received 120,709 letters, while it is shown from the official report of the Commissioner for the year ending June 30, 1904, there were received a total of 224,054 letters, and it may be stated that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, the total letters named will be considerably exceeded. The increase may be accounted for partially by the development of the forestry service. When some six or seven years ago, the whole question of forest reserves was disposed of practically by a single employee of this office, and such

protection as the reserves received in the field was from the efforts of a limited number of special agents, who investigated such matters incidentally in connection with their own work, at this time, as before observed, there is an office force of near fifty clerks engaged upon the administrative feature thereof and in the examination of selections made in lieu of lands situated within forest reserves, while over 500 are engaged actively in the care and protection of such reserves in the field. This matter, however, can not, except to a limited degree, account for the large mass of work that is now coming before this office.

It would appear that the disposal of the public lands follows much the same course as transactions relating to business generally. During periods of domestic depression public lands of the Government, like those belonging to private owners, do not seem to be in demand, while during periods of great commercial and business activity the demand for the public lands keeps pace with the volume of business transacted. Moreover, as the area of the public domain constantly decreases by the appropriation thereof the demands for the remaining lands increase, contentions more frequently arise as to its disposition, and the claims asserted thereto are prosecuted with greater zeal and earnestness.

Very respectfully,

W. A. RICHARDS, *Commissioner*.

HON. GIFFORD PINCHOT,

Secretary Commission on the Public Lands,
Washington, D. C.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN AND ITS DISPOSITION TO JUNE 30, 1904.

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State or Territory.	Date of acquisition.	Source of acquisition.	Date of admission.	Date of act permitting organization of Territorial legislature.	Approximate area of timber land.	Approximate area of agricultural land.	Total land area.	Total area, including water surface.
Alabama	1783	Territory of the original 13 States.	Dec. 14, 1819	.....	Acres 30,023,000	Acres 2,634,920	Acres 32,657,920	Acres 33,123,840
Arizona	1848	Ceded by Mexico.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	1833	Admission purchase.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	1848	Ceded by Mexico.	June 15, 1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	1863	Louisiana purchase.	Sept. 3, 1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	1819	Ceded by Mexico.	Aug. 1, 1876	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	1846	Ceded by Spain.	Mar. 3, 1845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	1783	Oregon discovery.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory	1803	Territory of the original 13 States.	Dec. 3, 1818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	1803	do.	Dec. 11, 1816	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	1803	Louisiana purchase.	Dec. 28, 1846	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	1803	do.	Jan. 23, 1861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	1783	do.	Apr. 30, 1812	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	1783	Territory of the original 13 States.	May 11, 1858	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	1803	Louisiana purchase.	Dec. 10, 1817	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	1803	Louisiana purchase.	Aug. 10, 1821	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	1803	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	1846	Oregon discovery.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	1848	Louisiana purchase.	Mar. 4, 1867	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	1848	Ceded by Mexico.	Oct. 31, 1864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	1803	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	1783	Territory of the original 13 States.	Nov. 29, 1802	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	1803	Louisiana purchase.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	1846	Oregon discovery.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	1803	Louisiana purchase.	Feb. 4, 1859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	1848	Ceded by Mexico.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	1846	Oregon discovery.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1783	Territory of the original 13 States.	May 29, 1848	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	1803	Louisiana purchase.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1846	Oregon discovery.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1848	Ceded by Mexico.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	558,345,080	883,091,080	1,441,436,160	1,500,376,320

TABLE II.—Confirmed private land claims.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Number of claims.	Area of claims.
		<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....	a 448	251,602.0
Arizona.....	b 95	296,212.1
Arkansas.....	248	110,090.8
California.....	588	8,850,143.4
Colorado.....	6	1,897,885.7
Florida.....	c 869	2,711,290.8
Illinois.....	936	185,774.2
Indiana.....	862	188,303.6
Iowa.....	1	5,760.0
Louisiana.....	d 9,302	4,347,891.3
Michigan.....	942	280,672.8
Mississippi.....	1,154	773,087.1
Missouri.....	e 3,748	1,130,061.6
New Mexico.....	f 504	9,899,021.6
Ohio.....	111	51,161.1
Oregon.....	g 7,432	2,614,062.2
Utah.....	60	8,876.8
Washington.....	h 1,011	306,795.9
Wisconsin.....	175	32,778.6
Total.....	28,492	A 33,440,482.0

a Includes 160 lots in the town of Mobile, aggregating 100 acres.

b Includes Baca Float No. 3, unsurveyed, approximating 100,000 acres; also 86 donations under the act of February 5, 1875 (18 Stats., 305), totaling 1,751.21 acres.

c Includes the township granted Major-General Lafayette by the act of December 28, 1824 (6 Stats., 320), and the township granted Dr. Henry Perrine by the act of July 7, 1838 (5 Stats., 302).

d Exclusive of 458 confirmed claims which have not been surveyed or otherwise satisfied, their aggregate area approximating 180,000 acres.

e Includes about 1,500 town and village lots in the towns of St. Louis, St. Charles, St. Genevieve, St. Ferdinand, Carondelet, New Bourbon, a Robert, Portage des Sioux, New Madrid, Little Prairie, and Mine à Breton, embracing all the land covered by said towns, several thousand acres which, however, are not included in the aggregate area of claims.

f Includes the Antoine Seroux grant, unsurveyed, with an estimated area of 125,000 acres; also 3 donations under the act of July 22, 1854 (10 Stats., 308), with a total area of 4,640 acres, and 311 small holding claims, or donations, under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 854), with a total area of 11,785.40 acres.

g Donations under the act of September 27, 1850 (9 Stats., 496).

h Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE III.—Wagon-road construction land grants.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State.	Wagon road.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Cal-endar year.
			Total.	Certified or patented.		
				Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.	
			<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
Indiana.....			170,580.24	170,580.24	.....	1885
	Lake Michigan to Ohio River via Indianapolis.	Mar. 2, 1827	170,580.24	112,717.90	.....	1839
Michigan.....			221,013.35	57,862.34	.....	1870
	Fort Wilkins and Cop- per Harbor.	Mar. 3, 1863	221,013.35	88,534.97	132,478.38	1872
				9,371.42	38,567.43	1873
Ohio.....			80,773.54	43,253.01	52,704.90	1873
	From Miami of Lake Erie to Connecticut Western Reserve; Per- rysburg to Crogansville.	Feb. 28, 1823	49,177.45	35,910.54	41,186.05	1873
				80,773.54	.....	1824
	Columbus to Sandusky ..	Mar. 2, 1827	31,596.09	31,596.09	.....	1828
Oregon.....		Apr. 17, 1828	2,453,932.32	1,976,738.26	115,438.14	.....
				19,153.73	.....	1867
				281,138.48	33,116.80	1871
				23,456.48	4,459.94	1873
	Oregon Central	July 2, 1864	845,536.30	40,363.82	.....	1868
	Military road	Dec. 26, 1866		6,797.99	.....	1894
				240.00	.....	1902
				59,142.84	7,368.07	1903
				31,912.79	.....	1904

TABLE III.—*Wagon-road construction land grants*—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State.	Wagon road.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Cal-endar year.		
			Total.	Certified or patented.				
				Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.			
Oregon— continued.	Corvallis and Yaquina Bay wagon road.	} July 4, 1866	Acres. 90,240.00	Acres.	Acres.			
				36,628.01	1870		
				20,878.88	1871		
				19,485.14	1880		
				4,121.19	1904		
				46,814.45	1871		
				61,127.83	1872		
				440,856.52	1882		
				161,274.42	1894		
				35,342.44	1897		
				44,614.55	1898		
				15,180.22	1899		
				35,491.24	1900		
				2,237.05	1901		
Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain wagon road.	} July 5, 1866	861,504.00	17,344.99	.....	1902		
			1,328.17	.....	1903		
			58,423.14	.....	1871		
			68,487.09	.....	1872		
			- 597.02	.....	1898		
			Dalles military road	Feb. 25, 1867	556,832.67	168,316.93	1900
						128,574.81	1901
						62,568.02	1902
						24,847.38	25,243.88	1903
						17,865.15	11,617.77	1873
						4,875.64	8,258.37	1874
						37,687.05	24,504.48	1876
						159.84	271.81	1877
						Coos Bay and wagon road	Mar. 3, 1869	99,819.35	113,329.74	189,601.22	.....
9,761.46	9,440.44	1866						
28,447.08	29,154.27	1867						
36,951.53	35,181.94	1868						
4,569.07	.....	1869					
2,006.60	110,092.31	1870						
31,594.05	5,732.26	1871						
consin	.....	302,930.96	.....	.....	.....
					
					
					
					
					
					
					
					
					
					
					
					
					
Total	.....	.....	3,229,230.41	2,429,956.75	937,517.74	
					

a Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE IV.—*Canal construction land grants.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

State.	Canal.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Cal-endar year.
			Total.	Certified or patented.		
				Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.	
nois	Illinois and Lake Michi- gan Canal.	{ Mar. 2, 1827 Aug. 29, 1842 Aug. 3, 1854	{ 324,282.74	Acres. 285,629.17	Acres. 38,653.57	
				285,629.17	5,755.26	1830
					27,709.60	1843
					5,188.71	1855
liana	Wabash and Erie Canal.	{ Mar. 2, 1827 May 29, 1830 Feb. 27, 1841 Aug. 29, 1842 Mar. 3, 1845 May 9, 1848	{ 1,480,408.87	1,480,438.87		1856
				263,809.33		1830
				29,552.50		1831
				283,588.31		1844
				113,492.22		1850
				789,996.51		1852
chigan.	St. Mary's Ship Canal	Aug. 26, 1852	750,000.00	1,251,235.85		
				749,983.03		1855
				160.00		1874

TABLE IV.—*Canal construction land grants—Continued.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

State.	Canal.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Cal-endar year.
			Total.	Certified or patented.		
				Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.	
Michigan—Continued.	Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal.	{ Mar. 3, 1865 July 3, 1866 }	400,000.00	Acres.	Acres.	
				281,290.92	44,317.69	186
				50,254.52	19,090.02	187
				5,628.00	100,011.67	187
Ohio.	Sac La Belle Harbor improvement.	July 3, 1866	100,000.00			186
				1,204,113.89		
Wisconsin.	Wabash and Erie Canal.	{ Mar. 2, 1827 June 30, 1834 May 24, 1828 Apr. 2, 1830 Mar. 2, 1856 Sec. 5, act of May 24, 1828 }	265,815.45	265,815.45		184
Wisconsin.	Miami and Dayton Canal.	{ Mar. 2, 1856 Sec. 5, act of May 24, 1828 }	438,301.32	377,967.57		188
				60,333.75		185
Wisconsin.	Canals generally in Ohio.	{ Mar. 2, 1856 Sec. 5, act of May 24, 1828 }	500,000.00	499,997.12		185
Wisconsin.	Milwaukee and Rock River Canal.	June 18, 1838	138,995.99	338,626.97		188
				138,995.99		186
Wisconsin.	Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal and Harbor Co.	Apr. 10, 1866	200,000.00	199,630.98		186
Total			4,597,804.37	4,560,044.75	438,653.57	

a Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE V.—*River improvement land grants.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

State.	Improvement.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Cal-endar year.
			Total.	Certified or patented.		
				Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.	
			<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
Alabama	Muscle shoals in Tennessee and other rivers.	May 23, 1828	400,000.00	400,016.19		
			400,000.00	400,016.19		1829
Iowa	Navigation of Des Moines River, etc.	} Aug. 8, 1846 July 12, 1862	1,162,513.29	1,162,513.29		
				321,422.33		1848
				81,707.93		1851
				143,908.37		1852
				45,955.94		1853
				509,551.40		1856
				12,468.16		1867
				37,589.66		1874
				1,225.01		1875
				6,596.57		1876
				440.41		1879
				147.21		1881
				240.00		1884
				140.70		1885
				40.00		1888
				40.00		1901
				40.00		1902
Wisconsin	Fox and Wisconsin rivers.	} Aug. 8, 1846	683,722.43	683,722.43		
				132,966.21		1849
				1,274.60		1851
				73,824.83		1852
				381,084.84		1855
			84,947.37		1858	
			9,624.58		1860	
Total			2,246,235.72	2,246,251.91		

a Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE VI.—*Railroad construction land grants.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Area of the grant.		
	Total.	Certified or patented.	
		Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....	3,193,718.85	922,926.40	1,822,790.98
Arizona.....	9,804,800.00	1,529,120.22	92,082.34
Arkansas.....	3,836,594.51	700,099.92	1,878,354.60
California.....	13,218,896.35	6,227,874.07	1,841,376.47
Colorado.....	4,171,183.81	3,823,107.44	.....
Florida.....	2,497,718.75	828,571.15	1,364,901.68
Iaho.....	2,160,969.62	597,316.90	96,578.20
Illinois.....	2,595,138.00	1,197,166.82	1,397,966.18
Iowa.....	6,405,659.51	1,599,989.93	2,569,399.42
Kansas.....	10,860,149.42	6,636,672.07	1,646,894.66
Louisiana.....	3,446,176.12	677,769.69	776,641.52
Michigan.....	3,783,913.52	1,313,302.58	1,512,834.89
Minnesota.....	13,624,090.86	5,389,006.37	4,473,965.35
Mississippi.....	1,285,743.32	419,532.52	665,812.50
Missouri.....	3,137,366.38	1,496,409.15	831,358.14
Montana.....	17,402,332.38	5,971,565.55	1,107,650.60
Nebraska.....	7,665,763.02	7,439,937.58	200,087.10
Nevada.....	5,187,073.17	3,354,354.46	.....
New Mexico.....	4,085,653.12	347,144.53	62,675.16
North Dakota.....	9,091,285.34	7,450,551.79	1,686,550.64
Oregon.....	4,812,296.64	2,027,905.20	1,118,550.48
South Dakota.....	354.30	221,322.62	221,989.16
Utah.....	2,331,703.23	1,985,193.78	.....
Washington.....	10,241,176.20	7,331,452.12	893,069.91
Wisconsin.....	5,160,507.88	1,990,780.67	1,695,118.29
Wyoming.....	5,323,281.43	5,136,180.57	.....
Total.....	a 155,273,560.73	b 76,614,654.00	b 27,935,638.37

Calendar year—	Certified or patented.		Calendar year—	Certified or patented.	
	Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.		Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
1852-53.....	1,196,197.30	1,396,923.10	1880.....	813,102.92	360,916.71
1853.....	455,540.00	701,118.73	1881.....	474,982.97	200,585.45
1854.....	994,731.59	774,113.33	1882.....	125,226.41	166,490.23
1855.....	13,103.16	43,169.50	1883.....	424,128.13	14,252.55
1857.....	756,076.80	1,039,646.08	1884.....	670,000.92	10,577.66
1858.....	923,393.67	1,599,282.75	1885.....	635,947.33	236,216.39
1859.....	1,398,492.46	1,767,873.18	1886.....	165,699.93	117,332.07
1860.....	1,185,565.39	935,423.64	1887.....	894,925.87	467,256.27
1861.....	336,789.37	445,372.68	1888.....	39,137.90	43,856.11
1862.....	514,641.22	408,232.41	1889.....	77,077.84	630,757.88
1863.....	788,808.57	213,722.63	1890.....	788,616.59	145,498.07
1864.....	196,604.99	328,954.60	1891.....	2,465,752.48	316,566.03
1865.....	46,030.54	156,460.84	1892.....	1,029,571.34	433,532.67
1866.....	42,085.49	.....	1893.....	730,772.72	1,041,573.57
1867.....	313,864.34	109,468.56	1894.....	3,464,457.22	858,293.92
1868.....	291,274.11	773,428.99	1895.....	8,007,974.77	1,613,646.54
1869.....	179,135.74	227,716.24	1896.....	10,065,152.48	1,046,425.18
1870.....	1,123,416.84	763,355.67	1897.....	3,425,328.00	402,078.31
1871.....	1,218,082.03	821,770.06	1898.....	202,357.43	92,883.48
1872.....	3,737,224.12	1,053,557.84	1899.....	1,161,746.11	73,739.32
1873.....	3,610,764.81	1,958,522.54	1900.....	1,120,378.86	71,451.99
1874.....	1,754,137.09	1,378,907.00	1901.....	3,191,784.14	578,034.10
1875.....	1,600,618.61	842,661.32	1902.....	4,093,367.26	461,050.68
1876.....	805,477.51	226,890.04	1903.....	5,340,792.24	400,075.87
1877.....	921,259.22	43,407.77	1904.....	2,026,109.60	132,419.75
1878.....	74,716.78	4,401.51	Total.....	76,614,654.00	27,935,638.37
1879.....	762,230.79	5,765.76			

^a Of this area it has been estimated in the General Land Office that, in addition to the land "certified or patented," there have been located and withdrawn from settlement and entry at least 13,000,000 acres. This amount has therefore been used in making Table XXIX.

^b Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE VI.—*Railroad construction land grants*—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Railroad.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Calendar year.
			Total.	Certified or patented.		
				Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.	
Alabama			<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
	Mobile and Ohio.	Sept. 28, 1850	3,193,718.85	922,926.40	1,822,790.98	1853
	Alabama and Florida, now Mobile and Montgomery.	May 17, 1856	419,528.44	167,045.05	252,483.39	1859
	Tennessee and Coosa.	June 3, 1856	439,972.58	150,839.84	243,683.15	1858
				2,643.93	1,856.92	1860
	Alabama and Chattanooga, formerly Wills Valley and Northeast and Southwestern.	June 3, 1856	96,083.12	36,409.68	31,375.28	1860
				208,464.36	253,991.73	1860
				11,489.26	63,816.34	1874
				468.72	13,136.82	1875
					2,188.21	1876
				1,025.90	719.57	1880
		June 3, 1856	832,693.62	47,669.50	31,381.50	1881
				38,780.69	6,005.31	1884
				440.25	2,039.40	1886
				120.20	2,169.48	1896
					160.44	1898
					521.55	1899
	Mobile and Girard.	June 3, 1856	302,181.16		302,181.16	1893
				118,750.50	189,433.37	1872
				13,459.27	61,854.34	1874
				22,164.57	24,839.31	1875
				2,706.95	400.50	1876
	South and North Alabama.	June 3, 1856	594,689.60	40.18	3,267.39	1881
				759.26	1,238.36	1884
				1,964.98		1885
				525.10	3,521.49	1896
					241.21	1897
				90.19	189.46	1899
				142,382.67	286,963.81	1859
				1,122.98	10,230.70	1860
	Selma, Rome and Dalton.	June 3, 1856	508,620.33	831.88	15,683.33	1875
				399.99	850.42	1896
					40.20	1897
					39.84	1898
Arizona			9,804,800.00	1,529,120.22	92,082.34	1891
				373,099.38		1899
	Atlantic and Pacific.	July 27, 1866	9,804,800.00	101,930.80		1900
				121,882.15		1902
				754,255.68		1903
				142,900.70	92,082.34	1904
Arkansas			3,836,594.51	35,051.51		1904
				700,099.92	1,878,354.60	1857
				336,820.26	732,409.14	1859
				6,369.11	19,810.90	1872
				1,836.98	107,448.97	1874
					88,606.70	1875
				1,093.32	2,269.75	1876
				480.00	6,946.68	1877
	Cairo and Fulton, now St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.	Feb. 9, 1853			2,760.00	1888
		July 28, 1866	1,946,112.00		320.00	1894
				1.76		1895
					2,464.95	1896
					876.56	1897
					6,012.72	1901
					1,174.03	1903
					320.00	1904
					442.96	1871
				290,816.67	259,703.51	1874
					112,836.37	1875
	Little Rock and Fort Smith.	Feb. 9, 1853		319.28	136,412.93	1876
		July 28, 1866	1,052,082.51		110,513.65	1882
					140,287.37	1884
					1,192.73	1857
				41,679.47	47,533.43	1859
				19,162.12	18,863.49	1873
				1,054.60	5,407.30	1875
				334.16	7,563.04	1876
	Memphis and Little Rock.	Feb. 9, 1853		132.19	1,208.23	1889
		July 28, 1866	838,400.00		31,192.24	1890
					1,080.00	1891
					8,960.78	1895
					496.23	1896

^a Recertified under act of September 29, 1890, on account of constructed road, and not separated as to limits.

^b Area estimated, not adjusted.

TABLE VI.—*Railroad construction land grants*—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Railroad.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Calendar year.
			Total.	Certified or patented.		
				Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.	
Kansas—Continued.	Atlantic and Pacific.	July 27, 1866	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	1871
California			13,218,895.35	6,227,574.07	a 18,082.61	1891
				12,562.47	a 5,167.33	
				4,943.46	1,841,376.47	1867
				53,097.29		1868
				209,849.83		1869
						1870
					187,275.55	1883
				40,521.91	240,311.80	1894
				227,710.84	16,429.63	1895
				853,898.06	54,191.25	1896
				3,856.51		1897
				20,083.95	9,325.26	1898
				4,119.13	280.00	1899
				219.70	40.00	1900
				76,990.09		1901
				2,218.09	320.00	1902
				80.00	442.04	1903
				39,305.49	240.00	1904
				4,240.00		1873
				305,274.38	26,066.61	1874
				11,060.33	65,738.44	1875
				273,738.73	320.00	1876
				253,100.78		1877
					40.00	1878
				13,017.73		1879
				2,473.41	82,839.70	1880
					2,519.92	1882
				437,291.00		1891
					275,148.26	1892
				502,090.45	107,794.04	1894
				26,414.71	11,260.68	1895
				135,145.03	129,682.50	1896
				6,182.26	6,504.82	1897
				2,253.82	1,381.60	1898
				2,720.00	370.50	1899
				35,980.86	561.64	1900
				25,339.17	1,158.40	1901
				11,796.09	7,788.04	1902
				130,591.69	15,610.94	1903
				15,011.38	4,168.63	1904
				32,243.55	8,934.68	1876
				54,315.42		1879
					5,737.85	1880
					289.02	1882
				3,211.83	10,536.34	1883
				37,069.97	2,141.46	1884
				33,529.96		1888
				480.00		1891
				109,267.57		1892
				1,280.00	72,380.69	1893
				41,648.56	30,899.45	1894
				206.83		1895
				33,923.39	30,019.42	1896
				14,353.32	160.00	1897
				19,741.19		1871
				77,588.35		1872
				34,405.99		1874
				11,371.28		1875
				2,534.46		1876
				154.63		1877
				120.00		1878
				2,009.40		1879
				3,536.20		1880
				3,994.31		1881
				10,812.56		1882
				1,537.38		1884
				2,166.69		1889
				1,345.15		1895
				160.00		1899
				1,523.73		1901
				3,053.12		1902
				40.00		1903

a No primary limits in Arkansas.

TABLE VI.—*Railroad construction land grants*—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Railroad.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Calendar year.
			Total.	Certified or patented.		
				Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.	
California—Continued.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
				45,990.54	.....	1865
				42,085.49	.....	1866
				57,423.24	.....	1867
				117,138.70	.....	1870
				9,480.52	.....	1871
				68,490.18	.....	1875
				4,617.37	.....	1876
				767.54	.....	1877
				12,572.51	.....	1881
				59,944.72	.....	1883
				32,964.68	.....	1884
				19,252.37	.....	1885
				17,427.56	.....	1886
				109,293.97	.....	1886
				42,074.02	.....	1896
				1,852.28	.....	1897
				12,151.01	.....	1898
				1,925.15	.....	1899
				293.47	.....	1900
				195,304.15	.....	1901
				6,780.87	.....	1902
				11,176.65	.....	1903
				469.63	.....	1904
				105,048.75	54,907.72	1872
				237,923.57	96,179.19	1875
				33,207.32	12,633.53	1877
				10,904.62	.....	1878
				397,890.70	.....	1879
				117,821.76	263,868.79	1880
				12,410.94	3,716.21	1883
				7,674.12	440.00	1888
				30,228.20	.....	1899
				111,936.10	.....	1900
				6,115.36	.....	1901
				4,522.51	.....	1902
				2,111.86	721.87	1903
				758.16	.....	1904
Colorado			4,171,183.81	3,823,107.44	.....
				640.00	.....	1880
				488,525.55	.....	1897
				27,907.08	.....	1898
				26,025.11	.....	1899
				9,005.25	.....	1900
				81,670.51	.....	1901
				45,392.63	.....	1902
				240.00	.....	1903
				49,811.59	.....	1875
				36,345.14	.....	1881
				78,484.78	.....	1883
				44,627.72	.....	1892
				234,378.24	.....	1897
				9,621.09	.....	1898
				3,725.27	.....	1901
				114,270.84	.....	1902
				234,727.73	.....	1903
				200.00	.....	1904
				10,943.23	.....	1875
				12,950.43	.....	1879
				2,319.92	.....	1881
				19,704.78	.....	1883
				10,441.40	.....	1891
				8,506.81	.....	1892
				126,959.38	.....	1897
				192.43	.....	1898
				24,082.51	.....	1901
				589,281.10	.....	1902
				533,535.66	.....	1903
				996,591.26	.....	1904
Florida.....			2,497,718.75	828,571.15	1,364,901.68	
				16,768.74	11,009.23	1858
				114,065.15	172,337.82	1859
				422,230.18	572,129.63	1860
	Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central, and Pensacola and Georgia.	May 17, 1856	1,315,496.22			

TABLE VI.—*Railroad construction land grants*—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Railroad.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Calendar year.
			Total.	Certified or patented.		
			Acres.	Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.	
Florida—Continued.	Florida R. R., subsequently Atlantic, Gulf and West India Transit, and Florida Rwy. and Navigation Co., now Florida Central and Peninsular.	May 17, 1856	1,084,279.72	73,268.43	208,150.68	1858
				2,953.36	2,611.70	1860
				98,359.58	238,200.69	1898
				17,419.27	20,008.94	1895
				707.30	62,712.14	1896
					5,295.93	1897
				559.08	270.04	1898
				479.66	960.88	1899
					1,043.74	1900
					79.58	1902
					160.00	1904
				86,760.40		1857
					79,930.68	1858
					96,578.20	
Idaho.....	Alabama and Florida of Florida.	May 17, 1856	147,942.81			
	Central Pacific.....	July 1, 1862 July 2, 1864	a 22,720.00	597,316.90		1897
				8,094.24		1904
				1,451.35		1894
				91,414.02		1896
	Northern Pacific.....	July 2, 1864 May 31, 1870	b 2,138,269.62	82,877.42	21,840.43	1896
				18,796.16	11,479.36	1897
				11,000.16	5,630.94	1898
				152,423.02	4,403.38	1899
				20,173.59	836.30	1900
				115,432.05	24,254.09	1901
Illinois.....	Illinois Central.....	Sept. 28, 1850	2,595,133.00	47,745.86	19,612.77	1902
					4,202.40	1903
				47,909.08	4,318.53	1904
				1,197,166.82	1,397,966.18	
	Illinois Central.....	Sept. 28, 1850	2,595,133.00	1,196,197.30	1,396,923.10	1852
				889.52	1,043.08	1853
				80.00		1852
						1878
Iowa.....	Burlington and Missouri River.	May 15, 1856 June 2, 1864	1,046,062.73	1,599,989.93	2,559,399.42	1859
				90,156.02	140,677.22	1859
				21,740.01	28,034.11	1862
				1,578.47	5,020.51	1863
				78,153.93	22,341.19	1869
				320.00	200.53	1872
				80.00	930.99	1874
					120.00	1875
					280.00	1876
				196.73		1885
				40.00	40.00	1886
				80.00		1889
				141,985.07	211,446.08	1858
				17,627.16	17,162.39	1859
	Mississippi and Missouri River, now Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.	May 15, 1856 June 2, 1864	1,228,526.96	19,903.08	38,685.09	1862
				12,071.78	28,613.71	1863
				160.00	144,069.71	1870
				80.00	16,063.39	1871
					1,439.71	1874
					160.00	1875
					80.00	1898
					80.00	1899
					40.00	1901
					40.00	1902
					40.00	1904
				236,684.99	394,450.60	1858
				12,824.01	22,837.74	1859
				46,898.73	62,856.12	1863
	Iowa Central Air Line, afterwards Cedar Rapids and Missouri River R. R., now Iowa Railroad Land Co.	May 15, 1856 June 2, 1864	1,025,795.67	120.00	327,241.71	1868
				916.10	17,280.37	1869
					906.41	1872
				40.00	480.00	1873
					2,338.69	1874
				2,625.00	4,507.65	1875
				8,240.21	1,913.70	1877
				1,836.60	120.00	1881
				508.20	720.14	1901
				80.00	240.00	1908

a Estimated; no adjustment.

b Area of unsurveyed land estimated.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN AND ITS DISPOSITION TO JUNE 30, 1904.

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State or Territory.	Date of acquisition.	Source of acquisition.	Date of admission.	Date of act permitting organization of Territorial legislature.	Approximate area of timber land.	Approximate area of agricultural land.	Total land area.	Total area, including water surface.
Alabama	1783	Territory of the original 13 States.	Dec. 14, 1819	.....	Acres 30,023,000	Acres 2,634,920	Acres 32,657,920	Acres 33,123,840
Arizona	1848	Ceded by Mexico.	.....	Feb. 24, 1863	7,279,000	65,513,320	72,792,320	72,876,800
Arkansas	1833	Gadsden purchase	June 15, 1836	.....	31,020,000	2,523,680	33,543,680	34,065,920
California	1848	Ceded by Mexico.	Sept. 8, 1850	.....	62,000,000	37,969,920	99,969,920	101,269,120
Colorado	1803	Louisiana purchase	Aug. 1, 1876	.....	34,540,000	31,808,160	66,348,160	66,540,160
Florida	1819	Ceded by Spain.	Mar. 3, 1845	.....	32,959,760	2,112,880	35,072,640	37,749,760
Idaho	1846	Oregon discovery	Dec. 3, 1818	.....	12,000,000	41,293,440	53,293,440	53,649,920
Illinois	1783	Territory of the original 13 States.	Dec. 11, 1818	.....	17,312,000	18,530,560	35,842,560	37,346,560
Indiana	1803	do.	Dec. 11, 1816	.....	20,950,400	20,950,400	41,900,800	43,415,680
Indian Territory	1803	Louisiana purchase	.....	.....	5,000,000	14,714,560	19,714,560	19,994,240
Iowa	1803	do.	Dec. 28, 1846	.....	2,300,000	33,346,080	35,646,080	36,012,800
Kansas	1803	do.	Jan. 29, 1861	.....	200,000	52,182,720	52,382,720	52,631,040
Louisiana	1783	Territory of the original 13 States.	Apr. 30, 1812	.....	9,750,000	19,305,360	29,055,360	31,760,640
Michigan	1783	do.	Jan. 26, 1837	.....	27,300,000	9,519,200	36,819,200	37,713,600
Minnesota	1783	do.	May 11, 1858	.....	38,000,000	13,198,080	51,198,080	56,254,400
Mississippi	1803	Louisiana purchase	Dec. 10, 1817	.....	27,085,000	2,600,120	29,685,120	30,028,160
Missouri	1803	Territory of the original 13 States.	Aug. 10, 1821	.....	39,800,000	3,995,840	43,795,840	44,247,680
Montana	1803	Louisiana purchase	.....	Feb. 22, 1889	46,000,000	47,593,600	93,593,600	94,119,040
Nebraska	1803	Oregon discovery	Mar. 4, 1867	.....	50,000	49,087,280	49,137,280	49,619,840
Nevada	1848	Louisiana purchase	Oct. 31, 1864	.....	1,000,000	69,336,640	70,336,640	70,834,560
New Mexico	1848	Ceded by Mexico	.....	Sept. 9, 1850	17,000,000	61,428,800	78,428,800	78,519,680
North Dakota	1803	do.	.....	Feb. 22, 1889	17,000,000	44,810,080	61,810,080	64,362,560
Ohio	1783	Territory of the original 13 States.	Nov. 29, 1802	.....	15,060,000	11,002,720	26,062,720	28,456,960
Oklahoma	1803	Louisiana purchase	.....	May 2, 1890	15,700,000	24,018,720	40,718,720	41,877,440
Oregon	1846	Oregon discovery	.....	.....	18,459,520	42,817,920	61,277,440	61,976,320
South Dakota	1803	Louisiana purchase	Feb. 4, 1869	.....	1,200,000	48,006,400	49,206,400	49,651,200
Utah	1848	Ceded by Mexico	.....	Feb. 22, 1889	18,350,000	34,191,440	52,541,440	54,333,920
Washington	1846	Oregon discovery	.....	Feb. 22, 1889	21,916,800	20,830,080	42,746,880	45,167,360
Wisconsin	1783	Territory of the original 13 States.	.....	.....	24,100,000	11,174,880	35,274,880	36,441,920
Wyoming	1803	Louisiana purchase	May 29, 1848	.....	15,840,000	46,593,280	62,433,280	62,641,920
Wyoming	1846	Oregon discovery	.....	July 10, 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1848	Ceded by Mexico	.....	.....	558,345,060	883,091,080	1,441,436,160	1,500,376,320

TABLE VI.—*Railroad construction land grants*—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Railroad.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			C e d e d y e	
			Total.	Certified or patented.			
				Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.		
Michigan—Continued.	Grand Rapids and Indiana.	June 3, 1856 June 7, 1864	954,373.83	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
				351,081.84	112,216.39	1	
				1,720.98	30,459.24	1	
				141.72	115.62	1	
				203,961.73	133,637.53	1	
				6,841.28	203,961.73	1	
				120.00	1,265.10	1	
				2,848.57	319.87	1	
				7,704.57	1		
				84.99	1		
	Port Huron and Lake Michigan.	June 3, 1856	37,467.44	1.66	24,609.56	1	
				6,389.20	5,613.59	1	
				855.09	241,528.67	1	
	Flint and Pere Marquette.	June 3, 1856	589,290.83	230,094.21	144.74	1	
				28,481.79	11,040.63	1	
				423.10	40.00	1	
Minnesota			13,624,090.86	386.56	673.65	1	
				40.00	40.00	1	
				23.26	23.26	1	
				5,389,006.37	4,473,955.35	1	
				318,489.74	296,391.84	1	
				22,480.06	59,206.77	1	
				54,968.84	36,321.21	1	
				2.78	109,468.56	1	
				34,524.11	144,152.42	1	
				4,492.27	93,839.75	1	
				297,002.08	200.00	1	
				181,051.56	415,162.78	1	
	14,977.37	12,379.42	1				
	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, including Brainerd Branch and St. Vincent Extension.	Mar. 3, 1857 Mar. 3, 1865	a 3,675,934.25	461,483.65	8,436.09	1	
				80.00	6,254.67	1	
				121,502.31	264.70	1	
358,597.25				2,597.26	1		
34,323.98				84,098.96	1		
68,100.85				329,620.41	1		
4,638.71				8,461.61	1		
8,902.20				261.58	1		
6,833.09				160.00	1		
7,177.85				12,334.64	1		
St. Paul and Sioux City, formerly Minnesota Valley.	Mar. 3, 1857 May 12, 1864	1,126,075.55	12,009.55	1,461.09	1		
			49,145.35	73,699.96	1		
			121,521.89	9,489.29	1		
			175,352.54	10,501.14	1		
			266,178.32	1,240.00	1		
			112,818.04	136,960.62	1		
			20,285.41	108,787.87	1		
			76.25	22,205.76	1		
			1,211.33	2,713.24	1		
			123.00	72,617.29	1		
Minnesota Central, formerly Minneapolis and Cedar Valley.	Mar. 3, 1857 Mar. 3, 1865	533,705.71	1,980.59	3,556.64	1		
			20.00	18,131.36	1		
			44,878.13	508.94	1		
			19,828.55	160.00	1		
			200.00	65,084.60	1		
			20.00	44,290.63	1		
			40.00	424.10	1		
			200.00	1,605.89	1		
			20.00	320.00	1		
			40.00	638.06	1		

a See also North Dakota, South Dakota.

TABLE VI.—*Railroad construction land grants—Continued.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Railroad.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Calendar year.	
			Total.	Certified or patented.			
				Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.		
Minnesota—Continued.	Winona and St. Peter.	{ Mar. 3, 1857 Mar. 3, 1865 }	1,551,289.50	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	a 1860
				56,413.91	31,867.42	104,432.18	1862
				4,978.06		34,032.97	1864
				40.00			1867
						166,284.83	1868
						380.00	1870
						214,007.88	1871
						2,947.18	1872
						145,473.47	1873
						1,150.57	1874
						80.00	1875
						9,400.43	1877
						2,168.44	1879
						400.00	1881
				Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, formerly Southern Minnesota and Southern Minnesota Extension.	{ Mar. 3, 1857 Mar. 3, 1865 July 4, 1866 }	1,686,459.11	45,457.70			1860
	4,240.32		39,269.43				1864
	63,993.82						1867
	61,487.12						1868
	5,508.59		30,678.93				1871
	2,994.18		45,119.65				1872
			53,725.75				1873
			1,700.76				1874
			1,919.57				1875
			4,874.94				1876
			169,553.12				1880
			1,810.86				1891
			376.81				1892
			151.75				1896
	Lake Superior and Mississippi, now St. Paul and Duluth.	{ May 5, 1864 }	934,835.92				40.00		6.00	1896
				113.62			1897
				40.00		40.00	1899
				160.00			1900
				224,723.53		11,377.01	1868
						133,498.40	1869
						39,555.64	1870
						3,862.08	1872
						88,298.18	1873
						68,211.43	1874
						155,605.93	1875
							1903
						743,573.44	1873
						290,968.99	1887
				Northern Pacific.	{ July 2, 1864 May 31, 1870 }	2,865,252.04	
			2,055.84				1893
			221,863.50				1894
			16,752.74				1895
			23,938.92				1896
							1897
			15,986.33				1898
							1899
			13,617.66				1900
			3,966.20				1901
			21,412.12				1902
			12,132.75				1903
			2,749.94				1904
			24,958.94				1873
	Hastings and Dakota.	{ July 4, 1866 }	1,250,528.78						160.00	1874
						480.00	1875
						160.00	1876
						160.00	1877
						144,815.90	1880
						36,346.61	1892
						5,449.73	1894
						6,785.30	1897
						8,425.87	1900
						80.45	1901
	Mississippi	Mobile and Ohio.	Sept. 28, 1850	1,285,743.32	419,532.52	655,812.50	
				737,130.29	288,494.95	448,635.34	1868

^aIn adjustment of grant no computation was made of the areas in Minnesota and South Dakota separately.^bArea of grant from La Crescent to Houston estimated.

TABLE VI.—Railroad construction land grants—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Railroad.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			C e d r e	
			Total.	Certified or patented.			
				Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.		
Mississippi—Continued.			<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		
	Southern, now Vicksburg and Meridian.	Aug. 11, 1856	409,499.81	72,371.60	99,178.99	1	
				2,968.54	23,509.28	1	
				518.16	283.96	1	
				80.02	1		
				190.96		1	
	Gulf and Ship Island.	Aug. 11, 1856	139,113.22	14,148.71	25,661.81	1	
40,599.09				27,819.55	1		
240.51				30,209.13	1		
Missouri			8,137,366.38	1,496,409.15	831,358.14	1	
	Hannibal and St. Joseph.	June 10, 1852	778,550.04	232,194.84	378,576.54	1	
				207.43	304.54	1	
				40.00		1	
	Southwest Branch, Pacific.	June 10, 1852	1,159,080.33	762,536.75	395,536.79	1	
					3,130.97	1	
				80.00		1	
	Cairo and Fulton, now St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.	Feb. 9, 1853 July 28, 1866	500,384.44	12,895.73	42,864.96	1	
				2,420.04	4,473.44	1	
				640.00		1	
					240.00		1
					1,506.14		1
				80.00		1	
	Atlantic and Pacific.	July 27, 1866	699,351.57	475,095.85		1	
1,598.47					1		
2,988.99				1,573.24	1		
				1,043.94		1	
				949.13		1	
				3,744.06		1	
				642.94		1	
				40.00		1	
Montana			17,402,332.38	1,284.05	1,078.45	1	
			17,402,332.38	5,971,665.55	1,107,650.60	1	
				303,201.55		1	
				174,406.83	499,570.72	1	
				2,789,105.10	57,768.23	1	
				446,875.16	270,906.48	1	
				958.60	200.00	1	
	Northern Pacific...	July 2, 1864 May 31, 1870	17,402,332.38	616,283.57	120.00	1	
				4,137.02		1	
				240.00	201,153.33	1	
					372,220.81	15,194.03	1
					734,877.65	43,975.69	1
				529,256.26	18,762.12	1	
Nebraska			7,665,763.02	7,439,337.58	200,087.10	1	
				639,024.00		1	
				15,395.20		1	
				10,452.26		1	
				33,913.28		1	
				859,651.69		1	
				213,356.33		1	
				4,508.47		1	
				1,073.23		1	
				67,921.03		1	
				475,056.11		1	
				159,074.49		1	
16,293.47					1		
Union Pacific.....	July 1, 1862 July 2, 1864	4,394,240.98	469,884.98		1		
			820,390.89		1		
			18.22		1		
			995,455.99		1		
			999.92		1		
			240.00		1		
			160.10		1		
			313.65		1		
			59,679.31		1		
			50.33		1		
			1,303.20		1		
			596.96		1		
	Central Branch, Union Pacific.	July 1, 1862 July 2, 1864	2,560.03	2,560.03		1	

^a Area of unsurveyed land estimated.

TABLE VI.—*Railroad construction land grants—Continued.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Railroad.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Calendar year.
			Total.	Certified or patented.		
				Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.	
Nebraska—continued.	{ Sioux City and Pacific, now Missouri Valley Land Co. }	July 1, 1862	264,285.78	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
				26,602.87	.....	1872
				10,452.26	.....	1873
				447.22	.....	1896
				80.00	.....	1897
				200.00	.....	1900
				445.49	.....	1902
	80.00	.....	1903			
	{ Burlington and Missouri River. }	July 2, 1864	2,361,984.00	2,370,653.16	.....	1872
				3,437.61	.....	1875
				172,092.92	.....	1873
	{ St. Joseph and Denver City. }	July 23, 1866	642,692.23	678.07	86,534.42	1874
				4,637.75	109,776.93	1876
				1,877.97	2,285.46	1878
				160.00	.....	1879
				639.17	1,170.29	1880
				.....	320.00	1881
80.00				.....	1900	
Nebraska.	{ Central Pacific }	{ July 1, 1862 July 2, 1864 }	5,187,073.17	3,354,354.46	.....	1876
				182,740.72	.....	1877
				164,537.33	.....	1878
				14,543.18	.....	1886
				58,502.69	.....	1894
				68,421.69	.....	1896
				266,433.38	.....	1896
				35,277.07	.....	1896
				9,235.04	.....	1897
				4,564.58	.....	1898
				32,847.27	.....	1900
				24,158.16	.....	1901
				1,142,030.04	.....	1902
				1,198,038.42	.....	1903
New Mexico.	{ Atlantic and Pacific R. R. }	{ July 27, 1866 }	4,035,653.12	152,984.99	.....	1904
				847,144.53	62,675.16	.....
				23,037.36	.....	1881
				294,575.00	.....	1892
				17,811.73	.....	1893
				200.00	.....	1897
				11,520.44	.....	1902
				.....	62,675.16	1903
				7,460,551.79	1,686,650.64	.....
			
North Dakota.	{ St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, including Brainerd Branch and St. Vincent Extension. }	{ Mar. 3, 1857 Mar. 3, 1865 }	94,244.77	(a)	(a)	.....
				.....	302,094.99	1891
				425,023.90	.....	1892
	{ Northern Pacific }	{ July 2, 1864 May 31, 1870 }	8,997,040.57	1,288,661.57	160.00	1894
				879,674.21	690,850.65	1895
				3,711,650.33	294,371.91	1896
				.....	5,221.14	1897
				4,479.78	3,076.52	1898
				118,954.43	480.00	1899
				.....	360.00	1900
				361,331.97	3,885.27	1901
				399,299.87	288,188.15	1902
				261,475.72	15,088.00	1903
				.....	82,774.01	1904
Oregon.	{ Northern Pacific }	{ July 2, 1864 May 31, 1870 }	602,684.94	4,812,298.64	2,027,305.20	1,118,550.48
				.....	422.75	.....
				.....	157,899.50	.....
				.....	160.00	.....
				.....	201.82	108,656.01
				.....	80.00	.....
				8,246.54	15,127.31	1903

^a See Minnesota.^b Area of unsurveyed land estimated.

TABLE VI.—*Railroad construction land grants—Continued.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Railroad.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.		
			Total.	Certified or patented.	
				Within the primary limita.	Within the indemnity limita.
Oregon—Continued.	Oregon and California	July 25, 1866	3,821,901.80	<i>Acres.</i> 32,517.21 72,325.53 42,729.16 8,070.46 86,622.71	<i>Acres.</i> 47,991.93 26,332.47 6,559.21
				292,486.90	292,486.90
				229,943.52	152,409.43
				438,107.65	120,610.75
				635,501.02	74,268.97
				23,367.81	13,864.09
				50,369.56	19,644.46
				96,115.06	57,598.74
				13,665.45	27,486.63
				9,146.50	51,320.10
				6,164.13	30,002.07
				653.23	35,784.80
				27,372.93	121.20
				79,059.25	12,349.64
	Oregon Central	May 4, 1870	387,711.90	7,465.22	24,783.02
				1,908.00	480.00
					72.75
					520.00
				270.14	
South Dakota	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, including Brainerd Branch and St. Vincent Extension.	Mar. 3, 1857	354.30	(a)	(a)
		Mar. 3, 1865			
Utah	Winona and St. Peter.	Mar. 3, 1857	(a)	221,322.62	221,989.16
		Mar. 3, 1865			
Union Pacific	Union Pacific	July 1, 1862 July 2, 1864	851,562.76	1,985,193.78	
				1,144.50	
				27,821.06	
				11,230.93	
				40.00	
				286,465.29	
				14,967.32	
				5,115.24	
				160.00	
				203,495.55	
				79,337.35	
				171,525.14	
				1,739.08	
				76,101.91	
	Central Pacific.....	July 1, 1862 July 2, 1864	1,480,140.47	12,868.61	
				42,193.87	
				75,382.16	
				232,086.01	
				419,142.12	
				157,299.00	
				160.00	
				562.99	
				1,200.00	
				131,895.41	
				10,923.08	
				480.00	
				19,661.56	
				2,195.57	
Washington	Northern Pacific ...	July 2, 1864 May 31, 1870	10,241,176.20 ^b 10,231,285.94	7,331,452.12	893,069.91
				3,016.08	
				147,897.89	85,466.91
				479,219.88	571.65
				490,126.88	99,406.97
				5,217,601.84	126,860.12
				845,678.04	223,870.20
				133,161.61	34,023.15
				1,763.40	35,129.36
				666.25	3,395.08
				50,448.86	4,179.98
				185,268.43	169,275.50
				177,125.30	76,279.54
				53,515.54	27,515.25
				44,292.56	7,067.20

^a See Minnesota.^b Area of unsurveyed land estimated.

TABLE VI.—*Railroad construction land grants*—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

Territory.	Railroad.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Calendar year.									
			Total.	Certified or patented.											
					Within the primary limits.		Within the indemnity limits.								
Oregon— unimproved.	Oregon Central	May 4, 1870	Acres. 9,890.26	Acres. 1,630.11 40.00	Acres. 40.00	1885 1896									
	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, formerly West Wisconsin Farm Land Mortgage Co. La Crosse and Milwaukee and Tonah and Lake St. Croix.	June 3, 1856 May 5, 1864	1,268,404.09	5,160,507.88	1,990,780.67 324,704.78 51,443.38 146,907.77 14,632.61 240.00 1,112.57	1,695,118.39 151,709.42 119,009.36 27,915.70 1,911.50 120.00 115,252.67 9,509.50 12,357.10	1863 1870 1872 1873 1874 1876 1877 1886 1887 1889								
				Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, formerly St. Croix and Lake Superior and Bayfield Branch.	June 3, 1856 May 5, 1864	1,376,916.04	341,758.74 289,307.09 6,598.19	16,656.34 156,450.84 323,400.14 25,716.83 30,894.60 3,837.28 182,397.03	1862 1863 1864 1865 1867 1869 1870 1871						
							Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac, now Chicago and Northwestern.	June 3, 1856	560,605.87	106,068.43 6,558.11 7,603.37 441.80 78,665.99 3.04 46,808.42 93,652.91 1,129.50 160.25 9,718.64 208,708.59 280.00 12,644.14 112,783.25 29,398.51 43,280.99 18,003.52 1,159.67 2,866.77 29,036.75 2,788.83 41.58 77.18	53,356.28 117,183.88 23,048.90 40.00 23,969.48 155,849.72 320.00 15,911.24 7,389.18 23,223.92 133,746.63 4,258.84 1,706.26 884.00 80.00 120.00	1864 1869 1873 1875 1897 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1882 1887 1890 1895 1897 1898 1899 1900 1903			
										Portage, Winnebago and Superior, now Wisconsin Central.	May 5, 1864	1,232,562.24	29,398.51 43,280.99 18,003.52 1,159.67 2,866.77 29,036.75 2,788.83 41.58 77.18	23,223.92 133,746.63 4,258.84 1,706.26 884.00 80.00 120.00	1878 1882 1887 1890 1895 1897 1898 1899 1900 1903
													Northern Pacific	July 2, 1864 May 31, 1870	722,019.64	2,195.30	6,872.25	1901
	Idaho— unimproved.	Union Pacific	July 1, 1862 July 2, 1864	5,194,516.34	5,323,281.43	6,136,180.57 35,791.84 30,695.64 11,468.00 1,086.55 640.00 176,339.40 97,708.14 995,198.53 11,539.78 640.00 225,319.15 1,571,505.43 285,775.84 1,576,882.18 115,590.09		1874 1875 1876 1877 1883 1884 1895 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904							
					Denver Pacific	July 1, 1862 July 2, 1864	128,765.09								

*In conflicting limits with Union Pacific; all patents to Union Pacific.

TABLE VII.—*Swamp lands.*

State.	Selected.	Approved.	Patented.	Rejected.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....	534,190.04	418,157.74	417,352.12	46,640.6
Arkansas.....	8,656,372.39	7,695,477.26	7,684,935.88	1,166,012.1
California.....	2,004,661.67	2,017,691.83	1,924,026.30	54,640.6
Florida.....	22,293,966.64	20,433,326.65	20,006,704.53	1,114,356.6
Illinois.....	3,981,784.10	1,496,692.05	1,457,044.68	740,693.1
Indiana.....	1,377,727.70	1,265,955.75	1,254,110.73	45,481.6
Iowa.....	4,571,851.28	940,511.51	870,189.09	899,505.6
Louisiana.....	a 11,990,834.98	b 9,195,675.41	c 9,127,276.02	d 1,210,574.6
Michigan.....	7,293,278.98	5,730,984.28	5,654,868.76	65,240.6
Minnesota.....	5,331,488.83	4,254,811.98	4,099,874.17	614,212.6
Mississippi.....	3,604,795.93	3,337,079.17	3,278,664.99	145,339.6
Missouri.....	4,843,676.09	4,498,248.26	3,344,702.90	358,637.6
Ohio.....	117,992.00	26,271.95	26,251.95	22,480.6
Oregon.....	526,908.63	351,743.16	249,244.82	152,151.6
Wisconsin.....	4,569,712.12	3,832,787.86	3,250,662.34	273,152.6
Total.....	81,699,235.33	e 65,015,414.86	62,645,909.28	6,908,992.6

State.	Cash indemnity paid.		Land indemnity awarded.	
	Amount.	Basia.	Certified.	Patented.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....	\$18,505.44	33,308.04	20,009.36	19,736.6
Arkansas.....	374,450.00	209,160.00		
Florida.....	f 67,045.63	778,705.08	g 96,324.35	h 85,422.6
Illinois.....	470,970.81	445,979.18	101,984.90	2,308.6
Indiana.....	39,080.14	29,973.63	8,434.84	4,890.6
Iowa.....	584,284.53	468,521.71	341,682.97	321,845.6
Louisiana.....	53,118.65	49,588.98	32,546.83	31,727.6
Michigan.....	15,922.06	13,364.31	24,639.43	24,038.6
Mississippi.....	17,786.56	21,910.05	47,888.73	47,846.6
Missouri.....	193,870.15	189,343.80	83,126.74	80,336.6
Ohio.....	29,027.76	23,441.67		
Wisconsin.....	185,278.91	154,348.09	106,042.08	105,047.6
Total.....	2,049,340.64	1,717,644.54	861,630.23	e 723,850.6

a Act of 1849, 11,216,831.33 acres, and act of 1850, 774,008.65 acres.

b Act of 1849, 8,781,518.44 acres, and act of 1850, 414,156.97 acres.

c Act of 1849, 8,733,038.57 acres, and act of 1850, 394,237.45 acres.

d Act of 1850.

e Used in making Table XXIX.

f Acts of 1855 and 1857.

g Acts of 1855 and 1857, 88,172.76 acres, and Palatka indemnity, 7,151.59 acres.

h Acts of 1855 and 1857, 80,959.09 acres, and Palatka indemnity, 4,464.18 acres.

NOTE.—No account of the acreage of the claims rejected prior to 1892 has been kept, so it is impossible to state the amount of the pending claim of each State with any degree of exactness, and while the difference between the amounts selected and the totals of those approved, those patented, and those rejected may show an apparent claim for a large amount, that amount would probably be largely decreased if account had been kept of the rejections prior to 1892. Besides, quite a large part of the allowances under the indemnity laws was based upon lands reported to this office as swamp lands in place claims.

TABLE VIII.—*Grants of land to States and Territories.*

[To November 1, 1904.]

State or Territory.	For common schools.		For charitable, educational, penal, and reformatory institutions.		For internal improvements.	
	Section No.	Area.	Granted.	Selected.	Granted.	Selected.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama	16	907,184.00	96,560.00	96,560.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Arizona	16, 36	4,044,018.00	46,080.00	38,330.14		
Arkansas	16	931,789.00	48,177.43	48,177.43	500,000.00	500,000.00
California	16, 36	5,553,884.00	196,080.00	196,080.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Colorado	16, 36	3,686,009.00	168,080.00	168,080.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Connecticut	16	974,240.00	114,668.65	114,668.65	500,000.00	500,000.00
Delaware	16, 36	2,960,747.00	636,080.00	631,741.63		
District of Columbia	16	995,627.00	46,080.00	46,080.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Florida	16	637,511.00	46,080.00	46,080.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Georgia	16	990,169.00	286,080.00	286,080.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Idaho	16, 36	2,910,151.00	136,080.00	136,080.00	508,922.06	508,922.06
Illinois	16	807,093.00	46,080.00	46,080.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Indiana	16	1,022,755.00	286,080.00	286,080.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Iowa	16, 36	2,844,338.00	212,160.00	212,160.00	520,000.00	520,000.00
Kansas	16	824,586.00	138,240.00	138,240.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Kentucky	16	1,216,551.00	376,080.00	376,080.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Louisiana	16, 36	5,199,644.00	486,080.00	481,858.12	640.00	640.00
Maine	16, 36	2,729,849.00	148,880.00	148,880.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Marshall Islands	16, 36	2,061,967.00	148,880.00	148,880.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Maryland	16, 36	4,357,156.00	711,080.00	709,557.50	600,000.00	429,087.08
Massachusetts	16, 36	2,495,004.00	586,080.00	586,028.45		
Michigan	16	723,964.00	69,120.00	69,120.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Minnesota	16, 36	1,385,174.00	327,458.00	327,458.00		
Mississippi	16, 36	3,404,302.00	136,080.00	136,080.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Missouri	16, 36	2,733,633.00	616,720.00	616,690.33	640.00	640.00
Montana	2, 16, 32, 36	5,837,938.00	1,006,080.00	921,428.94	500,000.00	449,583.44
Nebraska	16, 36	2,374,826.00	536,080.00	536,060.93		
Nevada	16	979,858.00	332,160.00	332,160.00	500,640.00	500,640.00
New Hampshire	16, 36	3,468,516.00	556,080.00	554,746.14	5,640.00	5,456.26
Total		169,058,443.00	8,539,464.08	8,435,546.26	10,631,482.06	10,409,968.84

State or Territory.	For public buildings.		For salt springs and contiguous tracts.		Total.		Remainder due the State.
	Granted.	Selected.	Granted.	Selected.	Granted.	Selected.	
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
Alabama	1,620.00	1,620.00	23,040.00	23,040.00	621,220.00	621,220.00	
Arizona					46,080.00	38,330.14	7,749.86
Arkansas	10,600.00	10,600.00	46,080.00	46,080.00	604,857.43	604,857.43	
California	6,400.00	6,400.00			702,480.00	702,480.00	
Colorado	32,000.00	32,000.00	46,080.00	46,080.00	746,160.00	746,160.00	
Connecticut	5,120.00	5,120.00			619,788.65	619,788.65	
Delaware	32,000.00	32,000.00			668,080.00	663,741.63	4,338.37
District of Columbia	2,560.00	2,560.00	121,029.00	121,029.00	669,669.00	669,669.00	
Florida	2,560.00	2,560.00	23,040.00	23,040.00	571,680.00	571,680.00	
Georgia	3,200.00	3,200.00	46,080.00	46,080.00	835,360.00	835,360.00	
Idaho	6,400.00	6,400.00	46,080.00	46,080.00	692,482.06	692,482.06	
Illinois					546,080.00	546,080.00	
Indiana	3,200.00	3,200.00	46,080.00	46,080.00	835,360.00	835,360.00	
Iowa	6,400.00	6,400.00	46,080.00	46,080.00	784,640.00	784,640.00	
Kansas	1,253.16	1,253.16			639,493.16	639,493.16	
Kentucky	2,560.00	2,560.00	46,080.00	46,080.00	924,720.00	924,720.00	
Louisiana	182,000.00	189,879.83			668,720.00	662,377.95	16,342.05
Maine	12,800.00	12,800.00	46,080.00	46,080.00	707,760.00	707,760.00	
Marshall Islands	12,800.00	12,800.00			661,680.00	661,680.00	
Maryland	32,000.00	31,512.32			1,343,080.00	1,170,156.90	172,923.10
Massachusetts	82,000.00	74,722.74			668,080.00	660,751.19	7,328.81
Michigan			24,216.00	24,216.00	593,336.00	593,336.00	
Minnesota	327,458.00	327,458.00			654,916.00	654,916.00	
Mississippi	6,400.00	6,400.00	46,080.00	46,080.00	688,560.00	688,560.00	
Missouri	82,000.00	82,000.00			699,360.00	699,330.13	29.67
Montana	64,000.00	57,487.14			1,570,080.00	1,428,499.52	141,580.48
Nebraska	132,000.00	132,000.00			668,080.00	668,060.93	19.07
Nevada	6,400.00	6,400.00			839,200.00	839,200.00	
New Hampshire	107,000.00	106,969.82			668,720.00	667,172.22	1,547.78
Total	1,162,731.16	1,136,303.01	606,045.00	606,045.00	20,939,722.30	20,587,863.11	351,859.19

*Includes 2,097.43 acres granted Kentucky Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

†Includes 22,508.65 acres granted Kentucky Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

‡Includes 3,922.06 acres granted for bridge over the Republican River.

§Includes 20,000 acres granted for forestry purposes.

*Camp and parade grounds.

†Water reservoirs, 500,000 acres; improvement of bed of Rio Grande River, 100,000 acres.

‡Water reservoirs.

§Fish hatchery.

¶Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE IX.—*Scrip—Private land claims.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

STATUS.	Under general acts of—				Under special individual acts.		
	June 2, 1858.			June 22, 1860.	Fernando de la Maza Arrendanda.	La Mana and Las Ormigas.	Charles Gayarre.
	By the surveyor-general of Louisiana.	By the surveyor-general of Missouri.	By the surveyor-general of Florida.	By the Commissioner of the General Land Office.			
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Issued	557,041.40	120,370.34	6,250	627,008.00	58,000	15,372.44	680.56
Located	363,584.98	117,107.19	5,260	567,880.00	58,000	15,372.44	680.56
Outstanding	36,664.12	3,263.15	990	10,916.76			
WHERE LOCATED.							
Arkansas	24,310.25			920.00			
California	7,354.48	850.69		16,280.00		160.00	
Colorado	30,799.32		560	34,640.00			
Florida	200.56			1,040.00	58,000		
Idaho				720.00			
Illinois				80.00			
Indiana				80.00			
Iowa		18,288.68		960.00		80.00	
Kansas	2,315.85	92,209.06	160	52,680.00			
Louisiana	83,425.54		240	8,400.00			680.56
Michigan	15,408.88		2,100	189,520.00		12,652.44	
Minnesota	46,644.93			52,440.00		480.00	
Mississippi	1,785.88			1,840.00			
Missouri		920.00				80.00	
Montana	1,894.09			800.00			
Nebraska	71,070.78	2,240.00		9,760.00		160.00	
North Dakota	1,733.75	400.00	160	43,320.00			
Oregon	880.00			4,320.00			
South Dakota	10,336.79		880	67,720.00			
Utah	320.00		480	4,920.00			
Washington	2,450.00	560.00		5,920.00			
Wisconsin	112,413.98	1,638.76	680	71,520.00		1,760.00	
Wyoming	160.00						
Under special-individual acts.							
	Pascal L. Cerre.	John Huer-tas.	Charles F. Sibbald.	Charles Seaton.	Louis Reggio.	Benjamin Matoyer.	Mackey Wherry.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Issued	3,004.51	3,332.30	2,000	2,999.15	330.97	123.12	1,361.12
Located	3,004.51	3,292.30	1,960	2,999.15	330.97	123.12	1,361.12
Outstanding		40.00	40				
WHERE LOCATED.							
Alabama							1,361.12
Arkansas						43.12	
Florida		3,292.30	1,960	2,999.15			
Louisiana					330.97		
Michigan						40.00	
Missouri	3,004.51						
South Dakota						40.00	

TABLE IX.—*Scrip—Private land claims—Continued.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

STATUS.	Under special-individual acts.						Total.
	Israel Dodge.	Walter Fenwick.	Samuel Ware.	Joseph Gerard.	Thos. B. Valentine.	Wyandot treaty of Mar. 17, 1842.	
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Issued	6,002.50	8,507	640	1,920	13,316	924.40	1,429,183.81
Located	5,762.50	8,507		1,320	7,560	240.00	a 1,164,345.84
Outstanding	240.00		640	600	5,756	684.40	59,834.43
WHERE LOCATED.							
Alabama							1,361.12
Arizona					440	80.00	520.00
Arkansas							25,273.37
California					2,680	80.00	27,405.17
Colorado					200		66,199.32
Florida					160		67,652.01
Idaho					160	40.00	920.00
Illinois							80.00
Indiana							80.00
Iowa				1,280			20,608.68
Kansas		6,587					147,864.91
Louisiana							49,664.07
Michigan	40.00				80		219,841.32
Minnesota	40.00				120		99,724.98
Mississippi							3,625.88
Missouri	680.00	1,920					6,604.51
Montana					520		3,214.09
Nebraska	1,040.00						84,270.73
Nevada	721.95				280	40.00	1,041.95
New Mexico	121.95				1,200		46,885.70
North Dakota							5,200.00
Oregon							81,686.79
South Dakota	1,520.00				1,240		6,000.00
Tah					280		10,518.60
Washington	1,858.60				200		188,012.69
Wisconsin							640.00
Wyoming	440.00			40			

a Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE IX.—*Scrip—Sioux half-breeds.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

Amount issued to Indians of Lake Pepin under act of July 17, 1854. (10 Stats., 304.)

STATUS.	40-acre pieces.		80-acre pieces.		160-acre pieces.		Total.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Issued	1,360	54,400	641	51,280	1,354	216,640	3,355	322,320
Located	1,312	52,480	624	49,920	1,299	207,840	3,235	a 310,240
Outstanding	48	1,920	17	1,360	55	8,800	120	12,080
WHERE LOCATED.								
Arizona	1	40	1	80	1	160	3	280
California	65	2,600	32	2,560	64	10,240	161	15,400
Colorado	15	600	5	400	3	480	23	1,480
Idaho	1	40			1	160	2	200
Indiana			1	80	6	960	7	1,040
Iowa	9	360	5	400	9	1,440	23	2,200
Kansas	5	200	2	160	2	320	9	680
Michigan	1	40					1	40
Minnesota	1,023	40,920	497	39,760	1,025	164,000	2,545	244,680
Montana	3	120	2	160	2	320	7	600
Nebraska	6	240	1	80	13	2,080	20	2,400
Nevada	60	2,400	27	2,160	65	10,400	152	14,960
New Mexico	9	360	6	480	4	640	19	1,480
North Dakota	24	960	8	640	26	4,160	58	5,760
Oregon			1	80			1	80
South Dakota	44	1,760	19	1,520	40	6,400	103	9,680
Utah	1	40	1	80	1	160	3	280
Washington	3	120			1	160	4	280
Wisconsin	41	1,640	16	1,280	36	5,760	93	8,680
Wyoming	1	40						40

a Used in making Table XXIX.

PUBLIC LANDS COMMISSION.

TABLE IX.—*Scrip—Chippewa half-breeds.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

	80-acre pieces to Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, under treaty of Sept. 30, 1854. (10 Stats., 1109.)		160-acre pieces to Indians of Red Lake and Pembina, under treaty of Apr. 12, 1864. (13 Stats., 689.)		Total.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
STATUS.						
Issued.....	926	74,060	477	76,320	1,403	150,400
Located.....	537	42,960	422	67,520	959	a 110,480
Outstanding.....	389	31,120	55	8,800	444	39,920
WHERE LOCATED.						
California.....	16	1,280			16	1,280
Colorado.....	14	1,120			14	1,120
Michigan.....	5	400			5	400
Minnesota.....	290	23,200	223	36,680	513	58,880
Nebraska.....	1	80			1	80
North Dakota.....			199	31,840	199	31,840
South Dakota.....	8	640			8	640
Utah.....	1	80			1	80
Wisconsin.....	202	16,160			202	16,160
Total.....	2,389	191,120	1,376	220,160	3,765	411,280

a Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE IX.—*Scrip—Agricultural college.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Area of scrip.		State or Territory.	Area of scrip.	
	Issued.	Located.		Issued.	Located.
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Alabama.....	240,000		New Hampshire.....	150,000	
Arizona.....		960	New Jersey.....	210,000	
Arkansas.....	150,000	1,920	New Mexico.....		3,680
California.....		1,397,760	New York.....	990,000	
Colorado.....		238,560	North Carolina.....	270,000	
Connecticut.....	180,000		North Dakota.....		4,800
Delaware.....	90,000		Ohio.....	630,000	
Florida.....	90,000	160	Oregon.....		70,240
Georgia.....	270,000		Pennsylvania.....	780,000	
Idaho.....		160	Rhode Island.....	120,000	
Illinois.....	480,000		South Carolina.....	180,000	
Indiana.....	390,000		South Dakota.....		195,040
Iowa.....		259,040	Tennessee.....	300,000	
Kansas.....		874,240	Texas.....	180,000	
Kentucky.....	330,000		Utah.....		91,200
Louisiana.....	210,000	160	Vermont.....	150,000	
Maine.....	210,000		Virginia.....	300,000	
Maryland.....	210,000		Washington.....		62,400
Massachusetts.....	360,000		West Virginia.....	150,000	
Michigan.....		957,440	Wisconsin.....		1,131,200
Minnesota.....		940,000	Wyoming.....		3,040
Mississippi.....	210,000	480	Total.....	7,830,000	a 7,672,800
Missouri.....		201,120	Outstanding.....	157,200	
Montana.....		97,440			
Nebraska.....		1,139,200			
Nevada.....		2,560			

a Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE X.—*Allotments to individual Indians.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Number of allotments.	Area of allotments.	State or Territory.	Number of allotments.	Area of allotments.
		<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama	6,400	2,145,138.00	Mississippi.....	3,050	2,798,055.00
Arizona	389	44,712.53	Montana.....	232	41,982.35
Arkansas	12	2,320.00	Nebraska	5,303	522,128.20
California	3,133	410,511.31	Nevada	628	97,291.17
Colorado	441	75,511.51	New Mexico.....	848	129,722.76
Florida	2	958.20	North Dakota.....	2,179	230,697.72
Idaho	2,196	206,585.65	Oklahoma	12,061	1,846,568.38
Illinois	72	50,250.00	Ohio	40	23,547.00
Indiana	371	224,787.30	Oregon.....	4,289	535,167.45
Indian Territory	1,627	176,517.44	South Dakota.....	11,710	2,080,450.35
Iowa	2	1,280.00	Washington.....	4,197	404,667.91
Kansas	4,527	717,206.76	Wisconsin.....	4,902	312,708.44
Michigan.....	2,631	299,221.45			
Minnesota.....	7,794	629,422.98	Total.....	78,986	13,987,359.86

a Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE XI.—*Land ceded by certain tribes of Indians and sold through the Office of Indian Affairs.*

State.	Acres.
Kansas	945,129.88
Minnesota.....	143,241.75
Nebraska	27,666.61
Total	1,116,038.19

a Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE XII.—*Mineral land.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Calendar year.	Pending mineral applications.			Pending mineral and coal entries.				Issued mineral and coal patents.		Total.
		Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Coal.	Lode, mill site, placer, and oil.	Coal.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alabama.....	1883-1901										Acres.
Arizona.....	1872-1904										567.35
Arkansas.....	1881-1904										56,467.43
California.....	1867-1904	188.37	34,938.38		7,897.82	1,976.62		36,397.78			109,201.40
Colorado.....	1868-1904	14,596.09	64,609.72	8,717.12	41.32	11,791.12		62,232.21			355,906.77
Florida.....	1892-1903	20,141.64	40,308.81		6,785.94	12,545.64		250,532.87	3,169.89		522,104.26
Idaho.....	1876-1904	200.85			12,379.06	9,317.21		290,591.42	125,890.38		1,306.22
Kansas.....	1876-1904	5,861.82	5,171.60		8,600.62	3,726.72		39,472.40	280.00		58,112.16
Montana.....	1867-1904	6,495.03	12,797.11		4,853.91	2,909.80		137,867.88	31,320.85		196,494.58
Nevada.....	1866-1904	5,906.48	9,087.51		2,806.60	2,838.40		24,470.64	13,480.00		43,269.58
New Mexico.....	1874-1904	1,696.72	1,040.76		1,168.23	142.70		17,550.74	13,335.64		87,119.97
North Dakota.....	1886-1904								2,888.20		2,686.20
Oklahoma.....	1902-1903			160.00							1,070.00
Oregon.....	1871-1904	2,404.56	2,903.82		2,017.01	300.00		370.00	4,786.02		31,184.09
South Dakota.....	1877-1904	4,438.58	8,118.31		9,249.91	2,514.21		17,580.45	45,683.77		64,984.78
Utah.....	1871-1904	7,896.21	1,379.01		6,683.74	383.63		64,471.10	25,167.14		106,680.88
Washington.....	1874-1904	2,478.20	1,582.72		2,747.60	702.81		15,610.52	38,598.96		60,880.81
Wyoming.....	1874-1904	1,625.15	800.00		2,035.83	8,006.92		22,958.99	45,096.22		88,070.60
Total.....		82,717.49	178,319.77	3,877.12	62,217.09	50,809.26	1,599.87	1,027,383.89	290,751.65		2,731,731,276.92

^a Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE XII.—*Mineral land*—Continued.

Year in which applications were made or patents issued.	Pending mineral applications.			Pending mineral and coal entries.			Issued mineral and coal patents.		Total.
	Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Lode, mill site, placer, and oil.	Coal.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1866.....	26.34						9.65		26.34
1867.....	567.83	180.00		0.46			268.83		747.83
1868.....	411.80	30.00					789.71		461.91
1869.....	45.17						2,400.90		314.00
1870.....	514.85	800.42					9,898.05		1,304.56
1871.....	2,145.31	903.11					6,546.02		6,346.63
1872.....	2,688.16	4,831.01					13,698.11		13,489.32
1873.....	319.82	3,979.42		30.83	16.03		17,050.18		11,696.35
1874.....	432.50	2,646.98		20.03	16.89		16,028.59		18,438.52
1875.....	1,021.91	2,576.61					15,288.89		21,659.70
1876.....	294.11	2,397.36					13,564.95		18,701.14
1877.....	749.71	2,196.57					12,494.18		17,395.46
1878.....	593.94	2,103.33					18,108.38		15,181.57
1879.....	424.06	2,200.75					18,554.80		23,540.30
1880.....	567.94	5,415.14					38,517.39		26,868.68
1881.....	661.54	5,732.41		3.52	47.50		27,597.73		47,845.86
1882.....	1,229.59	4,750.30		20.66	160.00	1,440.00	18,921.13		38,994.04
1883.....	946.52	1,450.73		21.68			4,829.16		25,936.80
1884.....	781.44	1,464.19		6.17	120.00		14,276.49		9,149.86
1885.....	368.34	6,022.63		9.84			33,083.96		25,644.11
1886.....	543.70	1,740.61		34.14			22,478.29		38,470.85
1887.....	652.77	4,726.78		25.27			16,606.64		39,746.45
1888.....	733.27	1,661.03		14.40			32,811.59		54,870.84
1889.....	821.25	1,018.95		56.07	1.89		53,331.89		80,988.86
1890.....	1,167.76	3,140.72		167.21	71.48		80,983.14		98,747.14
1891.....	969.06	2,279.55		46.86			42,848.50		61,688.00
1892.....	829.13	10,068.33		85.58			37,509.68		57,107.98
1893.....	883.57	4,347.31		4.17			32,418.44		44,231.19
1894.....	2,458.28	5,049.48		88.50	3.03		34,453.64		47,629.18
1895.....	2,014.77	8,741.83		397.40	197.28		28,160.37		44,671.73
1896.....	2,492.87	7,269.79	1,306.21	312.47	989.78		41,303.65		57,875.99
1897.....	13,344.86	19,125.26	40.64	107.17	693.37		42,762.64		77,927.14
1898.....	5,061.08	14,231.85	60.08	964.70	927.18		44,351.46		88,857.14
1899.....	3,890.44	7,767.66		3,171.65	2,282.19		50,734.76		77,942.61
1900.....	8,942.80	8,131.43	160.00	8,409.92	12,967.24		58,203.23		111,562.26
1901.....	11,208.99	15,967.17	550.19	32,174.04	18,872.20		71,071.85		122,117.49
1902.....	15,781.52	12,712.37	1,120.00	16,044.70	13,492.43		28,317.50		183,101.69
1903.....									
1904.....									
Total.....	82,717.49	178,319.77	3,877.12	62,217.09	50,809.26	1,599.37	1,027,883.39	290,751.66	a 1,781,275.92

a Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE XII.—*Mineral land*—Continued.

State or Territory.	Calen- dar year.	Pending mineral applications.			Pending mineral and coal entries.			Issued mineral and coal patents.	
		Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Lode, mill site, placer, and oil.	Coal.
Alabama.	1883							Acres.	Acres.
	1887							327.96	239.40
	1891							139.62	
	1901							198.33	
Alaska.		2,894.08	588.32		876.17	92.73		4,393.62	239.40
	1888							56.50	
	1889							382.47	
	1890							281.89	
	1891					6.52		421.77	
	1892				19.00			178.82	
	1893		28.30						
	1894	40.62						625.70	
	1895	43.13						872.71	
	1896							112.64	
	1897	4.38						16.43	
	1898							25.66	
	1899	249.36	5.54					75.13	
	1900	433.20			53.55			142.85	
Arizona.	1901	23.52	38.62		298.53			458.45	
	1902	108.82	119.64		26.59	67.50		616.96	
	1903	1,667.58	35.45		305.79	18.71		317.96	
	1904	328.47	359.77		173.71			533.69	
		9,049.64	1,156.07		7,897.82	1,976.62		86,397.78	
	1872							9.15	
	1873							9.21	
	1874							116.76	
	1875	19.76						50.90	
	1876							87.21	
	1877							871.38	
	1878	36.50						111.66	
	1879	18.77						70.87	
	1880	44.12						186.20	
	1881	79.07						890.57	
	1882	181.70						1,751.57	
	1883	46.03			20.66			882.82	
	1884							1,138.87	
	1885	68.18						1,271.09	
	1886	40.33						1,405.07	
	1887	37.36						1,466.92	

1885	333.30						275.46	
1886	44.14						590.93	
1887	59.84						678.58	
1888	26.80						1,276.72	
1889	20.66						1,918.90	
1890							1,423.46	
1891	235.54						621.54	
1892	19.66	992.10					754.74	
1893	40.23	120.00					1,008.19	
1894	68.79						1,075.74	
1895	156.23						2,622.00	
1896	1,269.47						3,174.73	
1897	1,073.51						3,014.41	
1898	113.70						2,302.87	
1899	203.25	15.27					3,723.19	
1900	2,083.00	30.54					5,491.94	
1901	8,023.94	15.16					62,292.21	
1902	138.37	34,938.38					20.66	
1903	59.73						1,107.11	
1904							2,592.35	
1905							739.84	
1906	37.32						461.83	
1907							637.26	
1908							220.00	
1909		690.00					962.19	
1910	41.32	12,141.82					6,072.28	
1911		5,102.48					6,576.59	
1912		2,734.45					10,758.25	
1913		7,613.22					12,710.12	
1914		3,906.26					19,241.73	
1915	14,596.09	64,609.72					250,532.37	3,169.89
1916	285.95							
1917	63.66							
1918							49.99	
1919	441.24						182.74	
1920	2,004.83	244.56					1,632.43	
1921	2,505.21	855.11					7,622.02	
1922	216.82	2,989.31					5,707.53	
1923	268.78	3,222.70					8,373.82	
1924	559.02	2,331.16					10,316.42	
1925	92.51	2,164.46					11,004.08	
1926	314.54	2,137.75					7,892.89	160.00
1927	65.62	2,004.08					9,276.51	320.00
1928	252.97	1,795.91					8,278.21	
1929	93.24	866.79					9,529.57	
1930	91.54	3,037.89					6,563.72	
1931	59.33	2,771.89					10,790.12	
1932	99.20	2,960.65					8,304.96	200.00
1933	41.30	1,180.83					2,850.80	120.00
1934								

Arkansas.

California.

TABLE XII.—*Mineral land—Continued.*

State or Territory.	Calen- dar year.	Pending mineral applications.				Pending mineral and coal entries.				Issued mineral and coal patents.	
		Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.		Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Coal.	Lode, mill site, placer, and oil.	Coal.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
California (continued)	1885	40.63	1,138.37	640.00			120.00			1,092.51	
	1886	19.36	5,831.63							3,827.70	240.00
	1887	40.71	368.11							13,905.25	120.00
	1888	105.70	685.23							4,764.68	
	1889	98.42	745.10				1.89			5,018.10	400.00
	1890	29.69	305.04			23.23	71.43			8,352.99	900.00
	1891	246.98	401.03			84.38				17,774.75	160.00
	1892	72.02	1,642.22							14,393.48	40.00
	1893		565.03			5.05				4,621.29	
	1894	224.98	3,583.43			3.45				7,445.77	160.00
	1895	13.73	903.97							5,197.89	80.00
	1896	1,111.84	1,241.70			59.41	197.28			5,091.24	
	1897	114.06	3,482.42			18.89				3,263.61	40.00
	1898	764.08	4,633.41			29.21	54.07			5,050.60	
	1899	534.26	2,360.45			98.07	21.45			6,337.26	
	1900	357.13	2,786.88			277.94	379.13			5,746.80	289.89
	1901	275.70	1,105.23			49.17	195.29			6,292.17	
	1902	256.65	256.02			981.91	4,618.22			9,987.92	40.00
Colorado	1903	1,733.08	688.22			3,556.85	4,525.77			8,535.40	
	1904	1,111.33	8,230.20			1,562.42	2,828.19			5,517.58	
		20,141.64	40,308.81			12,379.06	9,317.21	23,480.78		290,591.42	125,880.33
	1868	6.61								27.35	
	1869									44.66	
	1870	11.22								104.67	
	1871	28.05								114.45	
	1872	11.22								156.22	
	1873	13.09								1,291.52	
	1874	18.24								754.04	
	1875	1.72								1,706.33	
	1876	29.01								1,980.26	80.00
	1877	337.38								1,756.17	
	1878	179.45								1,232.84	
	1879	59.16								4,028.43	
	1880	170.50								7,280.04	
	1881	227.89								14,484.45	2,078.16
	1882	817.91				2.52	47.50			9,986.45	360.00
	1883	607.69				5.17	160.00			10,086.63	1,989.89
	1884	250.82				10.32					
	1885	252.01				9.84					

1887	121.10	316.38	14.27				5,982.62	11,649.17
1888	274.61	996.38	7.91				7,745.31	14,896.08
1889	147.13	1,344.96	7.77				9,690.37	23,796.01
1890	125.30	112.73					17,221.07	5,844.27
1891	112.98	131.83	18.88				21,160.16	8,546.77
1892	478.56	258.18		.82			11,212.19	5,000.65
1893	410.25	460.00					9,253.55	1,908.74
1894	213.51	6,124.99		.72			11,602.62	1,731.64
1895	256.05	1,840.90			3.03		12,977.65	591.09
1896	934.97	1,775.41					11,433.13	919.74
1897	1,076.27	598.57	3.43				13,989.14	560.56
1898	756.65	1,020.43	60.28				12,083.87	1,067.20
1899	2,276.67	3,319.42	159.85	106.01			11,729.24	2,511.32
1900	1,143.61	4,900.58	4.65	518.39			16,471.44	6,078.41
1901	1,312.67	2,967.66	98.45	70.00			14,752.50	18,891.50
1902	1,541.66	2,705.61	298.50	555.55			13,922.13	11,204.08
1903	2,023.40	4,316.97	1,426.56	2,490.50			15,401.94	6,540.82
1904	3,727.61	1,409.65	6,194.11	1,885.15			1,065.34	
		200.95	4,046.37	39.93			1,400.00	
1892							106.85	
1893							244.67	
1895		80.30					490.05	
1896							40.94	
1897		120.65					20.03	
1899							40.65	
1900								
1901								
1903				39.93				
			3,600.62	3,725.72			92.15	290.00
1876	5,861.82	5,171.60					39,472.40	
1880							38.15	
1891							65.06	
1892	37.79						420.47	
1893	20.64						519.45	
1894	85.00	148.02					882.06	
1895	291.30						307.62	
1896	17.44						562.83	
1897	68.68						1,127.07	
1898	17.12						441.07	
1899	25.98						272.48	
1890	51.64	157.53					910.75	
1891	44.00		10.35				1,497.60	80.00
1892	77.63						2,722.51	
1893							4,891.17	
1894							2,080.47	
1895	462.88						1,474.33	
1896	6.82	1,350.00					2,136.35	
1897	58.32		185.19				735.74	
1898	276.41	724.44					2,032.20	
1899	1,108.49	497.91					1,471.36	
1900	526.35	321.92	42.68	125.98			2,896.06	

Florida

Idaho

1900	498.47	471.17		815.15	281.75		40.00	4,945.84	2,251.78
1901	244.23	124.17		419.83	1,074.71		160.00	9,174.54	1,360.00
1902	955.87	1,895.33		2,579.90			40.00	5,197.18	1,200.87
1903	1,195.27	1,899.19		1,413.39	962.22			4,287.65	1,895.61
1904	5,906.48	9,087.51		2,806.60	358.40		160.00	24,470.54	480.00
1905	26.34								
1866	291.04	160.00							
1867	261.92	30.00							
1868	45.17								
1869	82.39								
1870	55.43								
1871	94.64								
1872	64.47								
1873	82.78			15.50					
1874	352.57								
1875	122.65								
1876	78.03								
1877	396.70								
1878	71.88								
1879	76.01								
1880	71.31								
1881	63.29	1,920.00							
1882	37.19								
1883	17.42								
1884	82.18								
1885	60.15			19.43					
1886	43.94								
1887	33.66								
1888	6.92	2,540.00							
1889	12.26								
1890	27.54								
1891	18.99								
1892	253.19								
1893									
1894									
1895									
1896									
1897		4,265.19							
1898	1,970.65								
1899	105.68			94.25					
1900	54.23			43.40					
1901	80.23	172.32		637.40	320.00				
1902	796.01			1,587.38			160.00		
1903	186.57			469.29	38.40				
1904	1,686.72	1,040.76		1,168.23	142.70		2,186.18		
1874									
1875									
1876									
1877									
1878									
1879									

Nevada

New Mexico

TABLE XII. — *Mineral land—Continued.*

State or Territory.	Calen- dar year.	Pending mineral applications.			Pending mineral and coal entries.				Issued mineral and coal patents.	
		Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Coal.	Lode, mill site, placer, and oil.	Coal.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
New Mexico (continued)	1880		159.83						8.05	288.01
	1881								38.32	
	1882	40.41							1,160.20	
	1883	42.00							488.37	
	1884	20.65			11.36				52.55	
	1885	43.27							382.67	
	1886	57.61							811.13	40.00
	1887	141.38							223.12	1,653.52
	1888	118.13	60.00						391.03	1,162.94
	1889	139.64							731.36	478.95
	1890	152.15							1,440.17	690.90
	1891				85.58				663.12	40.00
	1892	27.20							1,821.01	678.81
	1893		621.50						1,006.45	619.13
	1894								357.40	2,610.11
	1895	212.81	4.99		16.58				280.94	840.00
	1896	82.38							1,172.49	320.00
	1897	77.37							525.35	490.00
	1898	96.49							760.89	1,240.00
	1899	78.44	40.00		20.56			160.00	441.25	394.52
	1900	20.02			24.02				1,108.52	560.00
	1901	10.53			508.79	142.70			1,012.38	2,388.20
	1902	129.93			365.05				80.00	225.07
	1903	205.30	154.44						80.00	278.50
	1904									40.00
North Dakota	1886									40.00
	1887									80.00
	1888									291.90
	1893									404.90
	1894									116.80
	1895									
	1897									
	1901									
Oklahoma	1886									
	1887									
	1888									
	1891									
		240.00		100.00		300.00			370.00	

PUBLIC LANDS COMMISSION.

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[illegible]

TABLE XII.—*Mineral land*—Continued.

State or Territory.	Calendar year.	Pending mineral applications.			Pending mineral and coal entries.				Issued mineral and coal patents.	
		Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Coal.	Lode, mill site, placer, and oil.	Coal.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
South Dakota (continued)	1891	.....	306.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	946.51	.....
	1892	140.59	122.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,581.56	.....
	1893	.....	258.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,096.58	.....
	1894	18.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,215.73	.....
	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,746.99	.....
	1896	4.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,301.69	.....
	1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,217.94	.....
	1898	4.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,840.19	.....
	1899	1,668.35	.....	.....	4.45	.....	.....	.....	8,790.05	.....
	1900	181.58	885.93	.....	20.42	.....	.....	.....	8,147.14	.....
	1901	284.43	29.71	.....	1,710.32	793.18	.....	.....	2,127.59	.....
	1902	29.09	1,104.96	.....	1,605.86	1,598.46	.....	.....	8,828.74	.....
	1903	644.93	238.81	.....	4,090.17	126.57	.....	.....	8,699.57	.....
	1904	1,842.66	179.59	.....	1,843.69	.....	.....	.....	4,982.07	.....
Utah	.....	7,886.21	1,379.01	.....	6,683.74	883.68	.....	720.00	64,471.10	25,167.14
	1871	.....	206.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.11	.....
	1872	29.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.88	.....
	1873	29.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128.83	.....
	1874	20.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308.76	.....
	1875	27.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244.70	.....
	1876	87.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198.95	.....
	1877	16.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250.08	.....
	1878	16.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	585.42	.....
	1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	474.86	.....
	1880	122.78	820.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	712.44	.....
	1881	27.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	677.81	.....
	1882	1.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,939.00	.....
	1883	47.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,998.22	.....
	1884	51.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	697.17	.....
	1885	8.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	561.24	.....
	1886	51.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89.96	.....
	1887	13.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	983.90	.....
	1888	43.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	780.60	.....
	1889	1.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	862.38	.....
	1890	48.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.70
	1891	53.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,254.78	.....
	1892	115.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,120.00	.....
	1893	76.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	893.86	.....
	1894	3.56	190.00	1,617.12
	1,844.20
	2,782.69
	1,680.06
	1,681.90	1,308.52

PUBLIC LANDS COMMISSION.

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TABLE XII.—*Mineral land—Continued.*

[illegible]

TABLE XIII.—*Final homesteads.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Entries.	Acres.	Fiscal year.	Entries.	Acres.
Alabama	34,109	3,882,489.49	1868	2,772	355,086.04
Arizona	2,169	309,279.61	1869	3,965	504,301.97
Arkansas	46,259	5,178,300.09	1870	4,041	519,727.84
California	35,409	4,954,572.57	1871	5,087	629,162.25
Colorado	20,719	3,096,259.72	1872	5,917	707,409.88
Florida Territory	39,951	5,244,547.29	1873	10,311	1,224,890.98
Idaho	17,436	2,119,889.45	1874	14,129	1,588,751.56
Iowa	19,013	1,902,482.11	1875	18,293	2,068,637.74
Kansas	72	5,624.72	1876	22,580	2,590,652.81
Louisiana	28	1,781.63	1877	19,900	2,407,825.19
Maine	8,835	902,000.62	1878	22,460	2,662,980.82
Massachusetts	76,311	10,959,524.61	1879	17,391	2,070,842.39
Michigan	16,725	2,040,248.63	1880	15,441	1,988,234.89
Minnesota	17,775	2,114,391.10	1881	15,077	1,928,004.76
Mississippi	67,973	8,883,785.26	1882	17,174	2,219,453.80
Missouri	18,396	2,163,057.28	1883	18,998	2,504,414.51
Montana	30,164	3,244,221.90	1884	21,843	2,945,574.72
Nebraska	12,386	1,804,803.27	1885	22,066	3,032,679.11
Nevada	73,121	10,235,825.78	1886	19,356	2,663,631.88
New Hampshire	438	60,949.81	1887	19,866	2,749,037.48
New Mexico	6,966	1,019,069.30	1888	22,413	3,175,400.64
New York	27,435	4,221,197.81	1889	25,549	3,681,708.80
North Carolina	108	7,708.05	1890	28,080	4,060,692.77
North Dakota	43,985	6,697,549.61	1891	27,666	3,954,537.77
Ohio	23,888	3,493,637.24	1892	22,822	3,259,897.07
South Dakota	23,941	3,696,087.52	1893	24,204	3,477,231.63
Tennessee	7,802	1,097,906.99	1894	20,544	2,929,947.41
Washington	29,186	4,193,269.04	1895	20,922	2,980,809.30
West Virginia	24,392	2,641,749.07	1896	20,099	2,790,242.55
Wisconsin	5,888	826,020.75	1897	20,115	2,778,404.20
			1898	22,281	3,095,017.75
			1899	22,812	3,134,149.44
			1900	25,278	3,477,687.49
			1901	37,544	5,240,779.82
			1902	31,618	4,342,486.25
			1903	26,343	3,575,761.30
			1904	23,912	3,232,292.66
Total	718,819	96,495,030.32	Total	718,819	96,495,030.32

a Used in making Table XXIX.

ENTRIES MADE DURING FISCAL YEARS 1868 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE.

State or Territory.	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.	
	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.
Alabama									20	1,564.85
Arizona							11	824.55	72	3,947.10
Arkansas	79	12,285.56	246	38,569.77	171	26,231.86	212	30,512.45	146	21,399.94
California			57	8,837.48	77	11,669.12	88	13,222.88	70	10,580.36
Colorado	29	4,602.36	28	4,391.95	20	3,200.00	33	5,199.05	73	11,448.02
Florida Ter.									23	1,288.12
Idaho					2	78.16			2	80.00
Iowa	80	8,107.12	115	12,765.19	248	29,652.12	348	39,891.49	320	33,505.57
Kansas	466	68,602.51	393	48,571.19	252	37,143.63	309	39,346.59	532	65,086.30
Louisiana									9	703.07
Michigan	485	61,402.42	617	78,139.18	351	43,081.96	681	84,021.69	856	105,559.55
Minnesota	913	113,800.16	1,344	164,843.73	1,603	212,387.78	1,453	189,647.46	1,493	181,677.94
Mississippi									9	538.60
Missouri			21	1,974.38	166	13,743.67	716	65,490.27	698	66,988.10
Montana	139	20,536.27	277	41,687.92	285	42,134.42	437	61,465.88	649	91,446.90
Nebraska					10	1,440.00	1	160.00	3	440.00
Nevada	3	200.00	13	1,107.19	9	559.11	5	261.05	4	256.57
New Hampshire	17	4,068.22	63	9,528.57	103	15,371.17	153	23,498.89	183	26,971.45
New Mexico	59	9,270.37	225	35,127.30	134	20,960.31	101	15,896.03	92	14,097.66
New York	512	52,211.06	566	68,758.12	610	62,074.53	539	59,723.97	663	69,829.73
Total	2,772	355,086.04	3,965	504,301.97	4,041	519,727.84	5,087	629,162.25	5,917	707,409.88

TABLE XIII.—Final homesteads—Continued.

ENTRIES MADE DURING FISCAL YEARS 1868 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama.....	62	4,598.66	150	13,177.70	442	48,735.16	906	99,292
Arkansas.....	211	14,746.71	828	68,655.11	1,344	122,299.46	1,963	188,617
California.....	265	39,513.58	194	27,263.91	575	63,282.21	2,062	206,571
Colorado.....	104	15,044.53	99	13,572.69	197	24,533.36	296	35,461
Dakota Ter.....	160	27,208.00	371	54,326.49	407	62,342.31	653	90,922
Florida.....	32	2,136.65	443	32,053.13	336	31,661.00	273	28,382
Idaho.....	11	1,582.68	18	2,759.16	31	4,411.40	46	7,111
Illinois.....					4	360.00	2	191
Indiana.....					8	760.00	2	121
Iowa.....	741	75,862.88	771	84,596.87	1,328	137,199.87	1,236	131,744
Kansas.....	1,202	156,269.57	1,638	216,673.76	2,578	344,880.30	3,404	457,593
Louisiana.....	5	402.25	38	3,872.53	177	21,093.86	256	30,355
Michigan.....	1,103	132,773.49	991	108,666.13	906	98,849.57	1,010	112,501
Minnesota.....	2,124	255,647.70	2,871	318,318.85	3,368	353,295.59	3,203	363,074
Mississippi.....	162	8,590.56	162	12,123.15	162	13,706.69	211	20,002
Missouri.....	1,241	127,328.89	941	95,005.56	1,510	148,567.95	1,286	123,688
Montana.....	1	154.95	3	480.00	54	8,481.91	137	21,908
Nebraska.....	1,658	220,420.98	2,818	321,743.77	2,828	344,345.57	3,590	418,962
Nevada.....	2	320.00			10	1,437.04	16	1,990
New Mexico.....	4	640.00	1	160.00	8	1,284.19	37	5,540
Ohio.....	3	224.05	12	772.71	17	1,433.81	14	1,080
Oregon.....	263	39,542.33	260	36,995.81	328	47,619.89	313	44,795
Utah.....			200	30,175.60	194	26,907.47	168	23,165
Washington.....	104	15,969.18	94	14,162.62	178	27,874.59	285	35,338
Wisconsin.....	853	85,918.29	1,226	130,226.01	1,300	137,694.54	1,148	132,235
Wyoming.....					3	480.00	13	1,480
Total.....	10,311	1,224,890.93	14,129	1,585,781.56	18,293	2,068,537.74	22,530	2,590,552

State or Territory.	1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama.....	610	59,540.64	584	60,077.87	544	55,608.97	399	43,834
Arizona.....	5	800.00	5	800.00	6	958.53	14	1,838
Arkansas.....	1,735	177,853.52	1,808	185,030.29	987	103,675.27	986	110,195
California.....	605	80,276.84	1,070	120,398.17	1,001	110,423.29	854	111,065
Colorado.....	211	26,489.13	280	37,478.91	317	42,403.94	418	58,442
Dakota Ter.....	563	88,003.93	845	122,153.24	1,136	162,999.27	1,147	159,650
Florida.....	171	17,693.80	216	23,856.33	214	22,583.72	271	33,042
Idaho.....	43	5,959.07	54	7,424.88	91	9,784.22	200	27,399
Illinois.....	1	28.94	47	4,006.69	1	40.00		
Indiana.....	3	272.28	2	120.00				
Iowa.....	1,182	118,182.83	979	92,349.84	539	49,994.85	218	18,116
Kansas.....	4,190	568,153.48	5,058	670,337.41	3,739	514,816.57	3,531	496,713
Louisiana.....	352	43,432.04	406	51,339.52	334	41,045.58	197	25,280
Michigan.....	772	90,094.54	1,047	124,988.17	622	71,710.94	621	74,563
Minnesota.....	2,401	286,019.27	2,645	302,651.21	2,485	262,967.94	1,915	219,931
Mississippi.....	192	20,446.84	386	40,193.30	309	35,709.49	95	10,768
Missouri.....	1,230	135,142.20	999	104,943.98	149	47,672.98	360	39,502
Montana.....	149	23,323.64	126	19,344.72	72	10,514.72	30	4,441
Nebraska.....	3,507	422,147.76	3,897	456,075.41	2,960	349,373.27	2,559	315,501
Nevada.....	29	3,984.51	35	4,658.38	41	5,202.68	15	1,761
New Mexico.....	7	1,039.82	8	1,159.06	9	1,258.98	15	2,000
Ohio.....	13	838.51	5	262.25	2	197.91	2	120
Oregon.....	412	58,289.64	422	54,749.09	295	36,024.76	338	39,873
Utah.....	236	29,200.93	236	31,688.12	99	12,746.60	161	19,762
Washington.....	270	36,820.61	330	37,140.94	409	38,561.58	322	35,795
Wisconsin.....	1,005	112,913.42	963	108,943.04	725	83,813.24	758	86,484
Wyoming.....	6	880.00	7	960.00	5	753.09	15	2,074
Total.....	19,900	2,407,828.19	22,460	2,662,980.82	17,391	2,070,842.39	15,441	1,938,234

TABLE XIII.—*Final homesteads.*—Continued.

ENTRIES MADE DURING FISCAL YEARS 1868 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama.....	626	63,826.41	884	96,896.07	1,066	118,625.39	1,217	131,955.08
Arizona.....	15	2,080.00	34	5,314.71	43	6,178.27	36	4,584.56
Arkansas.....	862	89,534.56	755	77,243.76	1,118	117,023.73	1,281	135,067.49
California.....	1,178	162,186.40	1,354	185,228.90	1,199	170,545.61	1,132	159,577.69
Colorado.....	492	70,764.19	543	78,574.52	722	107,092.15	435	64,308.25
Idaho Ter.....	911	135,728.97	1,480	210,087.15	1,785	264,843.27	2,559	397,817.19
Florida.....	564	69,272.76	762	91,726.66	767	90,201.35	593	68,812.91
Ohio.....	109	15,098.61	115	17,548.74	177	26,694.26	218	32,921.07
Illinois.....			6	876.75				
Iowa.....	89	8,017.24	69	5,481.75	60	5,066.35	48	3,618.33
Kansas.....	3,274	477,247.06	3,499	499,300.12	3,517	506,081.49	4,786	698,271.96
Louisiana.....	227	26,470.35	187	20,737.22	186	20,996.94	178	21,975.36
Michigan.....	748	81,845.88	629	70,156.21	584	59,569.08	575	69,588.54
Minnesota.....	1,742	202,800.44	2,050	245,646.58	2,279	286,238.75	2,409	308,339.98
Mississippi.....	227	22,702.87	179	18,627.93	288	32,603.77	278	34,443.66
Missouri.....	243	25,226.63	297	30,523.53	352	34,856.82	376	36,514.58
Montana.....	45	5,646.28	75	8,509.69	144	18,027.88	134	18,526.89
Nebraska.....	1,611	202,241.83	1,925	258,393.24	1,768	241,511.71	2,595	375,128.94
Nevada.....	27	3,894.48	29	3,968.84	21	2,751.16	31	4,514.81
New Mexico.....	225	38,601.55	266	37,166.27	551	81,487.35	277	40,215.39
New York.....	2	120.00	1	40.00	1	160.00		
Oregon.....	386	50,316.85	481	63,638.26	600	85,559.67	569	77,285.32
Texas.....	289	37,927.32	435	59,640.68	465	61,915.86	407	57,222.48
Washington.....	352	43,082.73	405	52,647.78	646	88,506.67	734	105,470.65
Wisconsin.....	820	92,298.04	733	78,681.00	719	72,901.67	922	96,988.54
Wyoming.....	13	1,573.31	31	3,317.44	41	4,975.31	63	7,580.10
Total.....	15,077	1,928,004.76	17,174	2,219,453.80	18,998	2,504,414.51	21,843	2,945,574.72

State or Territory.	1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama.....	1,416	159,516.53	1,575	180,981.41	1,562	176,824.84	1,548	191,477.35
Arizona.....	36	4,099.35	65	8,392.37	48	7,069.08	42	5,912.74
Arkansas.....	1,350	143,731.25	1,572	172,264.29	1,941	225,624.38	1,841	212,350.13
California.....	1,001	141,334.60	877	126,966.21	849	124,807.05	988	142,878.46
Colorado.....	398	58,356.06	277	41,590.97	341	49,493.20	445	65,674.69
Idaho Ter.....	3,493	548,081.25	3,117	489,630.59	3,858	607,005.42	5,569	877,996.24
Florida.....	505	58,356.09	471	56,009.50	382	46,545.51	821	104,834.29
Ohio.....	210	32,746.24	252	38,850.16	293	45,424.96	306	47,379.23
Illinois.....					1	160.00		
Indiana.....			3	120.00				
Iowa.....	35	2,411.27	27	1,889.65	14	1,220.99	18	1,422.14
Kansas.....	4,131	601,478.19	2,746	394,387.84	2,131	306,336.33	2,189	323,903.11
Louisiana.....	240	28,046.38	162	18,467.57	252	31,287.09	249	31,572.79
Michigan.....	423	50,435.30	441	56,513.34	400	48,045.98	377	48,710.67
Minnesota.....	2,789	367,226.43	2,173	300,233.16	2,006	276,612.61	1,577	212,678.50
Mississippi.....	350	39,202.81	428	52,398.69	559	70,560.10	603	77,098.15
Missouri.....	403	40,794.36	459	46,629.70	709	75,021.70	785	85,328.69
Montana.....	124	18,657.67	205	30,613.27	209	32,512.98	300	45,932.52
Nebraska.....	2,658	393,239.55	2,121	328,968.99	1,949	292,874.98	2,184	331,409.17
Nevada.....	22	3,188.65	19	2,999.42	11	1,614.54	12	1,911.60
New Mexico.....	192	27,754.21	177	23,143.30	103	15,119.98	141	20,758.03
New York.....			1	40.00				
Oregon.....	477	67,980.56	563	76,025.09	615	90,774.14	798	113,925.60
Texas.....	341	48,234.43	269	37,741.59	219	31,569.35	173	24,740.98
Washington.....	759	110,980.99	735	108,670.83	850	127,176.75	900	134,975.72
Wisconsin.....	701	77,985.71	656	61,466.40	486	55,113.54	466	55,276.18
Wyoming.....	62	8,882.23	65	8,537.49	78	10,252.03	81	12,253.66
Total.....	22,066	3,032,679.11	19,356	2,663,531.83	19,866	2,749,037.48	22,413	3,175,400.64

TABLE XIII.—*Final homesteads.*—Continued.

ENTRIES MADE DURING FISCAL YEARS 1868 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama.....	1,496	186,271.52	1,665	205,647.83	1,696	202,175.98	1,325	159,977
Arizona.....	59	8,792.51	121	18,066.72	126	18,737.12	119	19,182
Arkansas.....	1,604	181,847.57	1,606	190,121.30	1,436	168,132.36	1,276	152,430
California.....	1,042	154,748.09	1,124	166,404.60	1,497	221,256.59	1,547	231,626
Colorado.....	644	97,275.56	739	113,446.57	837	126,817.26	930	144,294
Dakota Ter.....	5,814	916,759.62						
Florida.....	626	81,706.60	971	125,920.97	1,021	127,292.52	703	89,523
Idaho.....	410	61,774.56	552	83,844.80	440	68,164.06	389	57,273
Illinois.....					2	125.04		
Iowa.....	20	1,865.05	10	1,000.03	20	2,047.72	30	3,565
Kansas.....	2,030	302,831.89	2,695	392,004.51	3,813	588,808.82	3,007	461,523
Louisiana.....	638	86,143.67	719	97,443.29	531	73,511.11	719	96,522
Michigan.....	378	47,542.68	335	42,582.40	274	34,970.19	220	26,876
Minnesota.....	2,296	326,127.02	1,627	227,699.76	1,178	156,481.19	978	126,607
Mississippi.....	800	114,355.11	1,300	35,141.10	1,210	145,435.70	710	85,198
Missouri.....	1,034	120,351.88	1,404	167,750.02	1,518	183,735.24	1,190	143,596
Montana.....	372	54,900.65	852	53,691.96	351	53,627.12	397	60,110
Nebraska.....	3,017	467,373.25	4,207	651,732.07	3,918	611,116.59	2,770	431,590
Nevada.....	12	1,830.48	4	360.00	13	1,790.53	5	677
New Mexico.....	142	19,876.21	147	21,573.43	241	36,494.01	225	33,437
North Dakota.....			1,863	292,753.83	1,542	240,524.59	1,249	199,539
Oklahoma.....			6	960.00	105	16,200.32	171	26,568
Oregon.....	961	145,764.60	925	140,308.78	1,087	165,641.24	1,168	176,066
South Dakota.....			3,628	582,728.90	2,429	376,966.37	1,588	246,997
Utah.....	196	28,153.54	249	35,232.69	242	37,750.10	190	26,740
Washington.....	1,184	178,684.14	2,108	314,601.14	1,266	185,704.32	1,158	166,005
Wisconsin.....	644	76,801.30	680	77,470.58	644	75,020.80	549	62,557
Wyoming.....	130	19,931.30	143	22,105.49	229	36,060.88	209	31,508
Total.....	25,549	3,681,708.80	28,080	4,060,592.77	27,666	3,954,587.77	22,822	3,259,897.0

State or Territory.	1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama.....	1,666	207,770.71	1,871	236,727.90	1,330	158,210.31	1,506	170,939.1
Arizona.....	137	20,171.57	90	13,444.02	72	10,748.86	91	12,921.5
Arkansas.....	1,508	181,431.95	1,561	189,553.02	1,523	179,689.40	1,520	177,562.5
California.....	1,575	235,643.38	1,403	210,279.44	1,151	171,493.68	1,189	176,595.0
Colorado.....	1,515	237,807.65	1,417	222,774.26	1,114	174,033.91	936	143,640.0
Florida.....	597	77,898.29	548	72,122.06	611	79,604.64	590	79,218.1
Idaho.....	447	61,279.47	359	54,968.95	463	70,110.01	445	65,898.1
Illinois.....			2	44.95				
Indiana.....	1	56.76	1	40.00	1	81.25	1	40.0
Iowa.....	86	11,083.41	11	1,097.55	19	1,805.41	14	1,640.0
Kansas.....	2,932	452,854.55	1,747	269,153.21	1,087	165,785.93	611	92,014.3
Louisiana.....	650	86,303.51	621	77,260.83	757	96,736.42	933	105,022.0
Michigan.....	224	27,437.36	260	33,611.39	187	24,474.46	174	22,506.0
Minnesota.....	1,103	148,047.00	835	112,891.61	765	100,658.73	676	87,141.0
Mississippi.....	582	71,259.05	752	89,870.98	758	93,655.94	961	121,665.3
Missouri.....	1,093	128,183.12	924	110,304.27	861	98,097.92	876	99,553.6
Montana.....	360	54,251.04	306	46,890.45	388	59,087.68	450	68,602.1
Nebraska.....	2,900	451,773.39	2,204	342,165.42	1,671	255,845.80	1,227	185,245.7
Nevada.....	5	797.80	6	931.40	1	160.00	2	320.00
New Mexico.....	347	53,214.84	248	37,209.91	200	30,671.15	209	31,473.5
North Dakota.....	1,464	227,310.85	1,084	168,906.21	1,049	162,728.44	883	137,265.7
Oklahoma.....	233	36,420.17	594	91,637.84	3,198	499,333.59	2,486	387,217.5
Oregon.....	979	148,787.76	766	116,097.66	870	132,404.76	1,007	152,265.0
South Dakota.....	1,772	273,713.36	1,219	188,439.53	896	138,965.96	890	137,265.7
Utah.....	179	25,796.00	160	23,138.34	206	29,855.14	207	30,034.8
Washington.....	1,087	157,872.59	960	141,879.90	1,195	174,962.41	1,522	222,638.2
Wisconsin.....	463	53,833.15	362	42,067.53	330	37,185.44	439	41,595.2
Wyoming.....	299	46,232.90	233	36,448.78	219	34,372.06	254	39,907.0
Total.....	24,204	3,477,231.63	20,544	2,929,947.41	20,922	2,980,809.30	20,099	2,790,242.55

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TABLE XIII.—*Final homesteads*—Continued.

ENTRIES MADE DURING FISCAL YEAR 1868 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama.....	1,416	156,587.94	1,150	124,849.99	1,166	129,083.43	1,027	109,499.54
Arizona.....	93	13,407.90	117	16,041.67	115	15,185.50	117	16,820.27
Arkansas.....	1,480	176,215.19	1,428	169,475.73	1,558	183,957.04	2,070	249,223.59
California.....	1,197	177,663.25	1,548	225,693.79	1,204	175,382.22	1,280	185,597.85
Colorado.....	664	101,683.18	724	110,837.37	901	138,361.55	1,023	155,267.83
Florida.....	736	95,766.93	602	77,522.60	677	83,052.29	729	89,852.00
Idaho.....	507	75,225.58	656	95,553.21	729	105,149.16	741	108,074.31
Illinois.....	2	74.60	1	5.71			1	41.83
Indiana.....	19	1,569.44	15	1,049.27	13	1,261.55	14	1,455.74
Iowa.....	628	95,183.74	826	125,953.96	862	130,285.00	1,028	156,979.68
Kansas.....	1,269	161,465.67	856	105,889.88	890	106,530.92	936	113,822.05
Michigan.....	177	23,448.02	225	29,337.71	216	28,534.25	215	26,101.40
Minnesota.....	781	100,819.93	1,324	179,654.56	1,210	155,653.85	1,558	199,226.57
Mississippi.....	1,502	202,058.48	1,052	126,712.51	1,011	116,707.23	662	75,275.72
Missouri.....	877	96,836.23	986	106,360.05	981	104,014.69	1,258	137,343.26
Montana.....	625	95,523.02	875	132,636.83	906	129,818.13	905	126,141.23
Nebraska.....	1,000	158,094.08	1,205	181,246.82	1,189	178,092.63	1,278	191,580.13
Nevada.....	9	1,409.92	9	1,409.04	9	1,367.23	8	987.08
New Mexico.....	278	41,686.37	371	56,273.92	374	52,048.01	322	45,929.46
North Dakota.....	831	128,384.83	1,609	247,634.37	1,929	298,644.69	2,114	327,837.59
Oklahoma.....	1,470	224,049.71	1,382	208,437.08	1,611	237,938.83	2,443	392,400.56
Oregon.....	1,195	178,001.97	1,427	211,398.10	1,217	179,811.42	1,145	168,145.24
South Dakota.....	709	107,799.68	928	142,398.84	1,329	202,782.30	1,374	210,811.69
Tah.....	252	35,402.87	352	50,604.60	356	51,586.92	339	48,278.28
Washington.....	1,775	254,075.81	1,938	279,586.45	1,604	231,275.67	1,601	228,123.36
Wisconsin.....	363	38,883.51	335	35,598.61	392	43,261.91	503	53,510.46
Wyoming.....	260	40,086.35	340	52,799.09	363	54,413.02	387	59,360.77
Total.....	20,115	2,778,404.20	22,281	3,095,017.75	22,812	3,134,149.44	25,278	3,477,687.49

State or Territory.	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama.....	917	99,631.68	699	71,583.59	819	85,583.34	749	76,470.72
Arizona.....	134	18,502.65	128	16,942.93	171	24,202.89	130	18,092.15
Arkansas.....	1,879	223,847.31	1,720	204,273.88	1,852	215,107.50	1,573	186,747.22
California.....	1,042	150,368.65	938	136,005.94	837	121,952.36	777	112,639.07
Colorado.....	896	133,267.35	967	139,149.54	806	116,289.97	739	106,678.69
Florida.....	722	90,072.34	524	62,762.41	471	55,048.74	464	53,556.94
Idaho.....	1,001	143,679.49	1,246	178,456.05	1,333	189,614.11	1,121	160,319.10
Illinois.....	1	4.27			1	120.00		
Indiana.....					2	49.20		
Iowa.....	67	8,964.98	17	1,520.41	8	547.52	7	409.97
Kansas.....	618	92,285.35	381	55,812.39	291	43,670.29	300	43,182.04
Kentucky.....	1,038	127,751.24	1,165	130,335.18	961	105,299.53	528	53,132.82
Michigan.....	199	22,779.96	201	20,830.42	155	16,095.78	146	16,024.82
Minnesota.....	2,258	259,943.90	2,443	295,126.70	2,373	291,357.64	1,775	197,808.68
Mississippi.....	1,384	158,142.44	854	91,639.09	461	47,963.95	796	78,238.08
Missouri.....	1,115	113,821.98	966	102,542.58	1,021	103,057.22	799	78,727.05
Montana.....	1,211	162,418.97	1,009	140,589.56	1,097	157,060.64	974	141,978.71
Nebraska.....	1,437	213,549.73	1,048	151,042.84	817	119,992.85	818	120,783.14
Nevada.....	8	1,196.20	8	1,193.72	3	480.00	2	816.61
New Mexico.....	459	58,788.67	388	55,579.97	465	67,633.21	529	79,850.10
North Dakota.....	2,361	364,779.19	2,270	348,177.82	3,470	530,448.11	3,717	546,242.38
Oklahoma.....			1	34.89				
Oregon.....	12,602	1,924,630.14	9,064	1,375,344.31	4,318	649,761.03	4,102	626,600.61
South Dakota.....	1,051	152,189.49	910	130,835.96	807	118,437.04	744	109,637.60
Tah.....	2,628	402,590.39	2,008	305,499.36	1,462	216,957.01	1,081	161,155.61
Washington.....	337	47,955.12	250	36,221.23	249	37,126.42	146	21,540.71
Wisconsin.....	1,037	148,591.69	1,021	146,138.94	930	133,626.52	816	115,474.08
Wyoming.....	507	50,064.88	632	63,289.57	675	65,361.59	543	53,779.72
Wyoming.....	575	70,962.76	740	81,557.02	488	62,916.84	536	73,406.04
Total.....	37,544	5,240,779.82	31,618	4,342,486.25	26,343	3,575,761.30	23,912	3,232,292.66

TABLE XIV.—*Commuted homesteads under section 2301, Revised Statutes, and acts supplemental thereto.*[From July 1, 1881, to June 30, 1904.]^a

State or Territory.	Entries.	Acres.	Fiscal year.	Entries.	Acres.
Alabama	2,011	224,212.24	1882	2,504	376,537.
Arizona	577	79,217.88	1883	6,103	930,576.
Arkansas	1,370	147,559.54	1884	7,882	1,200,743.
California	5,186	739,066.65	1885	6,203	929,158.
Colorado	5,581	847,309.30	1886	4,866	720,413.
Dakota Territory	20,540	3,226,267.24	1887	10,201	1,542,548.
Florida	1,665	208,575.62	1888	14,057	2,137,000.
Idaho	1,737	236,904.90	1889	10,080	1,521,533.
Illinois	3	200.00	1890	6,065	906,638.
Iowa	91	6,449.24	1891	3,916	546,303.
Kansas	17,964	2,732,656.40	1892	2,914	333,693.
Louisiana	1,625	191,187.76	1893	3,175	425,682.
Michigan	1,809	217,958.48	1894	2,379	319,308.
Minnesota	5,901	789,076.21	1895	2,306	312,533.
Mississippi	1,312	142,057.22	1896	1,875	242,305.
Missouri	368	28,410.11	1897	1,301	162,353.
Montana	2,970	434,759.50	1898	2,331	313,203.
Nebraska	15,510	2,317,599.76	1899	3,083	424,238.
Nevada	16	2,301.72	1900	3,953	543,944.
New Mexico	889	129,391.43	1901	5,115	709,555.
North Dakota	16,384	2,444,152.34	1902	7,989	1,105,658.
Ohio	2	139.41	1903	15,198	2,194,748.
Oklahoma	16,932	2,475,329.22	1904	15,092	2,142,188.
Oregon	3,937	588,029.29			
South Dakota	4,120	573,187.87			
Utah	340	42,841.35			
Washington	6,374	892,637.26			
Wisconsin	2,059	212,240.96			
Wyoming	1,104	167,443.65			
Total	138,538	20,091,561.55	Total	138,538	20,091,561.

^a This table is inserted merely for information, and is not used in making Table XXIX, the amount of commuted homesteads being taken from Table XXIII.

ENTRIES MADE DURING FISCAL YEARS 1882 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE.

State or Territory.	1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.	
	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.
Alabama	40	4,650.97	55	6,667.96	140	17,454.60	58	5,254.63.
Arizona			3	480.00	2	317.09	4	639.
Arkansas	27	2,133.45	29	2,576.39	39	3,479.09	25	1,861.
California	93	13,279.92	181	26,068.47	269	40,113.02	337	48,303.
Colorado	45	6,390.21	74	11,067.78	119	18,131.22	112	16,303.
Dakota Territory	1,559	245,287.98	4,408	693,560.47	5,441	855,953.66	3,692	573,632.
Florida	31	4,419.06	102	11,975.96	189	23,203.39	253	32,401.
Idaho	17	2,672.02	65	9,790.12	87	18,312.30	44	6,467.
Iowa			1	40.00			4	360.
Kansas	115	14,762.26	95	12,634.82	164	21,111.55	224	30,711.
Louisiana	2	199.40	4	356.25	5	428.51	2	210.
Michigan	20	1,696.90	51	4,768.80	40	3,481.98	22	2,633.
Minnesota	300	44,915.24	460	68,243.90	311	45,623.70	233	34,917.
Mississippi	2	199.42	4	280.76	3	241.46	4	471.
Missouri	11	1,037.70	14	880.00	16	965.99	18	1,374.
Montana	12	1,516.24	28	3,912.21	43	6,264.06	61	9,218.
Nebraska	96	14,191.55	209	31,313.95	508	76,298.05	813	121,612.
Nevada	1	160.00					1	160.
New Mexico	2	320.00	32	4,880.24	38	5,800.00	38	5,137.
Ohio					1	99.41		
Oregon	35	5,312.75	64	9,614.54	90	13,436.81	64	9,371.
Utah	8	319.84	3	199.51	13	1,609.60	6	633.
Washington	74	11,433.24	186	27,507.45	311	47,258.78	143	20,800.
Wisconsin	15	1,159.55	33	3,744.24	41	4,399.99	30	3,476.
Wyoming	4	480.00	2	312.47	12	1,759.52	15	2,225.
Total	2,504	376,537.70	6,103	930,876.29	7,882	1,200,743.78	6,203	929,158.

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TABLE XIV.—*Commuted homesteads under section 2301, Revised Statutes, and acts supplemental thereto—Continued.*

ENTRIES MADE DURING FISCAL YEARS 1882 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

State or Territory.	1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama.....	70	7,880.05	56	6,298.34	223	26,486.69	183	22,803.29
Arizona.....	12	1,840.00	14	1,938.15	84	5,069.74	20	2,752.89
Kansas.....	23	2,358.97	26	2,364.22	40	3,041.96	40	3,626.50
California.....	211	30,486.48	319	45,546.14	601	87,341.60	758	110,239.10
Colorado.....	89	14,322.93	190	29,498.79	677	105,765.75	1,544	242,291.97
Florida Territory.....	1,472	226,593.55	2,004	312,125.90	1,363	211,696.33	701	107,417.19
Idaho.....	191	24,953.12	79	9,882.35	94	11,665.83	46	5,425.18
Illinois.....	28	3,807.85	32	4,792.00	37	5,689.42	63	8,931.10
Indiana.....	3	240.00	1	80.00	5	391.71	9	1,160.45
Iowa.....	727	108,343.39	3,847	581,846.03	7,457	1,149,364.69	3,889	604,163.93
Kentucky.....	4	321.78	6	709.88	9	896.82	9	3,850.41
Michigan.....	39	3,876.00	35	3,820.95	52	6,596.35	105	13,870.45
Minnesota.....	161	22,891.57	130	18,859.57	162	23,001.72	203	27,899.91
Mississippi.....	4	213.28	7	682.20	12	1,713.57	9	1,013.65
Missouri.....	19	1,550.00	25	2,601.66	12	960.40	23	2,672.60
Montana.....	29	4,190.48	27	3,732.32	59	8,375.59	66	9,755.64
Nebraska.....	1,539	232,482.80	3,092	474,404.02	2,860	439,827.32	1,859	285,434.64
New Mexico.....	42	5,939.23	28	3,909.74	15	2,233.26	14	2,036.60
Nevada.....	53	7,517.07	81	11,810.14	104	15,267.92	148	22,625.85
North Dakota.....	5	500.62	20	2,799.68	24	2,949.96	31	3,924.03
Oregon.....	89	11,842.32	128	17,735.35	147	20,477.35	193	26,170.90
South Dakota.....	36	5,142.80	34	3,833.57	46	5,480.88	47	5,495.42
Utah.....	20	3,171.43	20	3,195.37	24	3,703.93	50	7,975.40
Total.....	4,866	720,415.72	10,201	1,542,516.37	14,057	2,137,988.82	10,030	1,521,537.10

State or Territory.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama.....	153	18,340.00	150	16,295.12	88	8,948.08	64	6,580.21
Arizona.....	35	5,097.86	39	5,376.94	16	2,066.99	37	5,435.05
Kansas.....	35	3,626.82	42	3,980.87	31	3,178.85	42	4,877.18
California.....	421	61,658.62	406	57,607.13	303	43,501.11	222	31,040.67
Colorado.....	979	152,900.78	335	49,880.17	177	25,836.17	159	23,356.32
Florida.....	56	6,199.36	89	10,595.79	69	8,638.18	49	5,306.27
Idaho.....	82	12,336.76	89	12,932.12	59	8,336.19	78	10,508.63
Illinois.....	5	484.26	1	40.96	6	270.27	11	556.50
Iowa.....	882	135,303.48	88	12,927.41	67	9,666.36	79	11,362.64
Kentucky.....	44	6,214.81	62	8,958.01	53	7,184.13	40	5,279.80
Michigan.....	223	32,154.83	203	29,360.00	126	17,130.09	98	12,023.00
Minnesota.....	144	20,247.16	151	19,477.96	194	25,113.85	257	31,754.81
Mississippi.....	12	1,471.71	38	4,820.15	55	7,205.79	66	8,445.76
Missouri.....	27	2,267.26	23	1,785.92	18	1,312.27	27	2,256.55
Montana.....	77	11,658.91	119	17,715.93	82	11,196.29	210	29,465.13
Nebraska.....	1,263	196,252.54	318	47,019.03	169	23,379.08	169	24,559.25
New Mexico.....	18	2,876.81	18	2,478.86	34	5,274.75	24	3,761.42
North Dakota.....	220	34,195.78	83	12,190.02	49	7,027.94	72	10,085.28
Oklahoma.....	8	440.00	376	55,700.63	344	40,421.26	459	66,984.01
Oregon.....	173	26,153.02	215	32,291.37	192	27,484.32	174	25,655.25
South Dakota.....	305	45,705.60	130	18,910.99	60	8,576.26	116	15,980.19
Utah.....	22	3,176.99	44	5,563.14	38	5,012.23	40	5,218.39
Washington.....	743	107,918.83	770	102,876.51	418	54,234.90	413	51,906.01
Wyoming.....	86	9,848.57	75	9,291.18	242	29,209.69	243	29,542.32
Idaho.....	57	9,005.65	52	8,236.14	24	3,494.77	26	3,724.61
Total.....	6,065	906,536.41	3,916	546,302.34	2,914	383,699.82	3,175	425,665.25

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TABLE XIV.—Commutated homesteads under section 2301, Revised Statutes, and acts supplemental thereto—Continued.

ENTRIES MADE DURING FISCAL YEARS 1882 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE—Continued.							
State or Territory.	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.
	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber. Acres.
Alabama.....	46	5,743.57	56	5,890.81	58	5,311.53	55 6,492.1
Arizona.....	19	2,794.48	18	2,359.74	24	3,200.52	25 3,598.9
Arkansas.....	21	2,230.72	22	2,167.30	31	3,413.79	36 3,685.4
California.....	188	26,012.22	111	15,089.62	73	8,937.89	53 6,473.4
Colorado.....	88	12,722.85	109	15,446.37	54	6,507.86	38 4,026.3
Florida.....	44	5,345.25	22	2,723.60	22	1,790.11	21 2,418.3
Idaho.....	54	7,318.52	53	6,977.72	36	4,635.01	29 3,606.7
Illinois.....	6	360.00	6	352.60	1	120.00	9 502.0
Iowa.....	55	7,436.45	34	4,658.57	17	593.32	9 1,076.3
Kansas.....	16	2,012.64	17	1,879.35	8	1,926.71	9 2,513.3
Louisiana.....	76	9,717.01	83	9,655.51	26	2,387.14	66 6,633.3
Michigan.....	245	30,568.22	16	16,114.19	95	9,869.61	48 10,503.3
Minnesota.....	29	3,277.76	32	2,707.76	86	4,792.03	17 1,020.3
Mississippi.....	21	1,438.63	16	1,598.69	38	1,910.53	76 11,076.3
Missouri.....	173	15,911.42	91	16,478.63	32	12,827.01	86 10,367.7
Montana.....	13	20,421.73	13	13,276.67	90	12,064.00	19 2,568.3
Nebraska.....	15	4,596.90	18	3,316.74	91	2,400.29	62 8,206.3
New Mexico.....	15	6,900.00	8	8,710.89	78	10,816.40	339 49,319.3
North Dakota.....	11	76,700.00	123	123,969.08	695	103,030.92	28 5,654.3
Oklahoma.....	11	11,000.00	11	11,082.41	35	4,789.30	41 1,335.3
Oregon.....	23	11,000.00	18	18,856.77	82	11,235.88	13 5,280.3
South Dakota.....	2	2,000.00	3	3,320.00	13	17,890.00	74 61
Utah.....	18	2,000.00	8	8,555.18	17	8,277.87	23 3,222.3
Washington.....	17	4,292.49	4	4,292.49	49	1,301	162,355.3
Wisconsin.....	10	312,538.42	10	312,538.42	10	312,538.42	10 312,538.42
Wyoming.....	10	312,538.42	10	312,538.42	10	312,538.42	10 312,538.42
Total.....	1,301	162,355.3	1,301	162,355.3	1,301	162,355.3	1,301 162,355.3

TABLE XIV.—*Commuted homesteads under section 2301, Revised Statutes, and acts supplemental thereto—Continued.*

ENTRIES MADE DURING FISCAL YEARS 1882 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

State or Territory.	1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama.....	77	7,916.58	86	8,473.22	134	18,677.80
Arizona.....	36	4,726.21	62	8,230.33	59	8,820.02
Arkansas.....	182	21,399.06	188	20,309.90	200	22,864.25
California.....	123	17,336.33	106	14,832.16	122	16,545.89
Colorado.....	158	22,623.39	176	24,807.76	153	21,637.06
Florida.....	29	8,477.70	64	7,922.61	145	17,914.89
Iaho.....	168	22,698.15	214	28,158.62	249	32,367.90
Illinois.....					1	40.00
Indiana.....	3	221.10	1	40.00		
Iowa.....	36	3,417.98	56	7,474.33	70	8,775.23
Kansas.....	350	38,685.07	300	33,186.79	245	26,439.64
Louisiana.....	75	7,302.98	32	3,149.80	71	7,730.63
Michigan.....	472	59,831.34	805	106,174.98	579	75,672.75
Minnesota.....	213	19,393.25	81	7,051.74	160	14,365.60
Mississippi.....	8	240.00	2	30.00	3	163.00
Missouri.....	313	46,760.63	387	56,780.31	360	52,918.73
Montana.....	531	73,938.96	540	75,782.53	330	35,944.71
Nebraska.....	2	320.00	6	823.02	5	798.70
Nevada.....	74	10,754.90	124	18,497.37	131	19,640.42
New Mexico.....	2,379	353,392.33	5,180	782,791.09	5,214	775,293.60
North Dakota.....	1	40.00				
Ohio.....	1,080	147,269.32	3,817	564,969.98	4,336	632,542.69
Oklahoma.....	596	92,173.67	797	120,709.91	415	62,164.37
Oregon.....	494	63,531.22	944	132,698.94	1,065	161,940.65
South Dakota.....	2	198.65	1	160.00	3	292.56
Tah.....	413	60,445.80	913	135,501.59	746	108,939.18
Washington.....	109	8,919.92	114	8,747.00	132	9,706.80
Wisconsin.....	122	18,251.15	154	23,339.47	164	24,988.37
Wyoming.....						
Total.....	7,989	1,105,850.76	15,198	2,194,743.45	15,092	2,142,185.44

TABLE XV.—*Final timber-culture entries.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Entries.	Acres.	Fiscal year.	Entries.	Acres.
Arizona.....	52	6,669.14	1873-1882.....	165	23,371.13
Arkansas.....	3	400.00	1883.....	726	97,316.08
California.....	477	63,051.58	1884.....	717	91,599.66
Colorado.....	3,718	574,455.23	1885.....	708	90,300.66
Iaho.....	341	40,436.03	1886.....	1,036	141,693.97
Idaho.....	390	31,987.87	1887.....	1,479	204,619.62
Illinois.....	12,844	1,899,440.97	1888.....	984	134,416.12
Indiana.....	87	11,941.25	1889.....	516	66,159.63
Iowa.....	2,915	372,506.02	1890.....	2,896	423,048.70
Kansas.....	404	55,740.52	1891.....	4,074	592,385.56
Louisiana.....	16,937	2,544,307.53	1892.....	3,878	567,715.26
Michigan.....	91	12,931.60	1893.....	6,053	914,351.34
Minnesota.....	7,975	1,238,742.40	1894.....	7,361	1,124,881.08
Mississippi.....	1,497	223,861.84	1895.....	4,915	743,284.29
Missouri.....	15,105	2,311,502.76	1896.....	4,351	661,828.02
Montana.....	138	15,555.36	1897.....	4,938	749,127.69
Nebraska.....	1,985	291,480.75	1898.....	5,691	868,133.73
Nevada.....	1	40.00	1899.....	4,979	748,942.50
New Mexico.....	332	50,383.08	1900.....	3,595	548,781.68
North Dakota.....			1901.....	2,591	395,488.84
Ohio.....			1902.....	2,029	311,145.14
Oklahoma.....			1903.....	1,154	176,203.23
Oregon.....			1904.....	456	70,640.05
South Dakota.....			Total.....	65,292	9,745,433.93
Tah.....					
Washington.....					
Wisconsin.....					
Wyoming.....					

a Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE XV.—*Final timber-culture entries*—Continued.

ENTRIES MADE DURING FISCAL YEARS 1882 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE.

State or Territory.	1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.	
	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.
Arizona.....							1	160.00
California.....			4	640.00	1	160.00	3	480.00
Colorado.....	1	160.00			1	160.00	2	240.00
Idaho.....					1	80.00		
Iowa.....	17	2,480.00	20	2,165.33	27	2,794.93	17	1,437.63
Kansas.....	54	7,435.52	185	24,965.06	181	23,093.70	214	27,133.16
Minnesota.....	21	2,998.50	84	11,495.25	90	12,324.75	109	13,618.07
Nebraska.....	68	9,775.42	317	42,522.32	239	30,040.91	190	24,767.25
North Dakota.....					3	400.00	7	920.00
Oregon.....			2	240.00	1	160.00	1	160.00
South Dakota.....	4	521.69	111	14,968.12	166	21,470.93	154	20,287.05
Utah.....							1	80.00
Washington.....			3	320.00	7	914.44	9	1,017.49
Total.....	165	23,371.13	726	97,316.08	717	91,599.66	708	90,300.66

State or Territory.	1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.	
	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.
Arizona.....	1	160.00	2	320.00			1	160.00
California.....			1	40.00	1	49.82	2	240.00
Colorado.....	4	480.00	4	559.00	7	760.00	8	1,113.72
Idaho.....	2	240.00	3	400.00	9	891.92	2	239.82
Iowa.....	13	1,014.00	32	2,888.56	15	1,207.26	21	1,547.85
Kansas.....	315	42,657.93	421	56,502.34	201	26,202.56	123	16,853.48
Minnesota.....	174	24,311.44	185	25,009.52	118	15,003.25	166	21,595.96
Montana.....	1	160.00	2	280.00	1	39.68		
Nebraska.....	215	28,278.98	379	52,541.82	345	48,264.82	54	7,433.68
New Mexico.....					3	326.96	1	129.50
North Dakota.....	14	2,200.41	41	6,267.55	18	2,880.00	1	160.00
Oregon.....	6	880.00	8	920.00	29	4,436.68	2	120.00
South Dakota.....	261	37,391.26	346	51,043.86	184	27,116.36	124	15,365.60
Utah.....			1	160.00	4	420.40	1	120.00
Washington.....	30	3,920.00	54	7,686.97	49	6,816.41	10	1,060.00
Total.....	1,036	141,698.97	1,479	204,619.62	984	134,416.12	516	66,159.63

State or Territory.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.
Arizona.....	1	160.00	2	240.57			7	519.76
Arkansas.....					2	240.00		
California.....	4	400.00	16	1,518.82	24	2,666.39	23	2,618.45
Colorado.....	22	3,080.00	38	4,700.32	36	5,318.73	58	8,748.41
Idaho.....	22	3,039.75	29	3,817.25	31	3,291.65	16	1,755.05
Iowa.....	11	1,057.17	32	2,476.80	24	1,726.15	30	2,970.19
Kansas.....	546	78,767.74	545	72,907.74	493	67,127.81	982	143,992.89
Louisiana.....					4	647.05	6	963.28
Minnesota.....	254	34,512.63	379	48,465.11	258	32,329.31	231	29,805.87
Montana.....	3	360.00	3	400.00	17	2,020.24	14	1,798.39
Nebraska.....	823	120,087.49	872	126,742.55	1,210	180,758.40	1,984	303,659.80
New Mexico.....	1	160.00	2	239.80	3	280.00	2	239.56
North Dakota.....	68	10,469.66	243	38,187.37	239	37,752.39	562	88,345.02
Oregon.....	28	4,299.89	108	16,616.81	183	28,374.46	157	23,616.88
South Dakota.....	922	138,991.08	1,573	242,563.34	1,150	175,843.05	1,832	284,891.23
Utah.....	7	720.00	1	80.00	3	320.00	6	666.30
Washington.....	183	26,903.29	230	33,269.08	194	28,099.63	120	18,171.29
Wisconsin.....	1	40.00						
Wyoming.....			1	160.00	7	920.00	14	2,148.00
Total.....	2,896	423,048.70	4,074	592,385.56	3,878	567,715.26	6,053	914,351.34

TABLE XV.—*Final timber-culture entries—Continued.*

ENTRIES MADE DURING FISCAL YEARS 1882 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

State or Territory.	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Arizona.....	2	320.00	8	1,077.96	8	792.77	4	640.00
Arkansas.....					1	160.00		
California.....	30	3,813.13	33	4,480.60	61	8,782.41	37	4,506.75
Colorado.....	353	55,317.47	463	71,093.94	395	61,289.22	384	58,931.34
Idaho.....	36	4,371.41	29	3,536.45	18	1,997.39	23	2,251.43
Illinois.....	31	1,934.42	19	1,224.68	23	1,928.97	5	284.31
Indiana.....	1,509	232,446.17	902	134,623.02	812	124,612.81	854	128,139.86
Iowa.....	8	920.75	12	1,563.97	28	3,730.90	9	1,440.00
Minnesota.....	158	19,536.73	124	14,939.99	109	13,143.48	78	8,992.10
Mississippi.....	41	5,008.68	22	2,837.18	26	3,771.31	28	3,878.61
Montana.....	1,831	280,190.15	1,291	197,467.01	1,196	183,683.52	1,281	196,537.14
New Mexico.....	4	640.00	4	560.00	11	1,759.37	7	1,120.00
North Dakota.....	1,228	192,410.25	768	120,087.44	654	101,919.78	1,017	155,355.14
Ohio.....	122	18,214.99	99	14,810.55	99	14,992.83	126	18,659.52
South Dakota.....	1,865	289,167.86	1,030	159,064.64	763	118,114.98	890	139,208.71
Texas.....	10	986.32	9	879.53	21	2,480.00	26	3,144.56
Washington.....	95	13,818.29	78	11,380.37	92	13,436.52	136	20,599.29
Wisconsin.....	38	5,789.91	24	3,656.96	34	5,231.76	33	4,646.93
Total.....	7,361	1,124,881.03	4,915	743,284.29	4,351	661,828.02	4,938	749,127.69

State or Territory.	1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Arizona.....	2	318.08	5	600.00	1	160.00	4	560.00
California.....	75	10,589.55	71	9,699.74	32	4,436.20	19	2,331.47
Colorado.....	330	51,488.24	374	58,160.88	291	44,404.83	364	57,287.06
Idaho.....	31	3,744.39	29	3,454.41	12	1,440.00	20	1,945.04
Illinois.....	14	1,036.27	12	898.05	8	396.50	9	478.80
Indiana.....	987	152,224.26	969	141,417.37	812	126,154.89	602	93,546.77
Iowa.....	8	1,152.10	4	441.49	5	721.33	2	320.00
Minnesota.....	117	13,594.86	108	13,577.26	62	7,257.87	51	5,732.15
Mississippi.....	79	11,513.28	68	9,698.86	32	4,381.96	29	4,431.85
Montana.....	1,397	215,086.92	1,174	178,373.43	901	138,784.83	524	80,719.46
New Mexico.....	16	2,080.42	15	2,383.44	6	840.00	8	1,106.42
North Dakota.....	1,122	176,176.82	838	129,051.26	494	75,585.57	331	51,061.20
Ohio.....	180	26,346.35	118	17,562.83	107	15,687.11	63	8,019.01
South Dakota.....	1,086	166,512.21	944	145,391.24	658	102,508.52	458	70,870.09
Texas.....	18	2,046.74	8	1,080.00	11	1,201.37	2	200.00
Washington.....	201	29,955.41	204	31,309.68	122	18,539.28	81	12,225.10
Wisconsin.....	28	4,302.80	38	5,843.56	41	6,331.42	34	5,154.43
Total.....	5,691	868,133.73	4,979	748,942.50	3,595	548,781.68	2,591	395,488.84

State or Territory.	1902.		1903.		1904.		Total.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Arizona.....			3	480.00			52	6,669.14
Arkansas.....							3	400.00
California.....	23	3,355.94	13	1,758.89	4	531.42	477	63,061.58
Colorado.....	266	41,681.89	210	32,456.28	107	17,024.37	3,718	574,455.23
Idaho.....	18	1,920.07	7	880.00	3	400.00	341	40,436.08
Illinois.....			1	40.00			390	81,987.87
Indiana.....	586	91,631.24	381	59,897.25	170	27,047.40	12,944	1,899,440.97
Iowa.....	1	40.38					87	11,941.25
Minnesota.....	23	2,349.49	11	1,552.41	5	360.00	2,915	372,506.02
Mississippi.....	19	2,674.09	12	1,634.89	7	852.00	404	65,740.52
Montana.....	380	58,588.68	190	28,758.55	76	11,894.46	16,937	2,544,307.53
New Mexico.....	3	345.74	5	720.00			91	12,981.60
North Dakota.....	194	29,486.17	98	14,940.82	35	5,085.55	7,375	1,238,742.40
Ohio.....	44	6,329.22	21	2,984.68	3	480.00	1,497	223,861.84
South Dakota.....	390	60,931.63	165	25,195.87	29	4,493.88	15,105	2,811,502.76
Texas.....	3	240.00	5	570.24	1	160.00	138	15,555.36
Washington.....	54	7,683.98	26	3,373.35	7	960.93	1,985	291,480.75
Wisconsin.....							1	40.00
Wyoming.....	25	3,886.67	6	960.00	9	1,350.04	332	50,383.08
Total.....	2,029	311,145.14	1,154	176,203.23	456	70,640.05	65,292	9,745,433.93

TABLE XVI.—*Land sold under timber and stone acts.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Entries.	Acres.	Fiscal year.	Entries.	Acres.
Alabama	2	239.26	1879	6	763.51
Arizona	3	200.00	1880	165	20,019.9
Arkansas	413	42,706.97	1881	363	42,988.62
California	15,553	2,200,221.36	1882	728	95,237.02
Colorado	1,436	178,409.59	1883	2,101	297,735.5
Florida	28	2,860.98	1884	2,392	339,419.8
Idaho	2,020	279,685.70	1885	1,027	139,301.93
Iowa	1,294	190,837.82	1886	429	50,693.62
Louisiana	372	46,089.61	1887	655	80,622.19
Michigan	714	62,713.59	1888	2,420	341,988.6
Minnesota	6,077	753,312.00	1889	2,361	334,519.8
Montana	1,590	216,851.29	1890	3,454	509,896.61
Nebraska	1	97.20	1891	1,849	259,913.55
Nevada	33	3,870.57	1892	1,006	137,339.4
North Dakota	31	3,376.86	1893	1,382	182,340.1
Oregon	13,088	1,940,052.04	1894	1,259	153,081.5
South Dakota	86	9,481.51	1895	627	70,066.5
Utah	2	240.00	1896	559	66,182.1
Washington	10,637	1,478,391.78	1897	357	40,609.5
Wisconsin	800	59,458.02	1898	573	60,955.7
Wyoming	1,192	127,983.13	1899	537	59,019.1
			1900	2,385	300,019.6
			1901	3,031	396,445.6
			1902	4,022	545,253.9
			1903	12,249	1,765,222.4
			1904	9,435	1,306,261.4
Total	55,372	7,596,078.23	Total	55,372	7,596,078.23

a Used in making Table XXIX.

ENTRIES MADE DURING FISCAL YEARS 1879 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE.

State or Territory.	1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.	
	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.
California	4	486.49	86	10,402.79	179	20,839.97	324	39,891.57	1,242	180,799.5
Nevada			19	2,249.46	1	168.10				
Oregon	2	277.02	21	2,568.52	49	5,544.55	35	3,811.51	132	15,912.5
Washington			39	4,798.49	134	16,436.00	369	51,533.94	727	101,023.4
Total	6	763.51	165	20,019.26	363	42,988.62	728	95,237.02	2,101	297,735.5

State or Territory.	1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.	
	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.
California	1,372	197,385.40	804	111,262.66	348	43,648.51	502	64,172.41	2,062	294,578.6
Oregon	206	26,556.81	58	7,091.30	30	2,353.38	52	4,241.09	95	11,574.9
Washington	814	115,477.68	165	20,947.97	51	4,691.73	101	12,208.69	263	36,153.6
Total	2,392	339,419.89	1,027	139,301.93	429	50,693.62	655	80,622.19	2,420	341,988.6

State or Territory.	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.
California	1,212	165,195.59	1,280	186,071.62	789	111,856.28	636	91,194.2
Nevada							1	15.9
Oregon	416	60,004.03	1,228	188,749.50	548	80,359.97	140	18,474.9
Washington	733	109,320.26	946	135,075.49	512	67,697.30	229	27,711.2
Total	2,361	334,519.88	3,454	509,896.61	1,849	259,913.55	1,006	137,589.4

TABLE XVI.—*Land sold under timber and stone acts—Continued.*

ENTRIES MADE DURING FISCAL YEARS 1879 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	1898.		1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.
California.....	470	67,693.24	133	15,895.68	75	7,609.09	163	19,578.25
Colorado.....	46	5,845.38	45	6,256.96	20	2,280.00	27	3,712.54
Idaho.....	11	1,375.12	8	609.11	2	225.04	7	556.89
Illinois.....	14	2,179.92						
Montana.....	264	33,793.65	689	81,898.80	367	40,165.07	199	22,639.05
Utah.....	38	5,855.72	64	9,320.65	36	4,718.93	28	3,294.96
Wyoming.....	206	29,230.14	97	13,365.31	24	2,644.02	34	3,713.44
North Dakota.....	5	520.00	3	360.00	14	1,914.71	3	360.00
Washington.....	192	25,184.73	125	17,058.69	62	7,693.06	51	6,717.70
Wisconsin.....	123	9,221.84	72	5,846.29	9	497.35	15	1,080.00
Minnesota.....	13	1,440.82	23	2,969.89	18	2,319.57	32	4,529.36
Total.....	1,382	182,340.61	1,259	153,081.38	627	70,066.84	559	66,182.19

State or Territory.	1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.
Nebraska.....					4	197.92	67	7,761.48
California.....	82	9,180.71	54	4,547.70	63	6,659.27	134	16,951.96
Colorado.....	22	2,987.54	31	3,419.63	36	2,867.95	124	14,855.25
Idaho.....	9	616.57	13	1,387.92	44	5,428.64	107	14,134.40
Illinois.....							1	89.69
Washington.....							80	7,728.06
Montana.....	133	14,867.51	307	29,921.45	128	13,012.55	463	51,484.57
Utah.....	13	1,053.29	27	3,521.63	49	6,002.23	259	35,976.71
North Dakota.....							4	466.30
Wyoming.....	18	2,110.32	20	2,168.13	50	5,905.55	573	86,151.77
North Dakota.....	10	1,417.89	7	711.44	2	200.00	6	601.15
Idaho.....	2	240.00						
Washington.....	48	5,696.12	84	11,696.15	87	12,355.50	317	43,458.87
Wisconsin.....	9	1,040.00	3	160.00	41	2,329.93	152	10,794.08
Minnesota.....	11	1,400.00	27	3,421.68	33	4,069.57	98	9,564.77
Total.....	357	40,609.95	573	60,955.73	537	59,019.11	2,385	300,019.06

State or Territory.	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.
Alabama.....							2	239.26
Arizona.....	1	40.00	2	160.00				
Nebraska.....	47	4,593.80	54	5,346.05	109	12,099.67	132	12,707.05
California.....	314	42,528.62	450	66,492.92	1,861	287,578.72	914	137,920.04
Colorado.....	183	21,223.32	255	31,656.61	309	39,691.18	338	43,613.23
Idaho.....					2	247.51	26	2,613.42
Montana.....	320	44,971.34	477	69,408.98			1,022	140,971.69
Washington.....					1,293	190,798.36		
Illinois.....	2	318.28	18	2,564.42	237	29,483.26	100	11,454.04
Utah.....	131	13,479.20	122	11,488.14	214	17,750.00	167	12,273.19
Montana.....	488	60,453.39	508	61,857.36	1,096	147,765.33	1,440	195,963.27
Utah.....	230	33,170.09	133	17,965.46	375	51,097.16	338	43,874.46
Nebraska.....							1	97.20
Idaho.....	2	120.00	6	773.14	1	160.00	3	240.00
North Dakota.....	10	960.48	11	1,279.88	2	150.20	4	520.00
Wyoming.....	646	95,435.62	939	136,632.50	4,209	645,578.76	3,260	489,734.24
North Dakota.....	1	40.00	1	40.00	22	2,147.97	12	1,168.35
Washington.....	379	52,105.12	808	117,184.53	2,076	297,604.31	1,325	178,561.74
Wisconsin.....	83	6,411.22	75	5,924.31	108	8,178.25	110	7,974.75
Minnesota.....	194	20,595.13	167	16,445.22	335	34,891.75	241	26,345.37
Total.....	3,081	396,445.61	4,022	545,253.98	12,249	1,765,222.43	9,435	1,306,261.30

TABLE XVII.—*Operation of the timber and stone act for the calendar year ended December 31, 1903.^a*

State.	Area patented.	Area transferred.	Percentage of the patented land that has been transferred.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
California	131,080	63,160	
Colorado	35,290	7,740	
Idaho	146,380	56,520	
Michigan	10,480	3,060	
Minnesota	135,699	18,775	
Montana	32,760	7,360	
Oregon	466,432	59,472	
Washington	170,565	31,620	
Wisconsin	5,980	1,080	
Wyoming	28,120	5,620	
Total	1,162,786	254,407	

^a Compiled from the various county recorders' offices to show the percentage of transfers within ten months from end of the above period and the aggregation of the land transferred into the hands of a few.

TABLE XVII.—Operation of the timber and stone act for the calendar year ending December 31, 1903—Continued.

COLORADO—Continued.

County.	Area patented.	Area transferred.	Percent- age of the area pat- ented that has been trans- ferred.	Trans- fers.	Transferees acquiring the greatest amount of land.							
					No. 1.		No. 2.		No. 3.		No. 4.	
					Trans- fers.	Area trans- ferred.	Trans- fers.	Area trans- ferred.	Trans- fers.	Area trans- ferred.	Trans- fers.	Area trans- ferred.
	Acres.	Acres.	Per cent.									
Huerfano.....	2,120	320	15.09	2	1	160	1	160				
Jefferson.....	2,240	80	35.83	1	1	80						
Las Animas.....	2,820											
Mesa.....	1,250											
Montezuma.....	3,080	1,280	41.56	8	6	960	1	160	1	160		
Montrose.....	780	40	5.13	1	1	40						
Otero.....	40											
Ouray.....	400											
Pueblo.....	200											
Routt.....	6,180	620	10.06	5	3	360	1	160	1	100		
San Juan.....	40											
Total.....	35,290	7,740	21.93	55								
				36								

IDAHO.												
Bannock.....	240											
Bingham.....	100											
Blaine.....	160											
Bolse.....	32,260	18,520	57.41	105	13	71	11,060	22	8,660	10	1,440	4
Elmore.....	560											
Fremont.....	1,290											
Idaho.....	8,960	620	6.90	6	5	2	160	1	160	1	120	1
Kootenai.....	28,400	7,800	27.33	64	37	15	1,960	3	440	2	320	2
Latah.....	9,960	4,220	42.37	40	17	13	1,520	5	760	2	320	1
Oneida.....	160											
Shoshone.....	37,700	13,280	35.23	111	87	13	2,040	11	1,760	8	1,060	6
Washington.....	31,600	12,180	38.54	81	10	42	6,060	19	8,040	10	1,000	1
Total.....	146,880	56,520	38.61	407	119							

Alger.....	700	120	17.14	1	1	1	120	1	100	1	40	1	40
Baraga.....	1,100	460	41.82	5	5	1	160	1	80	1	40	1	40
Chippewa.....	1,680	280	16.67	4	4	1	80	1	80	1	40		
Delta.....	1,080	200	18.82	8	3	1	80	1	80	1	40		
Dickinson.....	40												
Houghton.....	1,140	200	17.54	4	4	1	80	1	40	1	40	1	40
Iron.....	240	40	16.67	1	1	1	40						
Keweenaw.....	20												
Menominee.....	320	200	62.50	2	2	1	160	1					
Oakland.....	80	80	100.00	1	1	1	80						
Ontonagon.....	2,800	680	24.29	7	7	1	160	1	120	1	80	1	80
Oscoda.....	480	440	91.67	6	2	2	400	1	40	1	40		
Schoolcraft.....	800	360	45.00	3	2	2	320	1					
Total.....	10,480	3,060	29.20	37	32								

MINNESOTA.

Aitkin.....	660	140	21.21	4	4	1	40	1	40	1	20		
Cass.....	359												
Goodhue.....	40												
Itasca.....	73,620	8,580	11.65	70	62	3	480	2	320	2	320	2	320
Lake.....	23,720	1,640	6.91	17	14	8	400	2	180	1	160	1	160
St. Louis.....	37,300	8,415	22.56	78	52	14	1,680	5	700	3	320	3	320
Total.....	135,699	18,775	13.84	169	132								

MONTANA.

Carbon.....	1,280	160	12.50	1	1								
Cascade.....	240												
Choteau.....	200												
Custer.....	960	40	4.16	1	1	1	40						
Fergus.....	2,480	800	32.26	9	8	1	160	1	160	1	80	2	80
Flathead.....	21,720	5,240	24.13	37	18	7	1,120	5	800	4	820	2	820
Gallatin.....	4,180	1,120	26.79	7	3	3	480	3	480	1	160		
Granite.....	160												
Jefferson.....	80												
Lewis and Clarke.....	60												
Meagher.....	840												
Park.....	860												
Total.....	82,760	7,860	22.47	55	31								

TABLE XVII.—Operation of the timber and stone act for the calendar year ending December 31, 1903—Continued.

OREGON.

County.	Area patented.	Area transferred.	Percent- age of the area pat- ented that has been trans- ferred.	Trans- fers.	Trans- ferees.	Transferees acquiring the greatest amount of land.									
						No. 1.		No. 2.		No. 3.		No. 4.		No. 5.	
						Trans- fers.	Area trans- ferred.	Trans- fers.	Area trans- ferred.	Trans- fers.	Area trans- ferred.	Trans- fers.	Area trans- ferred.	Trans- fers.	Area trans- ferred.
Baker	Acres. 24,660	Acres. 5,960	Per cent. 24.17	41	13	11	1,600	10	1,460	8	440	3	400	2	320
Benton	2,000	160	19.06	1	1	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	80
Blackamas	8,840	1,000	11.68	8	7	2	320	1	160	2	120	1	80	2	180
Clatsop	8,560	520	25.49	5	4	1	160	4	320	2	280	2	240	1	160
Columbia	2,040	3,760	16.77	32	17	9	1,320	2	320	1	160	1	160	1	160
Coos	22,420	2,072	4.06	13	11	2	720	2	320	2	320	2	320	2	320
Crook	51,092	2,760	15.54	19	11	5	720	5	800	5	760	5	720	4	640
Curry	17,760	12,800	11.67	89	53	11	1,560	1	40	1	40	1	160	1	160
Douglas	110,160	80	10.00	2	2	1	40	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	160
Harney	800	1,320	8.28	9	6	4	600	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	160
Jackson	40,300	1,180	7.20	8	8	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	160
Josephine	16,380	22,460	1,740	12	11	2	280	4	560	3	480	2	320	1	160
Klamath	22,460	1,740	7.75	12	11	2	280	4	560	3	480	2	320	1	160
Lake	28,300	2,800	10.18	19	10	4	640	4	560	1	160	1	160	1	160
Lane	82,100	2,720	8.47	21	18	4	520	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	160
Lincoln	6,060	120	1.98	1	1	1	120	3	480	1	160	1	160	1	160
Linn	4,820	1,800	37.34	12	8	3	480	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	160
Malheur	320	160	12.90	1	1	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	160
Marion	1,240	14,340	33.75	33	1	1	4,840	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	160
Morrow	14,340	4,840	33.75	33	1	1	4,840	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	160
Polk	1,500	40	1.75	1	1	1	40	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	160
Tillamook	2,280	5,820	67.21	38	1	1	5,820	4	640	3	280	1	160	1	160
Umatilla	8,660	4,500	28.57	33	14	15	2,200	2	280	1	160	1	160	1	160
Union	15,220	3,020	10.27	21	15	6	880	2	280	1	160	1	160	1	160
Wallowa	29,400	1,360	1.36	21	15	6	880	2	280	1	160	1	160	1	160
Wasco	1,360	160	26.67	1	1	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	160
Wheeler	600	160	26.67	1	1	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	160
Yamhill	760	160	26.67	1	1	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	160
Total	466,482	59,472	12.75	420	215	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	160

WASHINGTON.

Adams	1,620	40	100.00	1	1	1	320	2	280	2	240	1	160																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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WISCONSIN.

[illegible]

TABLE XVIII.—Where over 25 per cent of timber and stone entries, made during the calendar year 1903, have been transferred.

State and county.	Area patented.	Area transferred.	Percentage of the area patented that has been transferred.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Albion	106,960	61,520	58.06
Del Norte	22,240	5,600	25.18
Modoc	25,790	21,700	84.14
Plumas	8,250	1,220	37.54
Siskiyou	54,680	33,000	60.35
Wado	17,470	6,660	38.12
Bent	100	40	40.00
Boulder	1,470	460	31.29
Grand	11,700	4,400	37.61
Gunnison	880	400	45.45
Jefferson	240	80	33.33
Montezuma	3,080	1,280	41.56
Bo.	134,920	56,000	41.56
Boise	32,260	18,520	57.41
Kootenai	23,400	7,800	33.33
Latah	9,960	4,220	42.37
Shoshone	37,700	13,280	35.23
Washington	31,600	12,180	38.54
Bigan	2,780	1,540	55.40
Baraga	1,100	460	41.82
Menominee	320	200	62.50
Oakland	80	80	100.00
Oscoda	480	440	91.67
Schoolcraft	800	360	45.00
Itana	6,660	1,920	28.83
Fergus	2,480	800	32.26
Gallatin	4,180	1,120	26.79
Don	45,680	17,640	38.62
Columbia	2,040	520	25.49
Linn	4,820	1,800	37.34
Morrow	14,340	4,840	33.75
Umatilla	8,660	5,820	67.21
Union	15,220	4,500	29.57
Yamhill	600	160	26.67
Wington	76,900	22,720	29.54
Asotin	40	40	100.00
Chehalis	6,260	2,240	35.78
Clallam	58,940	16,240	27.55
King	8,140	2,800	34.40
Snohomish	3,520	1,400	39.77
Wason	2,880	1,040	36.11
Bayfield	1,400	420	30.00
Burnett	120	120	100.00
Langlade	80	80	100.00
Wento	120	80	66.67
Oneida	1,160	340	29.31
Wing	10,980	4,660	42.44
Converse	5,060	2,360	46.64
Johnson	3,820	1,580	41.36
Sheridan	1,580	440	27.85
Winta	520	280	53.85

TABLE XIX.—Reservoir rights of way.

[To June 30, 1904.]

AREA APPROVED DURING EACH FISCAL YEAR.

State or Territory.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Albion		29.47			11,756.89	2,592.55	2,591.90	3,639.61
Albion			616.44	980.09	2,308.91	16,616.16	1,977.93	1,062.75
Albion	38.39	2,568.67	1,454.05	94.90	478.48	1,148.08	6,325.88	8,066.95
Albion		673.72	757.57	706.89		701.36		
Albion		300.59	20.55		2,500.00	193.57	60.34	2,317.58
Albion			5,299.68				3,086.10	
Albion		7,865.72	21,136.01		1,784.32	2,191.29	14,624.00	8.79
Albion							165.42	206.51
Albion			.58	65.86	57.80	5,107.98	462.95	169.55
Total	38.39	11,398.70	29,314.30	1,847.74	18,886.40	28,550.99	29,294.52	15,471.74

TABLE XIX.—*Reservoir rights of way*—Continued.

AREA APPROVED DURING EACH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Arizona	2,780.11	2,489.40	1,417.47	.....	486.87	1,687.85	29,472.12
California	2,821.54	3,676.76	2,676.95	3,739.88	2,865.66	4,338.09	43,681.11
Colorado	7,907.19	6,895.19	4,677.08	17,818.39	11,060.08	3,574.40	72,097.73
Idaho .....	.....	301.00	10.00	840.00	.....	130.20	4,120.74
Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,480.00	.....	31,480.00
Montana	4,528.24	1,628.75	14,465.72	9,145.69	8,915.23	5,093.78	46,670.04
Nebraska .....	.....	517.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	517.00
Nevada .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	742.00	.....	742.00
New Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....	117.35	177.13	489.82	11,669.58
North Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	598.74	598.74
Oklahoma	18.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	451.52	479.15
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....	292.90	766.33	50.90	1,110.13
South Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	29.88	94.31	288.33	412.62
Utah	44.50	1,091.23	14,284.63	10,345.08	174.70	.....	73,737.99
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	39.94	.....	.....	206.36
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	127.48	589.99	5,533.64	.....	12,115.78
Total	18,100.42	16,599.33	37,659.33	42,959.05	62,285.95	16,703.13	a 329,109.99

a Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE XX.—*Forest reserves.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory and forest reserve.	Total area of reserves.	Lieu land selections.					Land with- drawn for proposed forest reserves.
		Surveyed land sub- ject to surren- der as basis for selec- tions.	Surveyed land that has been surren- dered.	Surveyed land sur- rendered but not selected.	Surveyed land sur- rendered which has been ac- cepted or not yet acted on.	Surveyed land still subject to surrender.	
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Arizona	6,740,410	1,532,780	931,730.19	4,754.48	927,975.71	604,804.29	3,507,200
Black Mesa	1,658,880	120,200	71,607.83	120.00	71,487.83	48,712.17	.....
Chiricahua	169,600	680	.....	.....	.....	680.00	.....
Grand Canyon	1,851,520	381,120	366,502.81	400.00	366,102.81	15,017.19	.....
Mount Graham	118,600	400	.....	.....	.....	400.00	.....
Prescott	428,680	4,040	1,160.12	.....	1,160.12	2,879.88	.....
San Francisco Mountains	1,975,310	1,024,540	492,459.43	4,234.48	489,224.95	535,315.05	.....
Santa Catalina	155,520	280	.....	.....	.....	280.00	.....
Santa Rita	387,300	1,520	.....	.....	.....	1,520.00	.....
California	8,832,738	1,314,740	717,282.48	51,075.91	667,506.57	647,233.43	16,062,570
Lake Tahoe	136,335	20,640	9,320.77	363.06	8,957.71	11,682.29	.....
San Bernardino	787,280	178,480	88,434.95	5,640.00	82,794.95	96,685.05	.....
San Gabriel	555,520	48,640	22,927.84	1,240.00	22,687.84	25,952.16	.....
San Jacinto	668,160	127,640	79,581.03	1,693.42	77,887.61	49,802.39	.....
Santa Barbara	1,888,323	352,540	143,143.12	7,584.73	135,558.39	216,981.61	.....
Sierra	4,096,000	561,060	350,638.23	28,694.70	321,943.53	239,116.47	.....
Stanislaus	691,200	23,580	23,126.54	5,860.00	17,566.54	6,013.46	.....
Trabuco Canyon	109,920	2,160	160.00	.....	160.00	2,000.00	.....
Colorado	2,912,860	174,780	56,997.43	2,487.88	54,509.55	120,270.45	5,009,412
Battlement Mesa	808,960	4,880	120.00	.....	120.00	4,760.00	.....
Pikes Peak	184,320	34,280	6,248.06	712.07	5,535.99	28,744.01	.....
Plum Creek	179,200	39,900	13,685.18	720.00	12,965.18	26,934.82	.....
San Isabel	77,980	2,680	.....	.....	.....	2,680.00	.....
South Platte	683,520	87,720	36,244.19	815.81	35,428.38	52,291.62	.....
White River	978,880	5,320	700.00	240.00	460.00	4,860.00	.....
Idaho	3,989,480	1,440	.....	.....	.....	1,440.00	4,980,910
Bitter Root	3,398,400	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	.....
Pocatello	49,920	1,440	.....	.....	.....	1,440.00	.....
Priest River	541,160	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....

a See Montana.

b See Washington.

TABLE XX.—*Forest reserves*—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory and forest reserve.	Total area of reserves.	Lien land selections.					Land with- drawn for proposed forest reserves.
		Surveyed land sub- ject to surren- der as basis for selections.	Surveyed land that has been surren- dered.	Surveyed and sur- rendered but not selected.	Surveyed land sur- rendered which has been ac- cepted or not yet acted on.	Surveyed land still subject to surrender.	
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Montana							92,000
Montana							478,720
Butter Root	7,914,000	131,660	27,906.10	15,522.02	12,384.08	119,275.92	4,190,340
Flathead	691,200	a 6,000	a 840.00		a 840.00	5,160.00	
Flathead	b 40,320	440				440.00	
Highwood Moun- tains	45,080	840				840.00	
Lewis and Clark	4,670,720	117,640	27,066.10	15,522.02	11,544.08	106,095.92	
Little Belt Moun- tains	501,000	440*				440.00	
Madison	736,000	6,300				6,300.00	
Yellowstone	1,229,680	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
Snake	208,902	5,360				5,360.00	346,240
Snake River	85,123	440				440.00	
Sierra	123,779	4,920				4,920.00	
Idaho							1,290,080
Mexico	3,258,080	139,000	31,633.81	974.16	30,659.65	108,340.35	2,099,180
Snake River	2,327,040	57,240	17,995.86	694.16	17,301.20	39,938.80	
Lincoln	500,000	68,960	4,560.93		4,560.93	64,399.07	
Snake River	431,040	12,800	9,077.52	280.00	8,797.52	4,002.48	
Montana							
Victoria	57,120						
Lincoln	4,649,240	449,720	260,573.00	14,712.17	245,860.83	203,859.17	10,269,920
Lincoln	18,560	11,880	10,964.06	440.00	10,524.06	1,355.94	
Lake City	52,480	840				840.00	
Snake River	142,060	31,660	9,713.75	490.00	9,223.75	22,436.25	
Snake Range	4,436,120	405,340	239,895.19	13,782.17	226,113.02	179,226.98	
Snake Range	1,244,840						18,920
Snake Hills	1,163,820	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
Snake Hills	23,360						
Snake Buttes	58,160						
Snake Buttes	2,756,280	114,640	13,726.64	40.00	13,686.64	100,953.36	3,200,440
Snake Buttes	639,000	3,840	1,520.00		1,520.00	2,320.00	
Snake Lake	199,040	19,720	6,453.48		6,453.48	13,266.52	
Snakeville	68,960	3,560				3,560.00	
Snake	182,080	19,520	1,806.62		1,806.52	17,713.38	
Snake	584,640	34,000	1,760.00		1,760.00	32,240.00	
Snake	111,600	10,280	320.00		320.00	9,960.00	
Snake Lake	95,440	13,320				13,320.00	
Snake	875,520	10,400	1,866.54	40.00	1,826.54	8,573.46	
Snake	7,024,760	364,800	197,618.53	6,804.59	190,813.94	178,986.06	2,853,080
Snake Rainier	2,027,520	57,520	3,115.70	346.57	2,769.13	54,750.87	
Snake	1,466,880	76,340	74,515.11	5,065.64	69,449.47	6,890.53	
Snake River	108,960	d 179,640	d 114,553.29	d 1,239.70	d 113,313.59	d 66,326.41	
Snake	3,426,400	51,300	5,434.43	152.68	5,281.75	46,018.25	
Snake	8,321,224	167,100	52,111.45	2,006.39	50,105.06	116,994.94	
Snake Horn	1,216,960	10,340	5,895.17		5,895.17	4,444.83	
Snake Hills	46,440	e 91,960	e 28,931.93	e 1,326.75	e 27,605.18	e 64,354.82	
Snake Creek	56,320	12,800	12,568.28	599.64	11,968.64	831.36	
Snake Bow	420,584	7,960	1,806.92		1,806.92	6,153.08	
Snake	6,580,920	f 44,040	f 2,909.15	f 80.00	f 2,829.15	f 41,210.85	
Total	657,909,934	4,396,020	2,289,579.63	98,377.60	62,193,502.03	2,202,517.97	654,399,092

a Partly in Idaho, partly in Montana.

b Even sections only.

c See Wyoming.

d Partly in Idaho, partly in Washington.

e Partly in South Dakota, partly in Wyoming.

f Partly in Montana, partly in Wyoming.

g Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE XXI.—*State reclamation land grants, under section 4 of the act of August 18, 1896 (Carey Act), and acts supplementary thereto.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

Fiscal year.	Status of the land.	Idaho.	Montana.	Oregon.	Wyoming.	Total.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
1896....	Approved.....				53,531.71	53,531.71
	Relinquished.....					
	Patented.....					
1897....	Approved.....				45,405.87	45,405.87
	Relinquished.....				120.25	120.25
	Patented.....					
1898....	Approved.....		10,632.88			10,632.88
	Relinquished.....					
	Patented.....					
1899....	Approved.....		50,360.92		160.00	50,520.92
	Relinquished.....					
	Patented.....					
1900....	Approved.....	51,178.46	32,861.20			84,039.66
	Relinquished.....	2,827.46				2,827.46
	Patented.....				3,855.25	3,855.25
1901....	Approved.....	6,528.05		8,793.47	77,198.76	92,520.28
	Relinquished.....					
	Patented.....				7,305.75	7,305.75
1902....	Approved.....	244,025.98				244,025.98
	Relinquished.....					
	Patented.....				160.00	160.00
1903....	Approved.....	11,892.46		84,707.74	14,424.94	111,025.14
	Relinquished.....					
	Patented.....					
1904....	Approved.....	24,241.22	3,675.22	28,284.83	230,170.55	286,371.82
	Relinquished.....				6,816.38	6,816.38
	Patented.....		10,104.03		18,413.03	28,517.44
	Total. Approved.....	337,866.17	97,530.22	121,786.04	420,891.83	978,074.26
	Relinquished.....	2,827.46			6,936.63	9,794.12
	Patented.....		10,104.03		29,734.03	39,838.10

a Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE XXII.—*Land withdrawn for national reclamation purposes.*

State or Territory.	Withdrawn.	Restored.	Balance.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Arizona.....	3,325,000		3,325,000
California.....	1,968,300		1,968,300
Colorado.....	2,399,000	1,495,000	904,000
Idaho.....	3,694,760		3,694,760
Montana.....	9,013,600	1,035,000	7,978,600
Nebraska.....	2,599,000	46,000	2,553,000
Nevada.....	4,103,040	202,920	3,900,120
New Mexico.....	995,000	161,000	834,000
North Dakota.....	1,013,720		1,013,720
Oregon.....	1,504,600	91,520	1,413,080
South Dakota.....	1,680,200		1,680,200
Utah.....	92,000		92,000
Washington.....	4,278,530	69,000	4,209,530
Wyoming.....	3,289,200	944,690	2,344,510
Total.....	39,956,040	4,045,130	35,910,910

NOTE.—The above 35,910,910 acres were not all withdrawn from settlement and entry. It is impracticable to determine the exact proportion thus absolutely withdrawn, but it is estimated to be 2,488,665.60 acres (used in making Table XXIX).

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts.*TO JUNE 30, 1880.^a

Sales.	Area.
	<i>Acres.</i>
Land, which include preemptions, etc., and probably 30,000,000 or more acres accounted for under other acts, and commutations of homesteads, from establishment of land system to June 30, 1880	169,832,564.61
Indian sites and county seats	148,916.91
Mineral lands sold since 1866	148,621.14
Unimproved lands	10,750.24
Gravel and timber acts of 1878	20,782.77
Reclamation act of 1854	25,696,419.73
Wetland act	897,160.57
Total	196,755,215.97

FROM JULY 1, 1880, TO JUNE 30, 1904.

Sales.	Area. ^c	Area.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Land subject to private entry	280.00	10,889,719.65
Land at public auction		903,866.21
Land subject to preemption entry	358.66	27,332,315.74
Gravel and stone land		7,575,295.51
General land	1,028,620.38	
Original desert land	12,348,463.83	
Unimproved desert land		3,720,620.13
Adding original desert land		14,782,800.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash (sec. 2301, R. S.)		19,409,192.19
Homestead entries commuted to cash (sec. 2, act June 15, 1880)		2,511,853.11
Recesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries	610.08	368,924.48
Land substitution	6,537.66	240.00
Of Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 814)	1,197.55	
Unimproved lands	275,048.15	
Range of entry, supplemental, and additional payments	28,186.31	4,319.94
Of Mar. 2, 1896	40.00	120.40
Of Mar. 3, 1865		1.69
Of Mar. 1, 1895		599.99
Of Jan. 13, 1881		862.02
Of Sept. 29, 1890		181,539.06
Of Mar. 1, 1877	160.00	517.94
Of July 23, 1866		1,525.67
Rate substitution	160.00	
Payments on scrip locations	99.45	
Of May 31, 1902 (32 Stat., 283)		720.00
Payments on Lake Traverse lands	4,841.51	
Of Jan. 18, 1897	124,054.80	149,128.39
Homestead cash entries, act of 1893	393,241.65	14,486.09
Commutated homesteads, Indian lands		151,699.28
Of May 2, 1890	398.56	109.97
Commutated homesteads under special acts		497,904.25
Payments on Kiowa C. and A. lands	248.24	
Best payments on commuted homestead lands		
Arch sites		2.00
Of Aug. 15, 1894	236,793.66	40.62
Payments on final homesteads, Indian lands	17,538.61	
Clinton and Wahpeton lands	37,379.14	9.15
Unimproved Indian final homesteads	40.00	
Of Feb. 18, 1903 (32 Stat., 840)		40.00
Of July 5, 1884		240.00
Of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 36; L. D., 3-225)		6.39
Chief of John C. Smith, act of June 8, 1900 (31 Stat., 1617)		135.95
University selections, act of Mar. 3, 1871 (16 Stat., 581)	241.68	316.72
Of Feb. 28, 1899 (30 Stat., 910)		20.14
Of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716)		7,680.00
Of May 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 184)		2,176.97
Of Sept. 30, 1890 (26 Stat., 602)		513.91
Of Mar. 3, 1887	3,859.33	154,206.24
Of June 15, 1844		824.54
Of June 6, 1900		24,208.47
Homesteaders' additional final homestead entries		170.95
Of Feb. 12, 1896 (29 Stat., 6)		160.00
Of June 5, 1872		36.40
Unimproved swamp selections	80.02	
Of June 2, 1858 (11 Stat., 294)		120.00

From p. 519 of H. R. Mis. Doc. 45, Pt. 4 (47th Cong., 2d sess.), entitled "The Public Domain."

Used in making Table XXIX.

The items in this column are segregated, because they appear in other tables and are taken from them to help in making Table XXIX.

21,740 entries estimated at 220 acres each.

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

FROM JULY 1, 1880, TO JUNE 30, 1904—Continued.

Sales.	Area. ^a	Area.
	Acres.	Acres.
Act of Jan. 19, 1895	680. 00	231
Act of Mar. 3, 1893		10
Act of Oct. 1, 1890	821. 37	
Excess payments on agricultural college selections		
Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, section 6		16
Excesses on Chippewa lands		7
Commutated homesteads, Chippewa lands		4, 90
Commutated homesteads, act of June 3, 1896		10, 44
Act of Feb. 17, 1897		51
Substitute for warrant		16
Act of Mar. 3, 1877		4
Act of Mar. 3, 1901		8
Act of Mar. 31, 1902 (32 Stat., 286)		66
Act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat., 409)		27, 22
Town sites	1, 825. 66	8
Act of Mar. 3, 1891	5, 490. 01	37, 33
Abandoned military reservations	31, 851. 19	21
Competitive bids	240. 00	1, 018, 62
Commutated timber-culture entries		6
Act of Jan. 14, 1901		12
Graduation act	3, 393. 38	67
Town lots		360
Act of Aug. 31, 1862 (10 Stat., 143)		
Hot Springs Reservation		
Act of Feb. 26, 1896		1, 251
Lassen County desert lands		7, 197
Act of June 2, 1862		240
Act of June 21, 1898		2, 964
Total	14, 549, 780. 88	679, 803, 003

^aThe items in this column are segregated, because they appear in other tables and are taken from them to help in making Table XXIX.

^bUsed in making Table XXIX.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	3, 864	804, 023. 43	\$1, 004, 900. 69	6	400. 54	\$500.
Alaska	1	67. 21	168. 28	8	143. 55	358.
Arizona	11	1, 216. 11	1, 631. 76	132	6, 058. 45	9, 899.
		[40. 00]				
Arkansas	4, 755	564, 211. 77	710, 097. 26	171	10, 974. 67	14, 322.
California	673	151, 282. 33	193, 271. 61	460	23, 114. 64	39, 108.
Colorado	990	284, 248. 99	355, 962. 57	502	17, 348. 79	28, 722.
Florida	7, 337	952, 447. 52	1, 191, 224. 43	42	2, 506. 51	33, 202.
Idaho	2	458. 39	1, 225. 98	39	1, 569. 31	2, 301.
Illinois	2	79. 20	99. 00	4	38. 33	737.
Indiana	1	36. 60	44. 50	2	4. 87	59.
Iowa	74	3, 816. 60	7, 468. 28	4	15. 31	69.
		[160. 00]				
Kansas	144	15, 145. 63	24, 967. 77	210	10, 722. 56	14, 531.
Louisiana	6, 823	1, 874, 054. 95	2, 463, 306. 78	31	3, 288. 85	4, 111.
Michigan	7, 281	1, 278, 464. 49	1, 602, 014. 59	152	6, 513. 53	23, 620.
Minnesota	11, 177	1, 263, 812. 98	1, 813, 614. 29	6, 535	479, 750. 36	1, 108, 145.
		[80. 00]				
Mississippi	4, 284	1, 281, 921. 08	1, 602, 673. 93	35	3, 399. 09	5, 159.
Missouri	6, 562	609, 867. 81	767, 451. 35	1	40. 00	61.
Montana	11	1, 202. 65	2, 699. 16	468	31, 946. 88	44, 175.
Nebraska	578	93, 132. 65	118, 115. 35	618	33, 916. 68	53, 399.
Nevada	3	1, 447. 44	3, 418. 60	1	40. 00	50.
New Mexico	160	41, 075. 05	51, 467. 19	142	16, 150. 89	24, 985.
North Dakota	1	160. 00	200. 00	2, 172	93, 963. 10	178, 547.
Ohio				99	5, 127. 68	17, 132.
Oklahoma				991	39, 820. 14	55, 716.
Oregon	480	54, 555. 13	69, 759. 35	461	31, 546. 41	54, 363.
South Dakota	2	6. 88	8. 60	532	31, 586. 70	45, 582.
Utah	2	791. 81	999. 76	3	691. 00	916.
Washington	335	101, 239. 42	128, 735. 90	516	25, 985. 88	39, 070.
Wisconsin	11, 229	1, 469, 537. 18	2, 097, 780. 00	313	16, 962. 70	27, 470.
Wyoming	181	41, 418. 35	61, 904. 54	90	5, 239. 29	7, 115.
		[280. 00]				
Total	66, 963	10, 889, 719. 65	14, 275, 201. 52	14, 740	903, 866. 21	1, 833, 445.

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued*

FROM JULY 1, 1880, TO JUNE 30, 1904.—Continued.

The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.			Sales of timber and stone lands.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama.....	386	45,164.00	\$56,457.71	2	239.26	\$598.15
Arizona.....	842	113,745.32	198,222.74	3	200.00	500.00
Arkansas.....	329	23,962.19	30,338.11	413	42,705.97	106,782.65
California.....	15,727	2,218,198.54	3,187,884.21	15,463	2,189,332.08	5,474,121.49
Colorado.....	18,372	2,784,767.16	3,664,235.91	1,436	178,409.59	446,026.76
Idaho.....	51,849	7,979,112.01	10,608,869.04			
Indiana.....	800	64,744.08	83,578.54	28	2,860.93	7,152.36
Iowa.....	3,600	490,637.95	626,512.07	3,313	470,484.06	1,178,704.86
Illinois.....	12	876.34	3,151.25			
Maryland.....	1	3.10	3.90			
Massachusetts.....	71	6,717.91	9,508.30	1	39.46	98.65
Michigan.....		[160.00]				
Minnesota.....	23,671	3,515,574.64	4,645,915.93			
Mississippi.....	84	10,833.80	13,745.95	372	46,089.61	115,225.57
Missouri.....	1,044	137,395.23	178,208.31	714	62,713.59	166,784.22
Montana.....		[160.00]				
Nebraska.....	6,601	911,417.60	1,382,550.03	6,077	753,312.00	1,882,992.28
Nevada.....		[38.66]				
New Hampshire.....	4	332.68	464.17			
New Jersey.....	80	5,720.75	8,177.45			
New Mexico.....	5,232	753,298.54	1,078,106.05	1,590	215,851.34	539,562.80
New York.....	23,443	3,469,517.90	4,474,151.53	1	97.20	243.00
North Carolina.....	25	3,220.54	4,435.65	14	1,621.11	4,056.37
North Dakota.....	2,410	336,385.94	450,424.96			
Ohio.....	2,169	323,640.67	418,863.43	31	3,376.86	8,442.14
Oklahoma.....	8	650.79	1,025.19			
Oregon.....	2	398.89	498.61			
Pennsylvania.....	10,916	1,626,232.32	2,390,375.92	13,065	1,937,206.50	4,843,026.00
Rhode Island.....	2,764	402,283.50	504,113.88	86	9,481.51	23,708.80
South Carolina.....	1,158	140,629.13	192,984.82	2	240.00	600.00
South Dakota.....	11,738	1,588,611.62	2,457,164.56	10,598	1,473,593.29	3,681,481.37
Tennessee.....	796	90,426.73	166,347.15	800	59,458.02	148,646.47
Texas.....	1,913	283,755.87	385,702.07	1,192	127,983.13	319,958.37
Total.....		[358.66]				
	185,837	27,332,315.74	37,167,017.44	55,201	7,575,295.51	18,938,706.31

State or Territory.	Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama.....	3	179.53	\$499.75			
Alaska.....	125	6,338.18	28,269.88			
Arizona.....	1,330	47,162.40	229,720.00	3,252	1,019,968.00	\$308,058.68
Arkansas.....	631	78,916.11	198,707.65			
California.....	3,012	189,104.12	580,938.31	4,994	1,281,456.89	339,506.99
Colorado.....	17,589	294,534.14	1,242,064.52	2,217	333,361.91	96,385.43
Idaho.....	296	4,282.47	16,442.50	28	17,760.00	4,440.00
Indiana.....	14	1,109.93	2,783.15			
Iowa.....	1,416	47,614.80	194,314.25	7,105	1,385,534.78	346,322.37
Kansas.....	1	40.00	100.00			
Michigan.....				3	88.72	36.70
Minnesota.....	4,365	133,009.34	521,821.20	16,160	3,278,077.75	827,464.71
Mississippi.....	963	21,079.59	103,077.50	162	38,477.67	9,830.26
Missouri.....	845	19,527.78	97,155.00	3,234	755,154.17	190,639.32
Montana.....				422	70,482.18	17,620.73
Nebraska.....	5	670.00	1,675.00			
Nevada.....	334	18,296.55	68,397.25	2,011	365,292.55	91,323.96
New Mexico.....	1,159	51,198.88	228,140.23	376	73,598.48	18,399.46
New York.....	3,015	69,377.33	339,972.50	4,562	843,756.75	217,726.01
North Dakota.....	313	14,008.53	61,814.85	1,623	296,847.93	95,143.40
Ohio.....	285	30,175.60	96,475.59	9,906	2,538,616.05	641,708.81
Oklahoma.....						
Oregon.....						
Total.....	35,701	1,026,620.38	4,012,368.63	56,115	12,348,463.83	3,189,611.83

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

FROM JULY 1, 1880, TO JUNE 30, 1904.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama.....				2,024	225,640.80	\$281,852.22
Arizona.....	727	224,177.96	\$215,751.68	577	79,217.88	129,032.72
Arkansas.....				1,389	149,349.07	188,637.00
California.....	1,078	274,776.41	294,388.83	5,277	753,847.47	1,136,547.10
Colorado.....	583	97,675.67	99,079.06	5,620	852,843.27	1,126,013.00
Dakota.....				20,920	3,279,172.58	4,322,512.63
Florida.....				1,673	204,422.78	261,472.50
Idaho.....	2,440	473,548.02	473,274.93	1,749	238,830.17	339,691.13
Illinois.....				3	200.00	250.00
Iowa.....				91	6,449.24	12,134.86
Kansas.....				18,114	2,755,091.04	3,674,007.46
Louisiana.....				1,627	191,267.92	272,305.39
Michigan.....				1,824	219,175.76	280,734.99
Minnesota.....				5,939	783,814.87	1,097,469.99
Mississippi.....				1,312	142,055.22	178,870.87
Missouri.....				371	28,571.11	38,108.02
Montana.....	5,802	1,192,418.27	1,202,272.60	2,976	436,039.50	598,707.06
Nebraska.....				15,579	2,328,608.16	3,027,544.90
Nevada.....	87	22,845.28	22,857.40	18	2,621.72	3,327.18
New Mexico.....	606	172,684.23	172,329.64	890	129,471.43	165,463.38
North Dakota.....	16	2,319.78	2,319.78	16,884	2,444,152.34	3,129,331.99
Ohio.....				2	139.41	174.26
Oklahoma.....				11,677	1,706,760.18	2,207,108.17
Oregon.....	515	99,161.77	99,205.52	3,959	591,853.37	789,421.67
South Dakota.....	7	1,200.00	1,200.00	3,821	588,886.33	631,652.26
Utah.....	1,500	259,335.08	262,182.44	342	42,821.35	61,621.87
Washington.....	245	34,871.89	38,541.37	6,399	896,558.17	1,470,638.74
Wisconsin.....				2,071	213,887.40	361,195.45
Wyoming.....	3,221	865,605.77	874,472.89	1,104	167,443.65	222,679.97
Total.....	16,827	[3,720,620.13]	3,757,876.14	133,732	[19,409,192.19]	26,008,807.32

State or Territory.	Homestead entries commuted under second section act June 15, 1880. (Act of May 2, 1890, as to Oklahoma only.)			Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama.....	1,173	100,524.13	\$116,277.72	9,118	10,734.45	\$13,779.95
Alaska.....				2	.49	.61
Arizona.....				373	891.56	1,659.17
Arkansas.....	320	22,127.25	26,994.06	3,659	14,654.96	19,988.46
California.....	884	119,398.32	159,383.63	5,921	29,311.92	85,099.29
Colorado.....	167	23,134.11	30,371.68	6,494	19,968.97	27,807.90
Dakota.....	5,801	1,015,933.80	1,197,138.83	7,161	37,245.00	63,000.23
Florida.....	1,537	174,109.15	201,751.97	6,805	9,535.56	14,038.30
Idaho.....	137	19,258.36	23,564.14	2,291	9,223.44	13,297.63
Illinois.....	1	40.00	39.00	5	18.93	6.86
Indiana.....	1	13.85	12.00	6	16.67	22.46
Iowa.....	5	356.35	763.88	41	155.34	1,834.14
Kansas.....	2,457	370,446.58	459,686.91	5,549	14,821.34	25,425.24
Louisiana.....	198	20,640.76	24,040.88	9,775	27,069.41	38,568.57
Michigan.....	294	29,692.56	36,976.87	625	4,979.53	7,641.96
Minnesota.....	1,373	216,330.18	303,451.06	4,827	29,087.52	50,933.22
Mississippi.....	81	8,306.02	9,582.41	5,663	10,885.44	14,512.99
Missouri.....	87	5,106.99	6,412.46	1,288	5,812.58	8,528.98
Montana.....	96	14,814.56	21,217.45	2,079	9,202.33	15,927.87
Nebraska.....	1,414	215,527.92	259,234.38	8,777	29,893.82	43,439.35
Nevada.....	6	828.68	940.40	55	204.95	366.06
New Mexico.....	20	3,014.65	3,762.00	1,687	5,827.56	8,163.86
North Dakota.....				5,717	20,356.18	30,397.08
Ohio.....	2	120.00	137.00	1	16.13	20.17
Oklahoma.....	125	17,521.07	25,530.93	3,070	10,667.16	13,446.32
Oregon.....	126	18,019.69	28,088.30	4,863	24,132.06	35,864.40
South Dakota.....	3	480.00	558.00	2,162	7,698.56	9,912.63
Utah.....	206	24,094.19	32,310.43	728	1,353.56	1,911.31
Washington.....	452	63,822.09	90,878.58	5,090	23,847.11	42,376.61
Wisconsin.....	299	26,504.31	35,857.85	873	5,338.90	10,862.77
Wyoming.....	17	2,187.54	3,994.00	1,617	5,984.55	8,618.08
Total.....	17,282	2,511,853.11	3,098,946.82	106,312	368,924.48	607,338.51

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

FROM JULY 1, 1880, TO JUNE 30, 1904—Continued.

The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Cash substitution.			Act of Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stats., 814).		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama.....	4	[479.14]	\$599.23	4	[560.40]	\$270.34
Arkansas.....	3	[400.00]	500.00			
Illinois.....	1	[40.00]	50.00			
Iowa.....	10	[1,120.00]	1,900.00			
Kansas.....	3	[360.00]	500.00			
Louisiana.....	4	[477.08]	544.90			
Michigan.....	4	[331.76]				
		160.00	614.70			
		[1,178.25]				
Minnesota.....	11	40.00	2,000.00			
Mississippi.....	2	[279.92]	849.90	4	[687.15]	350.25
Missouri.....	9	[831.51]	1,039.39			
Nebraska.....	1	[120.00]	180.00			
		[160.00]				
Nebraska.....	2	40.00	700.00			
North Dakota.....	1	[160.00]	200.00			
Wisconsin.....	5	[600.00]	750.00			
Total.....	60	[6,537.66] 240.00	9,298.12	8	[1,197.55]	620.59

State or Territory.	Sales of coal lands.			Change of entry—Supplemental and additional payments.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama.....	3	239.40	\$2,394.00	139	[1,039.31] 404.22	\$2,172.25
Arkansas.....				49	[3,113.71] 14.63	1,594.76
California.....	21	2,809.89	39,298.90	77	[8,078.05] 2,484.07	15,604.90
Colorado.....	694	104,782.41	1,547,066.65	5	[77.08] 4.20	132.46
Dakota.....	3	583.57	5,835.70	2	.13	.44
				18	[702.87] 21.16	
Florida.....				1	79.99	880.12
Iowa.....	3	288.79	2,822.00	14	[80.46] 19.28	2,064.21
Kansas.....				2	[201.52] [80.00]	251.90
Louisiana.....				10	29.45	154.22
Michigan.....				25	[1,372.22] 358.93	499.82
Minnesota.....				1	[120.00] [140.70]	62.78
Mississippi.....				34	396.86	1,979.13
Missouri.....				14	[773.08] 218.54	1,211.57
Montana.....					[1,777.16] 8.87	
Nebraska.....				28		921.36
Nebraska.....	218	32,434.60	559,683.90	1		9.08
Nebraska.....	3	480.00	4,800.00		[80.00] 2.65	101.45
New Mexico.....	137	15,534.70	244,760.90		[160.00] .66	3.32
North Dakota.....	34	2,151.63	40,232.60	2		246.33
Ohio.....				1		2.00
Oklahoma.....						29.80
Oregon.....	34	4,958.54	54,892.40	2	1.31	15.49
				5	15.07	428.70
South Dakota.....					[1.54] 136.19	
Tah.....	167	22,679.14	384,216.60	20		781.99
					.05	.50
Washington.....	254	37,115.22	584,343.30	20	[621.66] 52.97	1,313.94
Wisconsin.....					[8,033.57] 70.81	
Wyoming.....	387	50,990.26	881,940.80	14		9,914.64
				2	[1,733.38] [28,186.31]	3.98
Total.....	1,963	275,048.15	4,352,287.75	486	4,319.94	40,881.14

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

FROM JULY 1, 1880, TO JUNE 30, 1904—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Act of Mar. 2, 1896.			Act of Mar. 3, 1865.			Act of Mar. 1, 1896.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
California	2	[40.00] 120.40	\$47.21	2	1.69	\$20.00	13	599.99	\$749.97
Total	2	[40.00] 120.00	47.21	2	1.69	20.00	13	599.99	749.97

State or Territory.	Act of Jan. 13, 1881.			Act of Sept. 29, 1890.			Act of Mar. 1, 1877.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
California	7	862.02	\$2,155.04	95	20,769.21	\$24,131.62	4	[160.00] 517.94	\$847.43
Oklahoma						66.00			
Oregon				883	148,311.52	183,865.84			
Washington				105	12,468.33	15,426.77			
Total	7	862.02	2,155.04	1,083	181,539.06	223,480.23	4	[160.00] 517.94	847.43

State or Territory.	Act of July 23, 1866.			University selections, act Mar. 3, 1871 (16 Stats., 581).			Act of Feb. 28, 1899 (30 Stats., 910).		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
California	5	1,525.67	\$1,907.10	5	[241.68] 316.72	\$698.02	1	20.14	\$25.18
Total	5	1,525.67	1,907.10	5	[241.68] 316.72	698.02	1	20.14	25.18

State or Territory.	Act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 716).			Act of May 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 184).			Act of Sept. 30, 1890 (35 Stats., 502).		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Colorado	1	7,680.00	\$9,600.00	1	2,176.97	\$2,721.21	5	315.89	\$394.89
Idaho							1	40.00	50.00
Utah							2	120.00	150.00
Wyoming							1	38.02	47.52
Total	1	7,680.00	9,600.00	1	2,176.97	2,721.21	9	513.91	642.41

State or Territory.	Rent of lots.			Act of March 3, 1887.			Act of June 15, 1844.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama				42	[1,519.03] 12,391.65				
California				254	78,119.52	\$76,662.29			
Colorado			\$3,601.60	31	3,157.59	7,888.00			
Florida							2	824.54	
Idaho				2	261.73	654.90			
Iowa				169	[1,936.70] 13,182.18	26,421.11			
Kansas				2	144.25	360.50			
Louisiana				1	160.49				
Michigan				1	[160.00]				
Minnesota				227	35,148.11	44,866.15			
Missouri				2	80.00	200.00			
Montana				9	657.55	1,586.11			
Nebraska				6	[79.20] 200.00	500.00			
North Dakota				16	[164.40] 2,670.46	5,381.65			
Oregon				10	1,708.23	2,360.45			
Utah				1	560.00	700.00			
Washington				33	2,618.88	5,861.05			
Wisconsin				11	3,145.60	7,863.99			
Total			3,601.60	817	[3,859.33] 154,206.24	181,305.60	2	824.54	

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

FROM JULY 1, 1880, TO JUNE 30, 1904—Continued.

The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Act of June 6, 1900.			Cash payments on soldiers' additional final homestead entries.			Act of Feb. 12, 1896 (29 Stats., 6).		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Iaho.....	232	24, 208. 47	\$54, 472. 48	3	170. 95	\$641. 06	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	160. 00	\$215. 22
Total	232	24, 208. 47	54, 472. 48	3	170. 95	641. 06	1	160. 00	215. 22

State or Territory.	Act of June 5, 1872.			Cash payments on doubtful swamp sections.			Act of June 2, 1858 (11 Stats., 294.)		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
ansas.....	1	36. 40	\$45. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ouisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	2	[80. 02]	\$30. 61	3	120. 00	\$150. 00
Total	1	36. 40	45. 50	2	[80. 02]	30. 61	3	120. 00	150. 00

State or Territory.	Act of Jan. 19, 1895.			Act of Mar. 3, 1893.			Act of Oct. 1, 1890.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Michigan.....	7	[600. 00] [40. 00]	\$750. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	4	231. 14	338. 92	1	100. 50	\$125. 63	14	[821. 37]	\$600. 00
Wisconsin.....	1	[40. 00]	50. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	12	[680. 00] 231. 14	1, 138. 92	1	100. 50	125. 63	14	[821. 37]	600. 00

State or Territory.	Excess payments on agricultural college selections.			Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855 (sec. 6).			Excesses on Chippewa lands.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Minnesota.....	2	.....	\$300. 00	1	160. 00	\$200. 00	11	77. 59	\$96. 94
Total	2	.....	300. 00	1	160. 00	200. 00	11	77. 59	96. 94

State or Territory.	Commuted homesteads, Chippewa lands.			Commuted homesteads, June 3, 1896.			Act of Feb. 17, 1897.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Minnesota.....	37	[4, 909. 23]	\$6, 136. 56	72	[10, 440. 21]	\$13, 050. 33	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	510. 59	\$638. 23
Total	37	[4, 909. 23]	6, 136. 56	72	[10, 440. 21]	13, 050. 33	8	510. 59	638. 23

State or Territory.	Private substitution.			Cash payments on scrip location.			Act of May 31, 1902 (32 Stats., 283).		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Missouri.....	1	[160. 00]	\$200. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	2	[99. 45]	\$124. 31	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	720. 00	\$1, 440. 00
Total	1	[160. 00]	200. 00	2	[99. 45]	124. 31	1	720. 00	1, 440. 00

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

FROM JULY 1, 1880, TO JUNE 30, 1904—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Payments on Lake Traverse lands.			Act of Jan. 18, 1897.			Homestead cash entries (Act of 1893.)		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
North Dakota...	34	[4,841.51]	\$12,103.78						
Oklahoma.....				1,735	[124,054.80] 149,128.39	\$96,544.54	2,002	[393,241.65] 14,486.09	\$346,843.
Total.....	34	[4,841.51]	12,103.78	1,735	[124,054.80] 149,128.39	96,544.54	[717] 2,002	[393,241.65] 14,486.09	346,843.

State or Territory.	Commuted homesteads, Indian lands.			Act of May 2, 1890.			Commuted homesteads and special acts.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Oklahoma.....	1,089	[151,699.28]	\$197,467.07	6	[398.56] 109.97		3,429	[497,904.25]	\$869,872.
Total.....	1,089	[151,699.28]	197,467.07	6	[398.56] 109.97		3,429	[497,904.25]	869,872.

State or Territory.	Cash payments on Kiowa C. and A. lands.			Interest payments on com-muted homesteads.			Sales of church sites.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Oklahoma.....	5	[248.24]	\$310.30			\$27,419.94	1	2.00	\$2.
Total.....	5	[248.24]	310.30			27,419.94	1	2.00	2.

State or Territory.	Act of Aug. 15, 1894.			Cash payments on final homesteads, Indian lands.			Sisseton and Wahpeton lands.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Oklahoma.....	658	[99,469.97] [6,172.52]	\$182,089.31						
Oregon.....	59	7.92	3,551.43						
South Dakota....	1,012	[181,151.17] 41.70	147,597.56	117	[17,588.61]	\$43,404.15	298	[37,379.14] 9.15	\$93,472.
Total.....	1,729	[236,793.66] 49.62	333,238.30	117	[17,588.61]	43,404.15	298	[37,379.14] 9.15	93,472.

State or Territory.	Sioux Indian final home-steads.			Sales of lands under act of Feb. 18, 1903 (32 Stats., 840).			Act of July 5, 1884.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
South Dakota....	1	[40.00]	\$70.00	1	40.00	\$50.00			
Utah.....							1	240.00	\$300.00
Total.....	1	[40.00]	70.00	1	40.00	50.00	1	240.00	300.00

State or Territory.	Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stats., 36); L. D. 3-225.			Relief of John C. Smith, June 8, 1900 (31 Stats., 1617).			Substitute for warrant.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Washington....	1	6.39	\$16.00	1	135.95	\$169.94	1	160.00	\$200.00
Total.....	1	6.39	16.00	1	135.95	169.94	1	160.00	200.00

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

FROM JULY 1, 1880, TO JUNE 30, 1904—Continued.

The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Act of Mar. 3, 1877.			Act of Mar. 3, 1901.			Act of Mar. 31, 1902 (32 Stats., 283).		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Nebraska	2	46.75	\$58.43						
Wyoming				5	803.92	\$1,004.92	1	80.00	\$100.00
Total	2	46.75	58.43	5	803.92	1,004.92	1	80.00	100.00

State or Territory.	Act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stats., 409).			Sales of town sites.			Act of Mar. 3, 1891.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
aska	23	669.06	\$1,672.70	13	893.25	\$2,081.85	1	79.40	\$198.50
izona				3	542.00	1,266.85			
ifornia				8	746.75	1,071.11			
orado				16	2,443.46	3,254.33			
kota				1	240.00	300.00			
rida				1	39.97	49.97			
								[2,654.37]	
aho				26	3,930.37	7,652.40	21	4.80	3,988.05
ansas				2	567.26	1,018.15			
nesota				1	80.00	100.00			
ntana				3	520.00	900.00	18	[2,835.64]	4,133.46
					[1,325.66]				
lahoma				92	14,247.79	26,507.68			
gon				3	120.71	150.90			
th Dakota				2	360.00	900.00			
ah				5	844.95	1,056.19			
shington				12	340.34	1,961.80			
oming				7	1,382.17	2,381.95			
Total	23	669.06	1,672.70	195	[1,325.66] 27,299.02	50,643.18	40	[5,490.01] 83.70	8,320.01

State or Territory.	Sales of abandoned military reservations.			Competitive bids.			Commuted timber-culture entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
izona	27	[1,193.78] 1,630.08	\$4,679.76			\$185.00	74	10,223.42	\$12,779.26
kansas				1	[80.00]	14.00	1	40.00	44.00
ifornia						81.50	549	75,867.45	94,921.37
orado	158	13,159.10	19,996.93			159.60	637	94,454.26	118,130.33
kota				57		2,648.00			
		[1,915.14]							
orida	57	288.00	2,585.52						
aho	49	5,297.77	3,233.87			55.00	249	30,277.24	37,955.10
va							39	2,292.17	2,965.22
ansas	86	6,850.75	33,423.86	1		163.00	945	140,535.72	175,655.45
uisiana	101	5,074.74	7,705.15				42	5,856.85	7,299.54
chigan	69	2,439.17	15,867.84	3		185.00			
nesota	1	174.47	1,046.82	2		310.00	387	48,753.73	61,134.39
ssissippi						13.00			
ssouri						25.00	1	161.02	201.27
ntana	10	[2,071.20] [9,750.20]	4,025.20			141.00	223	28,729.53	35,906.70
braska	89	280.00	23,086.68	9	21.10	322.10	1,251	187,170.81	234,181.93
w Mexico							55	7,837.25	9,796.46
		[1,305.65]							
th Dakota	2	301.57	6,143.68			190.25	781	120,524.80	150,661.75
lahoma	119	4,760.00	29,168.00			5.00	51	7,454.49	9,736.48
gon	493		24,536.00	2	[160.00]	18.50	251	35,742.61	44,678.37
th Dakota	69	[9,497.45]	12,961.89	1		73.00	821	121,570.98	152,082.89
ah	3	[320.00]	802.80				89	10,157.44	12,696.85
shington	1	42.74	170.96				538	75,689.54	94,770.83
oming	18	2,330.79	3,791.76				125	15,288.29	19,135.91
Total	1,352	[31,351.19] 37,331.41	193,226.72	76	[240.00] 21.10	4,488.85	7,109	[1,018,627.65]	1,274,734.20

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

FROM JULY 1, 1880, TO JUNE 30, 1904—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Act of Jan. 14, 1901.			Graduation act.			Sale of town lots.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Arizona	2	80.00	\$100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	35	[2,272.66] 12.10	\$701.74	112	.....	\$84,416.5
Colorado	480	.....	5,227.3
Florida	1	[239.79]	60.00	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	154	.....	4,411.0
Iowa	12	.....	7,510.4
Louisiana	6	[761.97]	110.85	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	17	.....	10,885.0
Mississippi	1	[38.96]	19.48	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	1	[80.00]	40.00	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	753	.....	70,453.6
Washington	2,774	53.82	114,743.2
Wyoming	145	13.51	2,569.7
Total	2	80.00	100.00	44	[3,393.38] 12.10	932.07	4,447	67.33	300,216.7

State or Territory.	Act of Aug. 31, 1852 (10 Stats., 143).			Hot Springs Reservation.			Act of Feb. 26, 1895.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Arkansas	5	360.35	\$450.44	1,047	.....	\$73,476.25	3	117.57	\$146.96
California .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1,129.58	1,462.16
Utah .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4.30	5.59
Total	5	360.35	450.44	1,047	.....	73,476.25	23	1,251.45	1,614.71

State or Territory.	Sales of Lassen County desert lands.			Act of June 2, 1862.			Act of June 21, 1898.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
California	31	7,197.02	\$8,996.33	1	240.00	\$300.00	1	2,964.70	\$3,705.98
Total	31	7,197.02	8,996.33	1	240.00	300.00	1	2,964.70	3,705.98

State or Territory.	Total cash sales.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	16,768	873,776.48	\$1,480,302.63
Alaska	173	8,191.14	32,750.30
Arizona	7,353	1,191,483.92	1,108,476.84
Arkansas	12,923	735,930.22	1,457,212.79
California	54,584	6,207,225.83	11,762,935.31
Colorado	55,998	4,096,359.17	8,834,849.74
Dakota	86,128	5,039,223.18	16,216,087.42
Florida	18,116	1,034,458.19	1,798,773.51
Idaho	22,846	2,434,446.72	3,817,198.70
Illinois	28	1,012.80	4,395.40
Indiana	11	60.74	142.35
Iowa	520	24,086.80	70,541.95
Kansas	51,196	3,563,930.28	9,055,955.75
Louisiana	19,097	1,967,129.50	2,947,673.80
Michigan	12,056	1,492,665.54	2,314,345.32
Minnesota	43,534	3,473,789.13	7,721,461.06
Mississippi	11,398	1,297,267.42	1,813,645.94
Missouri	8,431	621,530.01	831,367.13
Montana	39,263	4,456,200.98	5,458,464.47
Nebraska	51,767	3,627,778.85	8,286,210.23
Nevada	1,337	66,573.95	157,161.74
New Mexico	10,248	1,189,656.75	1,419,194.59
North Dakota	27,780	517,101.65	4,000,438.21
Ohio	112	5,794.60	18,519.10
Oklahoma	25,059	234,291.74	4,090,032.33
Oregon	39,225	4,211,483.51	8,855,452.01
South Dakota	13,245	576,441.55	1,914,865.10
Utah	11,787	1,081,288.02	1,511,143.67
Washington	41,049	3,577,113.42	8,915,328.37
Wisconsin	16,414	1,644,986.69	2,866,797.32
Wyoming	20,217	3,093,811.51	3,683,604.30
Total	718,438	61,345,090.29	121,745,339.79

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

ALABAMA.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
.....	451	98,738.63	\$123,423.61	.....	.....	.....	8	799.42	\$999.28
.....	301	49,284.37	61,506.69	.....	.....	.....	66	8,154.83	10,193.06
.....	271	66,765.11	83,501.24	1	40.11	\$50.14	26	2,767.06	3,458.85
.....	379	97,196.34	121,493.81	.....	.....	.....	27	3,330.08	4,162.72
.....	158	24,418.48	30,523.67	.....	.....	.....	14	1,481.42	1,862.84
.....	195	25,282.21	31,604.26	.....	.....	.....	13	1,406.20	1,757.85
.....	1,220	265,046.67	331,232.25	.....	.....	.....	3	361.83	452.26
.....	879	176,749.96	220,937.72	1	39.95	49.94	54	7,118.49	8,899.14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	6,291.98	7,865.21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	7,012.24	8,765.61
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	4,719.91	5,900.09
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1,209.66	1,512.12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	200.23	250.30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	310.71	388.38
.....	1	40.00	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40.20	50.25	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	39.99	49.99	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	120.40	150.50	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	119.89	149.86	.....	.....	.....
.....	9	502.66	628.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	3,864	804,023.43	1,004,900.69	6	400.54	500.68	386	45,164.00	56,457.71

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Cash substitution.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	139.63	\$400.00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	39.90	99.75	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	239.26	\$598.15	.....	.....	.....	2	[239.77]	\$300.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	[239.37]	299.23
Total ...	2	239.26	598.15	3	179.53	499.75	4	[479.14]	599.23

Year.	Act of March 2, 1895.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
.....	13	1,428.56	\$1,785.70	254	19,382.20	\$24,227.75
.....	40	4,650.97	5,813.76	250	21,666.20	24,210.25
.....	55	6,667.96	8,276.45	180	16,086.08	18,346.14
.....	140	17,454.60	21,798.01	158	13,946.53	15,897.18
.....	58	5,254.76	6,555.62	63	5,603.65	6,405.11
.....	70	7,830.05	9,771.64	38	3,267.38	3,736.63
.....	56	6,298.34	7,925.54	98	8,555.15	9,906.63
.....	223	26,486.69	33,096.09	68	5,726.76	6,556.91
.....	183	22,803.29	28,504.69	8	640.14	782.74
.....	153	18,340.00	22,925.20	13	1,142.76	1,309.01
.....	150	16,295.12	20,369.35	17	1,438.70	1,650.93
.....	88	8,948.08	11,172.33	5	361.46	417.80
.....	64	6,580.21	8,221.86	8	1,082.00	1,255.50
.....	46	5,743.57	7,144.28	8	1,164.49	1,347.31
.....	56	5,890.81	7,351.98	1	39.94	45.60
.....	53	5,311.53	6,625.14	1	160.12	48.00
.....	55	6,492.18	8,101.32	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	[160.12]	\$51.85	27	2,401.50	3,004.72	2	79.67	90.10
.....	2	[320.24]	109.44	57	6,281.07	7,842.40	1	80.90	94.13
.....	51	5,558.62	6,942.27	.....	.....	.....
.....	89	8,855.29	11,065.28	.....	.....	.....
.....	77	7,916.58	9,875.40	.....	.....	.....
.....	86	8,478.22	10,590.71	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	[80.04]	109.05	134	13,677.80	17,097.48	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	4	[560.40]	270.34	2,024	[225,640.80]	281,852.22	1,173	[100,524.13]	116,277.72

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

ALABAMA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sale of coal lands.			Supplemental and additional payments.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	348	502.47	\$698.24						
1882.....	322	429.07	547.20						
1883.....	369	458.85	574.68	3	239.40	\$2,394.00			
1884.....	285	531.35	664.64						
1885.....	94	254.66	370.69						
1886.....	465	537.49	673.56				1		
1887.....	806	713.70	891.90						
1888.....	805	817.24	1,123.71						
1889.....	523	506.94	705.43						
1890.....	662	742.96	931.67				7	149.61	\$187.
								[60.00]	
1891.....	696	726.45	910.78				8	64.36	690.
1892.....	380	512.86	650.21				19	48.40	437.
1893.....	318	332.50	417.02				5	62.05	77.
								[200.89]	
1894.....	640	886.64	1,113.92				6	4.97	222.
								[27.19]	
1895.....	264	252.32	317.44				33	2.71	37.
								[302.50]	
1896.....	272	248.02	311.41				16	8.54	148.
1897.....	231	298.19	381.14				3	[290.52]	651.
1898.....	333	380.48	481.35				21	[126.00]	971.
								[2.12]	
1899.....	262	326.18	409.26				16	10.00	321.
1900.....	277	382.21	478.14				1	[40.09]	501.
1901.....	181	252.17	315.22				1	40.07	701.
1902.....	149	164.89	208.13				2	13.51	161.
1903.....	253	255.71	320.65						
1904.....	183	226.10	283.56						
Total....	9,118	10,734.45	13,779.95	3	239.40	2,394.00	139	[1,039.31] 404.22	2,172.1

Year.	Act of March 3, 1887.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....				1,074	100,040.52	\$151,134.8
1882.....				981	58,007.90	102,669.9
1883.....				905	70,265.52	116,601.9
1884.....				990	101,096.62	164,111.1
1885.....				387	26,154.56	45,707.9
1886.....				782	27,225.90	47,543.9
1887.....				2,183	266,122.20	350,408.1
1888.....				2,029	184,685.69	270,613.1
1889.....				767	6,838.87	37,536.1
1890.....				890	7,904.81	34,113.1
1891.....				920	5,510.72	29,521.1
1892.....				508	1,770.92	14,190.1
1893.....				397	594.78	10,222.1
1894.....				701	1,202.32	10,226.1
1895.....				355	295.03	7,802.1
1896.....				342	256.56	7,133.1
1897.....				290	338.39	8,398.1
1898.....				385	420.47	3,775.1
1899.....				338	336.18	8,515.1
1900.....	37	12,391.65		366	12,773.86	7,470.1
1901.....	4	[1,198.57]		276	412.64	11,601.1
1902.....	1	[320.46]		232	298.29	10,550.1
1903.....				348	758.37	11,539.1
1904.....				322	465.36	18,387.1
Total.....	42	[1,519.03] 12,391.65		16,768	873,776.48	1,480,327.1

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

ALASKA.

[area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Act May 14, 1898 (30 Stats., 409).		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
.....	1	67.21	\$168.28	.....	.....	.....	9	222.52	\$556.32
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	41.31	\$103.38	4	208.03	520.09
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	102.24	255.60	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	21.61	54.03
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	216.90	542.26
Total ...	1	67.21	168.28	8	143.55	358.98	23	669.06	1,672.70

Year.	Sales of mineral lands.			Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of town sites.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
.....	4	99.12	\$505.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	422.08	2,105.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7	275.31	1,297.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11	551.57	2,307.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	52.31	245.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	101.97	515.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7	485.85	2,450.00	.....	.....	.....	13	893.25	\$2,081.85
.....	6	373.59	1,341.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	136.08	550.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	68.98	345.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	31.30	147.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	94.45	480.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	340.37	1,720.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	599.69	1,700.00	1	.44	\$0.55	.....	.....	.....
.....	14	1,076.98	5,247.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13	498.92	2,115.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16	1,129.61	5,197.50	1	.05	.06	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	125	6,338.18	28,269.38	2	.49	.61	13	893.25	2,081.85

Year.	Act of Mar. 3, 1891.			Total cash sales.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
.....	4	99.12	\$505.00
.....	10	422.08	2,105.00
.....	7	275.31	1,297.50
.....	11	551.57	2,307.50
.....	4	52.31	245.00
.....	4	101.97	515.00
.....	20	1,379.10	4,531.85
.....	7	440.80	1,510.13
.....	4	136.08	550.00
.....	2	68.98	345.00
.....	3	31.30	147.50
.....	3	173.85	678.50
.....	1	79.40	\$198.50	17	562.89	2,276.32
.....	18	849.47	2,324.02
.....	19	1,179.22	5,503.10
.....	15	520.53	2,169.06
.....	25	1,346.56	5,739.82
Total	1	79.40	198.50	173	8,191.14	32,750.30

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

ARIZONA.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to pre-emption entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....							23	3,545.20	\$4,760.35
1882.....							26	3,606.34	5,086.35
1883.....							31	4,272.07	7,038.00
1884.....							42	6,295.61	10,569.35
1885.....	9	1,158.25	\$1,447.81				52	6,305.88	10,741.25
1886.....							96	12,559.72	22,644.00
1887.....							94	12,283.36	23,287.35
1888.....							101	14,079.20	29,387.35
1889.....							63	8,136.28	18,940.00
1890.....							104	14,020.84	19,468.35
1891.....							69	9,459.52	12,924.40
1892.....							85	11,516.95	18,688.35
1893.....							41	5,602.52	11,046.00
1894.....							5	480.00	800.00
1895.....				1	40.00	\$50.00			
1896.....							3	480.00	1,300.00
1897.....				100	3,551.41	5,050.75	2	200.40	250.00
1898.....				9	1,158.80	3,041.00			
1899.....				8	276.52	415.82			
1900.....	1	17.86	133.95	6	240.00	300.00	3	840.00	1,250.00
1901.....	1	40.00	50.00	1	34.04	42.55	1	80.00	100.00
1902.....				6	677.68	847.10			
1903.....				1	80.00	152.00	1	31.43	39.25
Total ...	11	1,216.11	1,631.76	132	6,058.45	9,899.22	842	113,745.32	198,222.75

Year.	Sales of abandoned military reservations.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....				30	545.46	\$2,785.00	11	4,235.26	\$1,058.35
1882.....				110	1,807.28	9,276.00	12	5,926.69	1,481.00
1883.....				105	1,796.62	9,225.00	71	36,584.78	9,147.75
1884.....				85	1,583.73	7,745.00	54	21,352.65	5,338.00
1885.....				104	1,783.41	8,905.00	181	66,797.56	16,703.00
1886.....				33	522.72	2,690.00	275	103,189.15	25,798.00
1887.....				35	571.31	2,925.00	252	95,125.52	23,781.00
1888.....				34	548.70	2,805.00	337	152,133.30	73,836.00
1889.....				18	269.86	1,390.00	171	66,826.45	28,963.00
1890.....				38	573.26	2,950.00	148	62,587.53	15,646.00
1891.....				82	573.43	2,945.00	138	36,655.02	9,163.75
1892.....				30	494.19	2,530.00	328	91,859.03	22,965.25
1893.....				64	1,410.67	7,190.00	332	89,967.42	22,491.50
1894.....				20	470.98	2,390.00	90	22,043.36	5,510.00
1895.....				23	445.62	2,455.00	126	29,191.90	7,298.00
1896.....				29	779.51	3,955.00	227	57,511.05	14,377.00
1897.....				31	1,473.38	6,792.50	40	7,603.85	1,900.00
1898.....	1	[160.00]	\$280.00	26	1,048.71	5,262.50	38	5,396.48	1,349.00
1899.....				48	2,951.71	14,190.00	61	8,836.93	2,209.00
1900.....	4	[251.02] [320.00]	550.40	63	2,930.95	14,825.00	104	19,350.96	4,837.00
1901.....	5	80.00	550.00	85	4,903.00	24,662.50	136	18,672.12	4,668.00
1902.....	11	1,072.84	1,641.05	79	4,131.02	20,790.00	60	7,877.53	1,969.00
1903.....	3	477.24	886.55	81	5,371.97	26,745.00	28	5,159.29	1,289.00
1904.....	3	[462.76]	771.76	127	10,174.91	44,292.50	32	5,074.27	1,268.00
Total ...	27	[1,193.78] 1,680.08	4,679.76	1,380	47,162.40	229,720.00	3,252	1,019,958.00	303,058.75

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

ARIZONA—Continued.

[Areas of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Sales of timber and stone lands.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
12	12	4,036.00	\$4,036.00						
11	11	3,867.00	3,867.00						
6	6	1,919.00	1,919.00	3	430.00	\$800.00			
1	1	635.30	635.30	2	317.09	592.75			
11	11	5,822.32	5,823.35	4	639.41	800.00			
9	9	3,920.00	3,920.00	12	1,840.00	4,000.00			
12	12	3,483.61	3,483.61	14	1,938.15	4,647.91			
31	31	11,848.48	11,848.48	34	5,069.74	12,249.37			
50	50	20,804.45	22,625.51	20	2,752.89	5,991.11			
122	122	41,716.33	39,804.80	35	5,097.86	6,570.49			
80	80	28,820.86	23,306.65	39	5,376.94	6,821.17			
56	56	20,176.47	17,654.14	16	2,066.99	2,583.75			
83	83	26,455.59	26,207.42	37	5,435.05	8,193.84			
49	49	18,671.86	18,678.66	19	2,794.48	4,686.20			
14	14	2,965.08	2,906.29	18	2,359.74	3,749.86			
17	17	2,835.58	2,835.58	24	3,200.52	5,750.54			
14	14	2,834.59	2,834.39	25	3,598.91	5,747.25			
17	17	2,958.42	2,958.42	38	3,789.23	8,654.83			
20	20	4,235.39	4,235.39	23	2,672.84	4,447.54			
23	23	3,961.93	3,961.93	34	4,869.25	9,184.30			
12	12	1,880.65	1,880.65	23	3,152.23	5,188.07	1	40.00	\$100.00
25	25	2,897.77	2,897.77	36	4,726.21	6,573.80	2	160.00	400.00
38	38	5,159.66	5,159.67	62	8,230.33	10,524.90			
14	14	2,271.67	2,271.67	59	8,820.02	11,275.04			
Total ...	727	[224, 177.96]	215,751.68	577	[79, 217.88]	129,032.72	3	200.00	500.00

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Competitive bids.			Sales of town sites.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1	1	0.64	\$0.80						
2	2	1.03	1.80						
2	2	15.44	40.00						
3	3	6.70	15.75						
5	5	126.00	365.43						
5	5	4.32	10.50						
14	14	20.04	48.38						
21	21	34.49	61.66						
22	22	55.43	86.24						
15	15	13.87	17.49				1	320.00	\$800.00
12	12	14.14	18.60						
12	12	49.54	62.54						
14	14	39.57	49.58						
18	18	44.86	66.86						
22	22	36.41	53.93						
15	15	19.38	34.80						
11	11	14.85	174.14						
11	11	36.56	76.61						
21	21	34.95	48.71						
6	6	2.15	2.69			\$55.00			
31	31	31.03	39.04			130.00	1	148.45	358.65
20	20	65.71	83.52						
44	44	77.54	100.21						
46	46	146.91	199.89				1	78.55	98.20
Total ...	373	891.56	1,659.17			185.00	3	542.00	1,256.85

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

ARIZONA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Commuted timber-culture entries.			Act of Jan. 14, 1901.			Total cash sales.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....							77	8,326.56	\$12,641.00
1882.....							161	11,341.24	19,712.00
1883.....							218	42,668.91	28,170.00
1884.....							187	29,238.69	24,897.10
1885.....							366	76,171.10	44,786.70
1886.....							430	116,275.91	59,063.50
1887.....							421	107,950.23	58,174.10
1888.....							558	166,795.69	130,188.20
1889.....							344	75,288.02	77,996.40
1890.....							463	77,515.60	85,258.20
1891.....							370	46,702.11	55,179.00
1892.....	22	3,080.11	\$3,850.14				549	103,919.71	68,334.00
1893.....	23	3,040.00	3,800.00				594	97,020.18	78,978.00
1894.....	19	2,874.86	3,593.66				220	23,039.20	35,726.10
1895.....	7	914.85	1,143.56				211	29,713.93	17,656.70
1896.....	2	233.60	292.00				317	58,789.94	28,445.60
1897.....							223	12,843.89	22,750.00
1898.....	1	80.00	100.00				141	7,640.55	21,722.00
1899.....							184	12,940.11	26,796.90
1900.....							242	22,621.92	33,951.00
1901.....							296	23,943.64	37,669.40
1902.....				2	80.00	\$100.00	241	14,064.78	35,302.60
1903.....							258	11,197.47	41,897.40
1904.....							282	15,474.64	60,177.60
Total ...	74	[10,223.42]	12,779.26	2	80.00	100.00	7,353	1,191,483.92	1,108,476.90

ARKANSAS.

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	534	25,803.49	\$33,246.88	6	291.27	\$364.09	31	2,185.99	\$3,018.50
1882.....	517	55,308.28	69,622.67	14	772.36	1,059.53	30	1,864.29	2,330.00
1883.....	596	101,612.06	127,528.44	27	2,177.68	2,922.10	40	2,246.56	2,830.00
1884.....	486	33,956.91	42,593.77	47	2,937.63	3,778.13	56	4,412.06	5,515.00
1885.....	382	22,175.05	27,951.72	6	360.00	450.00	28	1,802.19	2,252.70
1886.....	371	23,392.37	29,482.01	1	40.78	50.98	13	1,038.81	1,238.50
1887.....	1,118	222,238.67	277,998.57	1	40.00	50.00	19	1,378.14	1,722.00
1888.....	728	78,344.32	99,764.63				35	3,004.83	3,756.00
1889.....	7	322.52	583.15				44	3,429.36	4,336.00
1890.....							10	720.53	900.00
1891.....							9	720.00	900.00
1892.....							13	1,079.43	1,348.00
1893.....							1	80.00	100.00
1896.....				12	890.66	1,113.33			
1897.....				14	627.91	844.29			
1898.....				22	1,883.58	2,354.50			
1899.....	1	[40.00]		5	280.00	495.00			
1900.....	1	68.88	86.10	2	80.00	100.00			
1901.....				7	263.79	329.74			
1902.....				3	160.00	200.00			
1903.....	14	989.22	1,236.52	3	129.01	161.26			
1904.....				1	40.00	50.00			
Total ...	4,755	[40.00] 564,211.77	710,097.26	171	10,974.67	14,322.95	329	23,962.19	30,338.10

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

ARKANSAS—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Graduation act.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1				1	20.66	\$105.00			
2				3	43.12	230.00			
3				1	20.66	105.00			
4				8	453.75	1,445.15			
5				9	1,087.44	2,772.50			
6				3	400.00	1,000.00			
7				15	2,251.38	5,747.50			
8				8	697.32	1,907.50			
9				7	779.09	1,950.00	6	[216.86]	
10				4	320.00	855.00	6	12.10	\$61.41
11				3	361.94	905.00	23	[397.40]	107.73
12				4	440.00	1,100.00		[1,658.40]	529.60
13	4	197.92	\$494.80	43	8,867.91	22,185.00			
14	67	7,761.48	19,403.78	81	9,195.55	23,010.00			
15	47	4,593.80	11,484.51	144	18,120.54	45,337.50			
16	54	5,346.05	13,382.64	172	21,413.97	53,812.50			
17	109	12,099.67	30,249.21	125	14,442.78	36,240.00			
18	132	12,707.05	31,767.71						
Total ...	413	42,705.97	106,782.65	631	78,916.11	198,707.65	35	[2,272.66]	701.74
								12.10	

Year.	Sales of town lots.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
19				19	1,789.53	\$2,236.92	36	2,883.36	\$3,604.20
20				27	2,133.45	2,666.81	64	5,143.14	6,402.53
21				29	2,576.39	3,243.41	68	4,601.71	5,722.33
22				39	3,479.09	4,498.86	74	4,734.26	5,656.33
23				25	1,861.00	2,321.77	35	2,150.15	2,448.59
24				23	2,358.97	2,948.72	15	875.09	986.82
25				26	2,364.22	3,155.27	10	547.22	670.17
26				40	3,041.96	4,035.61	12	841.78	1,102.00
27				40	3,626.50	5,083.17	5	310.54	355.42
28				35	3,626.82	4,533.52	1	40.00	45.67
29				42	3,980.87	4,976.18			
30				31	3,178.85	4,473.97			
31	89	\$74,255.00		42	4,877.18	6,286.56			
32				21	2,230.72	2,788.40			
33				22	2,167.30	2,710.13			
34	1	900.00		31	3,413.79	4,267.24			
35				36	3,685.41	4,945.07			
36				39	4,364.60	5,606.07			
37	22	9,261.50		41	4,419.92	5,524.90			
38				113	14,480.20	17,668.25			
39				98	11,119.07	13,899.21			
40				182	21,399.08	26,748.89			
41				188	20,309.90	25,437.37			
42				200	22,864.25	28,580.73			
Total ...	112	84,416.50		1,389	[149,349.07]	188,637.03	320	[22,127.25]	26,994.06

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

ARKANSAS—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Commuted timber-culture entries.			Supplemental payment and additional change of entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	65	202.61	\$253.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882.....	161	656.12	942.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883.....	134	635.57	872.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	99	387.92	988.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	64	330.49	473.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886.....	102	419.42	529.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	175	715.40	901.61	.....	.....	.....	3	[120.00]	.....
1888.....	165	538.77	785.88	.....	.....	.....	7	[720.20]	\$435
1889.....	181	659.10	1,574.08	.....	.....	.....	3	[40.00]	.....
1890.....	184	660.44	845.97	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
1891.....	135	519.32	666.24	.....	.....	.....	3	1.00	29
1892.....	118	435.43	556.55	.....	.....	.....	1	[80.00]	.....
1893.....	101	373.70	475.39	.....	.....	.....	4	9.00	196
1894.....	128	428.79	536.02	.....	.....	.....	7	[480.00]	91
1895.....	107	367.69	462.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	[164.99]	150
1896.....	164	553.64	695.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897.....	98	333.85	417.36	1	[40.00]	\$44.00	3	[40.00]	114
1898.....	128	453.89	567.44	.....	.....	.....	1	[275.38]	68
1899.....	143	485.44	609.22	.....	.....	.....	10	[1,120.00]	400
1900.....	223	848.26	1,059.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	[83.14]	.....
1901.....	185	709.14	898.70	.....	.....	.....	3	71	104
1902.....	185	824.56	1,030.75	.....	.....	.....	1	2.62	3
1903.....	215	1,077.46	1,347.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904.....	399	2,037.95	2,549.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.20	1
Total ...	3,659	14,654.96	19,988.43	1	[40.00]	44.00	49	[3,113.71] 14.53	1,594

Year.	Cash substitution.			Sales of lands under act of Aug. 31, 1852 (10 Stats., 143).			Competitive bids.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1890.....	1	[160.00]	\$200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	[80.00]	.....
1902.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$14.4
1903.....	1	[80.00]	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904.....	1	[160.00]	200.00	5	360.35	\$450.44	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	3	[400.00]	500.00	5	360.35	450.44	1	[80.00]	14.4

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

ARKANSAS—Continued.

[Area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Hot Springs Reservation.			Act of Feb. 26, 1895.			Total cash sales.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
	799		\$34,066.25				692	28,504.02	\$42,828.83
	103		9,357.00				1,615	58,644.17	117,320.34
	145		30,053.00				997	106,671.87	152,503.97
							946	41,694.52	93,063.34
							540	24,667.73	35,900.87
							525	24,891.38	35,297.01
							1,359	224,372.21	284,933.41
							964	81,908.58	109,549.06
							279	4,410.98	11,932.43
							242	1,835.72	8,000.23
							191	1,248.32	6,738.67
							267	2,602.30	83,497.84
							147	853.70	8,011.95
							164	2,680.17	9,071.92
							141	1,065.01	6,094.78
							222	2,235.49	8,203.41
				3	117.57	\$146.96	171	1,399.33	7,716.41
							237	2,699.41	19,224.11
							201	1,404.07	8,328.72
							450	17,629.15	60,506.09
							419	14,762.28	49,622.16
							569	24,452.35	86,715.28
							702	35,709.33	112,344.08
							863	29,588.13	99,837.88
Total ...	1,047		73,476.25	3	117.57	146.96	12,923	735,930.22	1,457,212.79

CALIFORNIA.

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to pre-emption entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
	99	17,100.62	\$22,997.22				643	90,394.88	\$125,988.88
	44	8,385.23	10,715.11	1	40.00	\$100.00	694	96,981.55	135,965.82
	98	21,697.66	26,997.33				887	125,274.73	182,029.14
	41	5,657.58	7,179.60	1	40.00	100.00	1,172	165,191.28	242,097.34
	37	5,840.21	7,455.28	6	240.53	551.33	1,246	171,368.43	250,661.70
	64	24,362.36	30,452.97	3	123.32	308.31	1,241	171,741.55	259,301.44
	96	23,176.65	29,925.14				1,587	222,705.03	314,855.74
	151	36,833.71	46,200.16				2,203	311,951.05	461,545.26
	35	6,890.36	8,612.96	1	40.00	100.40	1,982	279,774.40	414,305.85
							1,243	174,540.08	244,459.39
				1	17.28	43.20	1,296	179,332.93	247,414.31
				3	120.00	250.00	765	103,445.39	147,468.55
				3	82.80	112.90	446	74,775.76	98,414.99
				9	380.82	963.36	249	41,632.25	51,014.16
	5	1,223.43	2,312.04	1	40.00	100.00	24	3,124.83	4,506.05
	2	130.00	212.50				21	2,600.28	3,550.36
				16	965.55	1,314.46	7	829.37	1,136.72
				27	1,981.04	2,579.27	7	934.67	1,168.36
				37	2,113.87	2,816.77	6	493.48	616.89
				40	2,250.21	3,099.25	4	466.51	583.15
				63	3,889.87	5,440.38	1	160.00	200.00
				49	3,111.37	4,198.92	1	160.00	200.00
				66	4,167.24	5,437.56	1	160.00	200.00
				47	3,230.86	4,239.02	1	160.00	200.00
				86	5,279.88	7,352.91	1	160.00	200.00
Total ...	673	151,282.33	193,271.61	460	28,114.64	39,108.04	15,727	2,218,198.64	3,187,894.21

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	179	20,839.97	\$52,092.48	154	8,766.43	\$25,052.50	27	5,279.44	\$1,349.
1882.....	324	39,891.57	99,729.04	171	8,513.19	25,180.00	55	11,694.15	2,923.
1883.....	1,242	180,799.54	451,997.54	119	7,155.55	20,141.87	69	23,511.10	5,917.
1884.....	1,372	197,385.40	493,462.82	130	6,604.46	19,900.00	133	58,933.77	15,169.
1885.....	804	111,262.66	278,156.81	133	12,563.50	34,035.07	158	66,521.83	16,712.
1886.....	348	43,648.51	109,121.32	144	5,862.08	18,458.85	228	76,415.31	19,104.
1887.....	502	64,172.41	160,431.11	134	8,935.02	24,952.91	657	283,428.62	70,828.
1888.....	2,062	294,378.09	735,957.44	164	10,510.12	30,299.20	336	112,986.85	38,608.
1889.....	1,212	165,195.59	412,996.20	184	14,417.52	40,908.00	115	34,272.30	11,224.
1890.....	1,280	186,071.62	465,169.05	127	8,670.02	26,345.20	74	24,392.92	8,872.
1891.....	789	111,856.28	279,641.02	118	6,148.12	18,729.13	133	31,616.58	10,568.
1892.....	636	91,194.24	227,960.75	106	5,721.17	18,302.80	386	77,954.39	19,528.
1893.....	470	67,693.24	169,233.25	78	4,847.12	13,310.00	232	38,440.51	9,610.
1894.....	133	15,895.68	39,739.24	64	3,400.45	11,240.00	140	25,140.80	6,286.
1895.....	75	7,609.09	19,022.77	69	2,577.65	8,837.50	136	26,982.52	6,745.
1896.....	163	19,578.25	48,945.61	84	4,762.74	15,622.50	69	9,011.11	2,252.
1897.....	82	9,180.71	22,951.78	105	4,119.62	13,995.00	56	10,052.19	2,513.
1898.....	54	4,547.70	11,369.24	111	4,997.91	16,822.50	39	6,400.00	1,600.
1899.....	63	6,659.27	16,648.17	117	7,690.09	23,862.37	67	7,575.94	1,893.
1900.....	134	16,951.96	42,380.10	119	6,763.04	20,922.50	82	15,153.87	3,780.
1901.....	314	42,528.62	107,116.26	112	7,971.04	27,832.50	349	77,218.21	19,304.
1902.....	450	66,492.92	166,232.42	163	17,475.32	50,640.58	490	84,778.19	21,194.
1903.....	1,861	287,578.72	718,947.65	138	9,171.65	33,117.63	411	77,570.21	19,392.
1904.....	914	137,920.04	344,819.52	168	11,960.36	42,429.70	552	96,126.08	24,031.
Total	15,463	2,189,332.08	5,474,121.49	3,012	189,104.12	580,938.31	4,994	1,281,456.89	339,506.

Year.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries com-muted to cash under sec-tion 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries com-muted under second sec-tion act of June 15, 1890.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	24	7,223.13	\$7,223.13	91	14,780.82	\$18,476.03	250	35,078.65	\$43,848.8
1882.....	18	2,105.93	2,105.93	93	13,279.92	18,887.03	198	26,246.74	35,107.6
1883.....	19	5,817.79	5,817.79	181	26,068.47	38,102.46	177	25,752.05	33,675.6
1884.....	23	7,020.04	7,020.04	269	40,113.02	59,020.52	119	15,595.79	22,577.1
1885.....	25	6,704.72	6,775.72	337	48,903.49	73,541.20	74	8,847.83	13,061.4
1886.....	45	12,843.61	12,843.61	211	30,486.48	48,664.08	38	4,563.95	6,708.4
1887.....	54	20,754.55	20,754.99	319	45,546.14	70,396.62	18	2,135.98	2,872.4
1888.....	40	11,390.91	11,390.91	601	87,341.60	143,597.80	5	655.60	773.3
1889.....	73	26,205.79	26,845.79	758	110,239.10	181,930.85	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	96	33,458.62	34,658.62	421	61,658.62	92,616.11	.....	.....	.....
1891.....	76	25,328.21	29,816.90	406	57,607.13	82,113.84	.....	.....	.....
1892.....	69	20,732.20	22,542.83	303	43,501.11	65,720.32	3	400.00	557.0
1893.....	62	13,995.18	13,995.18	222	31,040.67	49,555.59	.....	.....	.....
1894.....	50	8,992.25	9,374.24	188	26,012.22	35,017.16	1	40.00	100.0
1895.....	32	6,247.64	6,247.64	111	15,089.62	19,881.18	.....	.....	.....
1896.....	42	10,112.46	10,909.45	73	8,937.89	12,295.91	.....	.....	.....
1897.....	44	10,284.78	17,206.20	53	6,473.46	8,823.85	.....	.....	.....
1898.....	49	9,561.50	12,162.75	75	9,071.35	12,344.74	.....	.....	.....
1899.....	28	3,665.76	3,665.76	53	7,195.51	9,781.71	1	81.73	102.17
1900.....	34	4,215.80	4,215.80	77	10,302.32	14,748.13	.....	.....	.....
1901.....	23	3,555.27	4,255.27	85	11,434.15	15,342.67	.....	.....	.....
1902.....	39	5,219.72	5,219.72	123	17,336.33	23,868.12	.....	.....	.....
1903.....	45	6,981.80	6,981.80	105	14,882.16	20,239.78	.....	.....	.....
1904.....	68	12,358.75	12,358.75	122	16,545.89	21,582.40	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,078	[274,776.41]	294,388.83	5,277	[753,847.47]	1,136,547.10	884	[119,398.32]	159,385.83

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of coal lands.			Sales of Lassen County desert lands.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
11.....	229	998.86	\$11,661.14						
12.....	198	1,975.75	7,027.42	2	320.00	\$3,200.00			
13.....	271	985.06	10,621.53	3	480.00	5,200.00			
14.....	272	1,421.24	7,595.22	1	80.00	800.00			
15.....	306	1,642.38	6,209.16				2	120.00	\$150.00
16.....	366	2,609.56	6,116.31	2	400.00	8,000.00	5	1,000.36	1,250.45
17.....	402	1,533.21	3,598.31	1	80.00	1,600.00	8	2,357.02	2,946.34
18.....	511	2,284.21	4,770.49	2	240.00	3,200.00			
19.....	272	1,044.23	2,597.66	4	640.00	11,200.00			
20.....	194	1,116.20	3,461.51				3	400.00	500.00
		[570.08]							
1.....	307	1,679.70	3,365.00	2	200.00	2,000.00	2	719.89	899.86
2.....	293	2,219.70	3,141.42				9	2,079.75	2,599.68
		[40.00]							
3.....	324	1,415.34	1,978.59				1	410.00	550.00
4.....	172	636.81	938.62						
5.....	171	643.99	1,528.40	1	40.00	800.00			
6.....	125	464.00	649.86				1	80.00	100.00
7.....	143	517.74	809.75						
8.....	164	585.58	832.89						
9.....	119	547.46	775.82						
10.....	148	593.47	913.29	2	289.89	2,898.90			
11.....	170	681.88	982.02						
12.....	221	1,068.61	1,591.77	1	40.00	400.00			
13.....	261	1,238.28	1,742.91						
14.....	282	1,408.66	2,190.20						
Total ...	5,921	[610.08] 29,311.92	85,099.29	21	2,809.89	39,298.90	31	7,197.02	8,996.33

Year.	Sales, act June 2, 1862.			Act of June 21, 1898.			Act of Mar. 2, 1896.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
.....	1	240.00	\$300.00				1	[40.00]	\$20.00
.....				1	2,964.70	\$3,705.88	1	120.40	27.21
Total ...	1	240.00	300.00	1	2,964.70	3,705.88	2	[40.00] 120.40	47.21

Year.	Act of Mar. 3, 1865.			Act of Feb. 26, 1895.			Act of Mar. 1, 1895.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
.....				3	200.00	\$250.00	7	334.00	\$417.50
.....				16	929.58	1,212.16	5	224.99	281.17
.....	1	0.52	\$10.00				1	41.00	51.30
.....	1	1.17	10.00						
Total ...	2	1.69	20.00	19	1,129.58	1,462.16	13	599.99	749.97

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Act of Jan. 13, 1881.			Act of Sept. 29, 1890.			Act of Mar. 3, 1887.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1895.....				5	1,139.49	\$1,274.38	14	2,602.75	\$95.80
1896.....				8	1,956.64	2,445.80	1	32.07	8
1897.....	1	159.27	\$398.17	68	14,806.12	18,257.66	2	567.65	60
1898.....				4	663.94	400.00	1	320.00	40
1899.....	5	630.46	1,576.15	9	1,958.47	1,448.09	140	37,463.52	38,097
1900.....							51	22,989.68	21,944
1901.....	1	72.29	180.72	1	244.55	305.69	16	4,824.33	5,638
1902.....							16	4,020.62	4,302
1903.....							6	2,224.74	1,792
1904.....							7	3,074.16	2,797
Total ...	7	862.02	2,155.04	95	20,769.21	24,131.62	254	78,119.52	76,662

Year.	Act of Mar. 1, 1877.			Act of July 23, 1866.			University selections, Mar. 3, 1871 (16 Sta 561).		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1891.....				2	154.88	\$193.60	1	40.00	\$50
1893.....							3	[241.68]	302
1894.....	1	237.94	\$297.43				1	276.72	345
1895.....	2	[160.00]	200.00	1	510.00	637.50			
1897.....	1	280.00	350.00	1	167.78	209.73			
1901.....				1	693.01	866.27			
Total ...	4	[160.00] 517.94	847.43	5	1,525.67	1,907.10	5	[241.68] 316.72	698

Year.	Commuted timber-culture entries.			Sales of town sites.			Supplemental and additional payments.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1888.....				4	613.10	\$766.38	1	[40.00]	
1889.....							1		
1890.....							6	3.46	\$34
1891.....	7	999.98	\$1,248.75				60	[6,730.19]	12,838
1892.....	147	19,996.32	25,092.46				1	46.21	913
								[.58]	
1893.....	190	27,253.41	34,066.82	1	70.13	175.33	1	160.00	426
							3	250.43	6
1894.....	71	10,125.52	12,653.59					2.69	1
1895.....	62	8,193.98	10,242.48	1	40.00	100.00	1	.91	
								[166.88]	
1896.....	34	4,474.85	5,592.68				1	1.60	211
1897.....	14	1,950.17	2,437.71	1	8.81	11.01	1	[120.00]	150
1898.....	15	1,735.43	2,164.64						
1899.....	1	160.00	200.00						
1900.....	8	977.79	1,222.24						
1901.....				1	14.71	18.39			
1902.....							1	[1,020.40]	1,023
Total ...	549	[75,867.45]	94,921.37	8	746.75	1,071.11	77	[8,078.05] 2,484.07	15,604

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Act of Feb. 28, 1899 (30 Stats., 910).			Competitive bids.			Total cash sales.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....							1,696	143,390.20	\$308,689.55
1882.....							1,798	167,801.44	340,941.47
1883.....							3,066	359,903.64	780,501.11
1884.....							3,533	435,313.73	874,922.62
1885.....							3,128	369,559.54	687,314.88
1886.....							2,696	326,403.00	520,632.08
1887.....							3,778	606,387.96	703,216.35
1888.....							6,080	769,797.13	1,477,111.02
1889.....							4,637	502,274.40	1,110,722.08
1890.....						\$31.00	3,444	395,194.30	876,147.68
1891.....							3,200	333,784.43	688,942.69
1892.....							2,721	282,780.85	538,077.57
1893.....							2,036	187,673.33	391,731.84
1894.....							1,085	88,823.50	170,289.25
1895.....							707	45,440.32	81,287.52
1896.....							648	39,986.24	104,638.83
1897.....							627	43,824.87	98,933.27
1898.....							556	20,563.67	62,082.10
1899.....						.50	651	65,309.90	101,839.59
1900.....						50.00	723	70,062.99	122,809.30
1901.....							1,126	137,725.45	186,542.40
1902.....							1,571	178,202.90	280,110.62
1903.....							2,876	381,175.72	806,664.35
1904.....	1	20.14	\$25.18				2,201	255,949.32	457,787.34
Total ...	1	20.14	25.18			81.50	54,584	6,207,225.83	11,762,935.51

COLORADO.

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to pre-emption entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	38	6,234.55	\$7,793.19				345	49,928.36	\$66,067.07
1882.....	52	6,704.26	8,380.36				480	65,527.06	88,315.28
1883.....	74	14,025.93	17,732.43				732	106,085.27	142,397.02
1884.....	126	28,021.38	35,026.76	1	160.00	\$1,250.00	904	129,426.27	174,114.67
1885.....	156	38,304.68	47,881.88	213		2,203.70	826	119,132.94	163,375.07
1886.....	315	130,916.21	163,645.41				749	107,619.27	147,307.98
1887.....	157	49,011.51	61,264.42				1,451	224,677.34	300,147.17
1888.....	46	6,288.07	7,860.11				3,970	624,934.94	804,663.49
1889.....	21	4,195.40	5,494.26				4,734	739,595.35	954,078.71
1890.....	2	240.00	500.00				2,321	356,429.44	466,569.49
1891.....							918	134,243.87	179,842.64
1892.....							487	66,821.83	90,586.62
1893.....							294	41,430.58	57,176.15
1894.....	1	80.00	100.00	2	50.90	63.63	83	10,679.36	14,649.32
1895.....				5	360.00	450.00	26	2,640.54	4,461.98
1896.....				37	2,085.35	2,938.03	33	3,299.30	7,163.90
1897.....	1	69.73	87.16	33	1,841.03	2,720.72	6	742.01	1,277.52
1898.....				26	2,507.88	4,641.31	3	160.44	300.56
1899.....				25	1,391.18	1,868.99	5	592.99	741.27
1900.....	1	157.27	196.59	15	806.26	1,007.84			
1901.....				19	1,028.67	1,320.60	1	160.00	200.00
1902.....				30	1,649.47	2,255.72	3	480.00	600.00
1903.....				37	2,200.00	3,399.37	1	160.00	200.00
1904.....				59	3,268.05	4,609.97			
Total ...	990	284,248.99	355,962.57	502	17,348.79	28,729.88	18,372	2,784,767.16	3,664,235.91

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

COLORADO—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under desert-land act.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....				792	11,866.02	\$44,460.00			
1882.....				1,024	17,050.73	63,722.50			
1883.....				1,361	18,290.49	61,469.86			
1884.....				1,284	12,737.13	58,857.50			
1885.....				930	13,179.05	51,452.50			
1886.....				707	7,192.93	32,322.50			
1887.....				680	8,726.81	36,667.50			
1888.....				606	9,162.26	39,135.00			
1889.....				492	5,895.70	29,211.10			
1890.....				556	9,732.73	42,706.00			
1891.....				458	8,447.99	35,582.20	28	5,216.99	\$1.48
1892.....				506	8,839.97	39,206.00	131	24,840.00	6.50
1893.....	46	5,845.38	\$14,614.39	526	10,836.35	47,378.90	121	22,726.10	5.63
1894.....	46	6,256.96	15,642.43	405	8,461.39	35,975.00	90	15,171.91	3.74
1895.....	20	2,280.00	5,700.00	384	5,209.29	23,475.50	72	10,294.47	2.52
1896.....	27	3,712.54	9,281.36	630	12,157.39	51,677.50	84	13,503.66	3.37
1897.....	22	2,987.54	7,468.86	657	12,223.63	53,737.50	62	8,031.38	2.00
1898.....	31	3,419.63	8,549.08	939	17,682.20	80,022.50	75	10,352.97	2.58
1899.....	36	2,867.95	7,170.02	697	10,616.81	47,647.00	86	14,149.52	3.53
1900.....	124	14,855.25	37,138.22	783	15,591.10	60,228.00	141	24,222.34	6.05
1901.....	183	21,223.32	53,058.37	855	18,006.79	75,541.47	174	30,562.17	7.64
1902.....	255	31,656.61	79,142.67	858	21,600.33	81,147.32	335	61,475.54	15.34
1903.....	309	39,691.18	99,228.13	769	20,661.63	82,579.40	406	72,074.44	18.01
1904.....	338	43,613.23	109,033.23	690	15,365.42	67,913.77	412	70,740.42	17.68
Total ...	1,436	178,409.59	446,026.76	17,589	294,534.14	1,242,064.52	2,217	383,361.91	96,385.00

Year.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1890		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....				39	5,533.97	\$6,917.47	22	4,009.72	\$5,012.1
1882.....				45	6,390.21	10,616.81	44	5,815.75	8,134.4
1883.....				74	11,067.78	15,583.04	25	3,450.46	4,422.4
1884.....				119	18,131.22	26,123.15	24	3,039.46	4,556.8
1885.....				112	16,503.45	23,780.02	12	1,557.13	1,917.9
1886.....				89	14,322.93	19,484.58	13	1,920.00	2,193.5
1887.....				190	29,498.79	40,194.49	17	1,981.40	2,363.7
1888.....				677	106,765.75	137,760.70	3	480.00	588.0
1889.....				1,544	242,291.97	311,556.02	4	440.19	697.7
1890.....				979	152,900.78	203,715.40	1	160.00	184.0
1891.....				335	49,880.17	69,237.33	1	160.00	184.0
1892.....	45	7,360.71	\$9,020.49	177	25,836.17	35,450.20			
1893.....	16	2,629.75	2,549.75	159	23,356.32	30,703.27			
1894.....	7	1,354.59	1,354.59	88	12,722.85	15,903.57	1	120.00	138.0
1895.....	14	2,782.78	2,782.76	109	15,446.37	20,502.21			
1896.....	33	6,593.72	6,562.57	54	6,507.86	8,480.00			
1897.....	42	7,697.15	7,617.42	38	4,026.72	5,333.66			
1898.....	67	11,309.98	11,309.98	49	6,348.55	8,866.47			
1899.....	61	9,288.07	9,288.23	45	6,309.60	7,737.02			
1900.....	65	10,860.49	10,860.20	65	9,381.89	11,925.61			
1901.....	48	7,551.06	7,495.80	147	21,551.71	26,939.63			
1902.....	55	8,375.11	8,375.03	158	22,623.39	29,768.73			
1903.....	55	8,582.13	8,582.13	175	24,807.76	32,087.98			
1904.....	75	13,290.13	13,290.11	153	21,637.06	27,346.34			
Total ...	583	[97,675.67]	99,079.06	5,620	[852,843.27]	1,126,013.69	167	[23,134.11]	30,371.8

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

COLORADO—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of coal lands.			Sales of abandoned military reservations.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1901	62	321.27	\$446.96	20	2,797.13	\$32,344.70	46	1,870.46	\$5,041.25
1902	69	334.61	619.39	11	1,439.94	18,798.80	16	655.76	918.92
1903	104	490.27	922.10	39	7,195.41	140,708.20	7	346.84	562.41
1904	134	730.88	1,122.84	10	1,160.00	23,200.00	44	6,962.25	8,861.61
1905	146	584.67	891.01	3	200.00	2,400.00			
1906	534	1,260.51	1,730.28	14	1,685.92	31,718.40	39	3,283.79	4,439.74
1907	1,068	2,397.97	3,190.39	13	2,234.11	44,682.20	6	40.00	178.00
1908	984	2,723.16	3,694.59	60	8,128.50	142,570.00			
1909	485	1,362.96	1,893.99	88	12,908.76	243,377.40			
1910	288	882.27	1,279.56	39	4,547.22	67,398.30			
1911	211	730.93	969.39	9	1,313.53	23,070.75			
1912	227	803.25	1,092.70	7	819.44	16,388.80			
1913	299	993.45	1,397.89	31	4,172.67	78,653.80			
1914	146	455.54	607.51	2	104.37	2,087.40			
1915	130	394.70	568.13	5	556.00	11,120.00			
1916	95	297.14	411.22	6	711.09	11,021.80			
1917	92	302.62	403.51	2	211.40	4,228.00			
1918	108	361.56	502.98	4	160.56	2,811.20			
1919	126	445.11	601.54	7	635.59	10,311.80			
1920	162	567.56	771.44	18	1,799.12	35,582.40			
1921	222	792.24	1,014.88	24	2,600.00	51,600.00			
1922	284	1,017.12	1,410.23	53	9,054.03	113,853.60			
1923	300	1,028.03	1,387.35	132	21,932.49	242,587.80			
1924	218	691.15	977.16	97	18,415.13	196,551.30			
Total	6,494	19,968.97	27,807.04	694	104,782.41	1,547,066.65	158	13,159.10	19,996.93

Year.	Sales of town sites.			Act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 716).			Act of May 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 184).		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1884	4	941.19	\$1,176.47						
1886	1	640.00	800.00						
1887	4	399.89	499.87						
1888	1	40.00	50.00						
1890	1	160.00	400.00						
1891	1	.96	1.21						
1898	1	160.00	200.00						
1900	2	12.50	15.63						
1903	1	88.92	111.15	1	7,680.00	\$9,600.00	1	2,176.97	\$2,721.21
Total	16	2,443.46	3,254.33	1	7,680.00	9,600.00	1	2,176.97	2,721.21

Year.	Act of Sept. 30, 1890.			Act of Mar. 3, 1887.			Commuted timber-culture entries.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1891							39	5,759.92	\$7,199.90
1892							229	33,802.45	42,367.79
1893							248	37,620.67	47,023.51
1894							50	7,537.93	9,372.45
1895				16	1,759.91	\$4,393.80	39	5,265.69	6,582.13
1896				1	80.00	200.00	12	1,661.60	2,077.00
1897							8	1,175.00	1,468.75
1898				4	300.00	900.00	6	795.20	994.00
1899	1	160.00	\$200.00	1	80.00	200.00	3	440.00	550.00
1900				3	237.68	594.20	1	80.00	100.00
1901	1	53.50	66.88	1	120.00	300.00			
1902	2	50.84	63.56	1	40.00	100.00			
1903							1	155.80	194.80
1904	1	51.55	64.45	4	480.00	1,200.00	1	160.00	200.00
Total	5	315.89	394.89	31	3,157.59	7,888.00	637	[94,454.26]	118,130.33

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

COLORADO—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Supplemental and additional payments.			Sales of town lots.			Competitive bids.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1887.....									\$77,000.00
1888.....				433		\$4,833.30			
1889.....				47		394.00			
1890.....			\$5.00						
1891.....	1	0.48	.60						
1892.....	2	3.42	115.60						
1898.....	2	[77.08]	10.88						
1904.....		.30	.38						
Total ...	5	[77.08] 4.20	132.46	480		5,227.30			158,000.00

Year.	Rent of lots.			Total cash sales.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....				1,364	73,017.79	\$168,082.00
1882.....				1,741	91,712.36	199,501.00
1883.....				2,416	141,434.21	383,797.00
1884.....				2,650	180,139.10	334,288.00
1885.....				2,398	171,401.34	293,902.00
1886.....				2,461	252,598.63	408,642.00
1887.....			\$135.00	3,586	287,487.63	489,400.00
1888.....			1,711.60	6,780	651,276.93	1,142,828.00
1889.....			1,620.00	7,415	763,958.17	1,548,323.00
1890.....			135.00	4,187	371,991.66	782,891.00
1891.....				2,001	149,954.75	317,522.00
1892.....				1,811	102,127.91	240,797.00
1893.....				1,740	86,004.53	285,173.00
1894.....				936	43,020.34	104,060.00
1895.....				805	21,815.00	78,416.00
1896.....				1,011	35,766.47	102,980.00
1897.....				967	26,769.34	87,251.00
1898.....				1,313	35,045.24	121,197.00
1899.....				1,094	30,936.83	90,047.00
1900.....				1,379	58,184.90	164,248.00
1901.....				1,676	74,464.03	224,975.00
1902.....				2,032	126,933.10	332,117.00
1903.....				2,192	168,173.66	501,903.00
1904.....				2,043	152,145.25	437,472.00
Total.....			3,601.60	55,998	4,096,359.17	8,834,849.00

DAKOTA.

Year.	Sales of lands subject to pre-emption entry.			Sales of town sites.			Sales of mineral lands.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	1,798	274,206.77	\$439,571.15				33	524.49	\$1,752.30
1882.....	4,341	673,383.17	977,242.12				24	181.67	897.50
1883.....	9,509	1,484,623.65	2,016,467.25				39	354.79	1,667.50
1884.....	13,728	2,136,673.91	2,796,405.03				16	136.40	738.00
1885.....	7,781	1,191,316.78	1,536,268.54				29	660.77	2,170.00
1886.....	4,645	702,481.20	905,082.92				28	409.09	1,675.00
1887.....	4,426	669,917.49	853,484.27				34	604.02	2,302.50
1888.....	3,125	472,237.64	602,598.93				44	754.32	2,807.50
1889.....	2,493	374,271.40	476,748.83	1	240.00	\$300.00	49	656.92	2,522.50
Total ...	51,849	7,979,112.01	10,603,869.04	1	240.00	300.00	296	4,282.47	16,442.50

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

DAKOTA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Original entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section, act of June 15, 1880.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....				280	52,906.34	\$66,131.68	2,944	571,825.56	\$614,781.96
1882.....				1,559	245,287.98	362,428.59	1,941	301,574.11	\$94,984.02
1883.....				4,408	693,560.47	948,305.94	608	93,763.14	124,902.15
1884.....	25	15,840.00	\$3,960.00	5,441	855,953.66	1,120,743.34	202	31,441.98	38,915.60
1885.....	3	1,920.00	480.00	3,692	573,632.16	732,237.72	45	6,861.30	8,562.08
1886.....				1,472	226,593.55	288,122.45	33	5,268.77	6,901.34
1887.....				2,004	312,125.90	395,468.71	26	4,158.16	6,597.72
1888.....				1,363	211,696.33	272,313.99	7	1,040.73	1,503.97
1889.....				701	107,417.19	136,760.21			
Total....	28	17,760.00	4,440.00	20,920	[3,279,172.58]	4,322,512.63	5,801	[1,015,933.80]	1,197,138.83

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of coal lands.			Competitive bids.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	602	3,232.30	\$4,915.92						
1882.....	1,026	6,672.83	9,805.59						
1883.....	1,490	11,378.73	21,944.17	5	431.13	\$4,311.30			
1884.....	1,105	6,635.86	9,214.21	2	112.44	1,124.40	57		\$2,524.00
1885.....	635	2,793.79	5,502.70						2.00
1886.....	791	2,169.87	4,319.72						22.00
1887.....	523	1,613.91	3,241.19						
1888.....	481	1,292.30	1,983.44	1	40.00	400.00			
1889.....	508	1,455.41	2,073.34						
Total....	7,161	37,245.00	63,000.28	8	583.57	5,835.70	57		2,548.00

Year.	Supplemental and additional payments.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....				5,657	277,963.56	\$1,127,153.20
1882.....				8,894	680,237.67	1,745,357.82
1883.....				16,054	1,496,788.30	3,117,598.31
1884.....				20,576	2,159,398.61	3,973,621.58
1885.....				12,185	1,196,691.34	2,285,213.04
1886.....				6,969	705,060.16	1,206,135.93
1887.....	2	0.13	\$0.44	7,015	672,135.55	1,260,994.83
1888.....				5,021	474,324.26	881,607.83
1889.....				3,752	376,623.73	618,404.88
Total.....	2	0.13	.44	86,123	8,089,223.18	16,216,087.42

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

FLORIDA.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	303	41,290.15	\$51,615.37	8	615.87	\$769.86	17	1,700.93	\$2,125.43
1882.....	970	125,305.83	156,636.06	18	1,174.37	1,552.55	33	3,567.59	4,481.42
1883.....	1,640	215,005.38	268,878.19	6	220.99	590.44	54	6,099.14	8,175.00
1884.....	2,477	312,166.75	390,219.04				80	8,660.28	11,670.00
1885.....	961	85,897.37	107,375.22				105	10,900.54	14,225.00
1886.....	492	70,086.49	87,609.11				61	6,328.36	8,161.00
1887.....	191	16,718.90	20,900.05	1	10.29	20,178.69	44	4,740.95	5,325.00
1888.....	391	84,318.69	105,399.06	1	1.15	9,495.70	72	8,734.10	11,311.00
1889.....	5	1,228.51	1,535.64				49	5,373.33	6,716.00
1890.....	3	(519.87)	519.87				14	1,184.15	1,486.00
1891.....							24	2,376.51	2,970.00
1892.....	1	39.74	49.65				34	3,924.55	4,935.00
1893.....							6	806.69	1,008.00
1894.....							2	119.97	150.00
1895.....							3	49.20	61.00
1896.....				2	43.67	54.59	2	176.79	221.00
1899.....				2	240.15	300.19			
1902.....				1	39.94	49.93			
1903.....	1	229.76	287.20						
1904.....	2	159.95	199.94	3	160.08	210.50			
Total...	7,337	952,447.52	1,191,224.43	42	2,506.51	33,202.45	600	64,744.08	83,578.00

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Sales of abandoned military reservations.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1892.....				1	40.00	\$100.00			
1893.....				2	196.18	490.44			
1894.....				1	160.00	400.00			
1896.....				4	480.05	1,205.00			
1897.....				2	81.59	205.00	37		\$182.40
1898.....							1	[60.50]	331.00
1899.....				1	20.03	52.50			
1902.....				3	132.08	330.21	5	288.00	678.00
1903.....	2	247.51	\$618.78				3	[378.75]	421.00
1904.....	26	2,613.42	6,533.58				11	[1,475.89]	1,022.00
Total...	28	2,860.93	7,152.36	14	1,109.93	2,783.15	57	[1,915.14]	2,531.00

Year.	Sales of town sites.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section, act June 15, 1880.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....				8	847.16	\$1,058.95	270	27,327.62	\$34,154.00
1882.....				31	4,419.06	5,607.17	496	57,593.48	63,414.00
1883.....				102	11,975.96	16,050.06	345	40,371.27	46,484.00
1884.....				189	23,203.39	29,499.20	288	34,520.15	41,151.00
1885.....				253	32,401.48	42,585.89	82	8,514.92	9,861.00
1886.....				191	24,953.12	32,484.79	25	2,953.85	3,467.00
1887.....				79	9,882.35	12,951.53	11	873.19	1,044.00
1888.....				94	11,665.83	14,741.28	14	1,594.57	1,951.00
1889.....				46	5,425.18	6,831.53	3	167.44	181.00
1890.....				56	6,199.36	7,750.52	3	192.66	263.00
1891.....				89	10,595.79	13,244.77			
1892.....				69	8,638.18	10,798.13			
1893.....				49	5,306.27	6,632.96			
1894.....				44	5,345.25	6,677.78			
1895.....				22	2,723.60	3,403.78			
1896.....				22	1,790.11	2,237.89			
1897.....				21	2,418.58	3,126.51			
1898.....				13	1,195.69	1,493.53			
1899.....				8	696.50	745.70			
1900.....				18	2,210.07	2,763.65			
1901.....	1	39.97	\$49.97	31	3,314.65	4,143.38			
1902.....				29	3,477.70	4,347.18			
1903.....				64	7,922.61	9,903.35			
1904.....				145	17,914.89	22,393.47			
Total...	1	39.97	49.97	1,673	[204,422.78]	261,472.50	1,537	[174,109.15]	201,751.00

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

FLORIDA—Continued.

of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Change of entry.			Graduation entries.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
42		164.54	\$198.87						
100		512.77	668.28						
134		527.64	1,410.37						
299		1,293.76	1,917.25						
179		679.52	1,384.69						
302		467.85	936.63						
218		291.14	386.41						
379		336.38	525.34						
365		368.59	468.51						
615		368.35	797.29				1	[239.79]	\$60.00
383		364.01	457.71						
365		505.58	635.57						
286		333.45	417.48	1	79.99				
244		307.20	384.66						
255		293.73	367.92						
325		325.63	407.82						
191		134.65	168.71						
214		207.49	270.62						
161		168.59	211.13						
312		313.24	392.39						
266		284.44	298.85						
196		204.05	256.62						
314		310.38	388.85						
660		552.58	692.56						
Total	6,805	9,535.56	14,038.53	1	79.99		1	[239.79]	60.00

Year.	Supplemental and additional payments.			Act of June 15, 1844.			Total cash sales.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1							648	43,771.49	\$89,928.68
2							1,648	130,560.56	232,356.38
3							2,181	221,853.15	341,554.31
4							3,383	322,120.79	474,457.69
5							1,580	97,477.43	175,374.88
6							1,071	76,883.70	132,609.05
7							544	21,761.28	61,347.52
8							951	93,390.32	143,423.86
9							468	6,970.43	15,735.57
10							692	1,822.50	10,814.71
11	5	[259.89]	\$198.91				501	2,740.52	16,872.06
12	3		23.93				473	4,509.87	16,513.06
13	5	17.10	260.80	1	589.15		350	2,022.56	8,810.05
14			.83				291	587.17	7,613.27
15							280	342.93	3,833.21
16	2	[442.98]	383.05				357	1,026.14	4,508.85
17			1.24				251	216.24	3,633.46
18							228	207.49	2,095.65
19			2.50				172	428.77	1,312.02
20	1		2.50				331	313.24	3,158.54
21				1	233.39		299	509.80	4,487.20
22	1	4.06	5.08				235	668.13	5,666.86
23							384	787.65	11,619.27
24	1		1.25				848	3,486.03	31,053.39
Total	18	[702.87] 21.16	880.12	2	822.54		18,116	1,034,458.19	1,798,779.54

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

IDAHO.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....							198	28,175.16	\$35,311
1882.....							206	28,083.41	35,964
1883.....							308	41,504.21	53,084
1884.....							347	50,165.47	64,181
1885.....							245	33,535.77	42,394
1886.....							246	32,048.99	40,138
1887.....							227	31,355.67	39,972
1888.....							274	37,387.69	47,716
1889.....							316	44,042.04	56,242
1890.....							349	47,903.38	62,254
1891.....							356	45,068.78	58,394
1892.....				2	58.87	\$147.18	251	33,130.00	42,615
1893.....							138	18,819.25	23,524
1894.....	1	298.39	\$745.98				61	8,661.55	11,086
1895.....							12	1,695.24	2,119
1896.....				1	80.00	100.00	21	2,703.53	3,467
1897.....	1	160.00	480.00	2	73.84	92.30	9	1,145.59	1,431
1898.....							11	1,565.81	1,957
1899.....				3	97.72	122.15	7	864.20	1,160
1900.....				3	190.50	238.15	10	1,468.92	1,836
1901.....				4	249.60	312.03	3	494.39	617
1902.....				5	182.15	375.08	1	174.62	218
1903.....							4	654.28	817
1904.....				19	636.63	915.04			
Total ...	2	458.39	1,225.98	39	1,569.31	2,301.93	3,600	490,637.95	626,512

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....				6	89.69	\$460.00	44	12,215.37	\$3,055.
1882.....				20	392.56	2,000.00	78	23,647.39	5,911.
1883.....				76	1,291.27	6,585.00	199	58,562.11	14,640.
1884.....				66	1,105.78	5,642.50	160	42,832.02	10,707.
1885.....				69	1,249.23	6,027.50	338	91,165.73	22,791.
1886.....				45	820.70	3,987.50	296	76,994.72	19,248.
1887.....				47	859.26	4,096.04	251	71,329.30	17,832.
1888.....				65	1,062.72	5,327.35	211	48,980.70	12,224.
1889.....				65	1,229.58	6,250.00	302	78,912.31	19,728.
1890.....				54	967.08	4,597.50	398	114,513.07	28,613.
1891.....				37	896.09	3,951.06	592	147,451.41	36,863.
1892.....				69	1,378.88	6,460.00	296	51,444.25	12,861.
1893.....	11	1,375.12	\$3,437.80	70	5,502.95	16,592.50	279	48,046.13	12,011.
1894.....	8	609.11	1,522.78	36	1,116.00	4,529.80	193	32,282.32	8,071.
1895.....	2	225.04	562.60	28	709.54	3,292.50	252	35,806.68	8,961.
1896.....	7	556.89	2,292.50	58	1,893.93	6,425.00	250	30,473.89	7,618.
1897.....	9	616.57	1,541.43	31	939.36	3,882.50	170	20,100.65	4,996.
1898.....	13	1,387.92	3,569.80	44	2,225.27	10,408.76	223	27,353.80	6,838.
1899.....	44	5,428.64	13,721.58	54	1,749.89	7,060.14	302	39,822.87	9,856.
1900.....	107	14,134.40	35,336.13	82	3,056.41	13,946.10	360	62,330.58	13,067.
1901.....	220	44,971.34	112,672.78	111	3,857.04	15,055.00	421	64,850.68	16,214.
1902.....	477	69,408.98	173,521.84	80	4,501.22	17,450.00	501	73,018.11	18,253.
1903.....	1,293	190,798.36	477,646.34	121	6,113.85	22,467.50	520	74,239.33	18,539.
1904.....	1,022	140,971.69	352,879.28	82	4,601.60	18,820.00	469	69,151.86	17,268.
Total ...	3,313	470,484.06	1,178,704.86	1,416	47,614.90	194,314.25	7,105	1,385,534.78	346,322.

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

IDAHO—Continued.

[Area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act June 15, 1880.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
9	2,737.38	\$2,737.38	12	1,925.27	\$2,406.59	41	5,141.03	\$7,426.29	
5	1,398.94	1,398.94	17	2,672.02	3,338.52	54	8,243.72	9,487.93	
17	5,071.45	5,071.45	65	9,790.12	12,630.99	20	3,100.43	8,563.05	
33	7,765.16	7,765.16	87	13,312.30	17,183.04	15	1,800.92	2,052.40	
33	8,104.40	8,084.99	44	6,407.93	8,009.57	5	652.26	706.47	
61	17,021.28	17,001.28	28	3,807.85	4,933.08	2	320.00	368.00	
86	22,916.61	22,937.06	32	4,792.00	5,989.97				
109	23,468.74	23,469.00	37	5,689.42	7,311.75				
82	12,524.48	12,534.73	63	8,931.10	11,363.92				
108	22,913.12	22,643.12	82	12,336.76	17,257.54				
119	28,996.86	28,997.37	89	12,932.12	16,563.93				
125	30,350.93	30,352.68	59	8,336.19	10,620.22				
219	55,508.77	55,508.07	78	10,508.63	13,435.78				
125	28,430.69	28,439.38	54	7,318.52	9,235.67				
115	26,778.54	26,785.35	53	6,977.72	8,722.19				
122	26,248.74	26,258.68	36	4,635.01	5,776.76				
67	11,318.97	11,321.43	29	3,606.73	4,507.53				
100	13,276.41	13,230.09	17	1,909.56	2,997.65				
148	19,470.43	19,450.79	51	6,356.19	12,917.51				
149	26,006.68	26,027.26	65	8,277.87	18,803.20				
98	12,332.43	12,339.29	120	15,092.19	22,266.21				
142	18,039.43	18,045.30	168	22,688.15	35,203.12				
179	26,767.38	26,767.86	214	28,158.62	41,269.30				
190	26,100.25	26,108.27	249	32,367.90	46,947.09				
Total ...	2,440	[473,548.02]	473,274.93	1,749	[238,830.17]	339,691.13	137	[19,258.36]	23,564.14

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of coal lands.			Sales of town lots.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
81.	25	192.47	\$242.32						
82.	49	227.05	279.93						
83.	49	269.60	347.28						
84.	68	304.32	381.96				90		\$2,528.00
85.	44	203.57	268.87				46		1,278.00
86.	78	284.14	393.78	1	8.79	\$22.00	8		235.00
87.	56	209.90	288.88				3		60.00
88.	95	309.17	400.46				2		30.00
89.	61	156.28	196.27				2		60.00
90.	62	172.51	421.20				1		30.00
91.	56	192.86	241.33	1	80.00	800.00			
92.	73	279.77	372.49						
93.	116	491.22	644.48						
94.	76	346.28	486.67						
95.	105	467.68	646.55						
96.	152	498.59	858.13						
97.	86	256.05	433.11						
98.	103	378.54	642.38						
99.	83	227.01	392.85						
100.	113	497.12	710.03				2		190.00
101.	180	680.73	1,032.10						
102.	181	805.15	1,099.64	1	200.00	2,000.00			
103.	153	681.37	964.22						
104.	227	1,092.06	1,547.70						
Total ...	2,291	9,223.44	13,297.63	3	288.79	2,822.00	154		4,411.00

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

IDAHO—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of town sites.			Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stats., 572).			Cash payments on sold additional final homestead entries.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1889.....	3	882.66	\$1,103.33						
1890.....	3	1,265.57	1,581.96						
1893.....	1	120.00	150.00						
1894.....	1	160.00	200.00						
1896.....	2	322.27	808.51						
1898.....	2	120.00	250.00						
1899.....	4	283.33	715.50						
1900.....	4	327.90	669.75						
1901.....	1	20.00	75.00				3	170.95	\$6
1902.....	3	346.54	878.85	126	17,539.91	\$7,547.00			
1903.....	1	22.10	994.50	106	6,668.56	46,925.48			
1904.....	1	60.00	225.00						
Total...	26	3,930.37	7,652.40	232	24,208.47	54,472.48	3	170.95	64

Year.	Competitive bids.			Act of Mar. 3, 1887.			Indian lands, act of Mar. 3, 1874.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1899.....							9	[1,152.09] [1,502.28]	\$1,724.30
1900.....				1	126.46	\$316.15	12	4.30	2,254.30
1901.....			\$30.00	1	135.27	338.15			
1902.....			10.00						
1903.....			15.00						
Total...			55.00	2	261.73	654.30	21	[2,654.37] 4.30	3,988.60

Year.	Act of Sept. 30, 1890.			Supplemental and additional payments.			Commuted timber-culture entries.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1891.....						\$1.15	8	1,244.17	\$1,555.00
1892.....				1		5.00	88	10,391.35	12,989.00
1893.....							63	7,638.63	9,548.00
1894.....				1		1.90	25	3,105.26	3,881.00
1895.....					[.46]	2.50	22	2,771.32	3,464.00
1896.....					14.24	17.80	18	2,231.81	2,789.00
1897.....				1	1.13	1.41	10	1,313.00	1,749.00
1898.....						.40	4	481.70	602.00
1899.....	1	40.00	\$50.00				5	520.00	650.00
1900.....							4	340.00	425.00
1901.....							1	80.00	100.00
1902.....				8		1,927.39			
1903.....				2	[80.00] 3.20	104.00	1	160.00	200.00
1904.....				1	.71	2.66			
Total...	1	40.00	50.00	14	[80.46] 19.28	2,064.21	249	[30,277.24]	37,955.00

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

IDAHO—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of abandoned military reservations.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881				335	40,672.69	\$51,639.57
1882				429	52,350.41	58,326.33
1883				734	101,627.19	95,935.28
1884				866	94,407.59	110,442.34
1885				824	126,154.30	89,563.87
1886				765	110,157.34	86,328.26
1887				701	103,754.13	91,183.25
1888				793	87,740.28	96,479.08
1889				894	125,222.87	107,470.09
1890				1,057	164,821.61	137,404.45
1891				1,258	193,679.14	147,857.70
1892				964	86,291.77	116,422.97
1893				975	74,354.67	134,852.68
1894				581	43,473.65	68,200.45
1895				589	38,904.18	54,546.83
1896				667	36,548.34	56,413.46
1897				415	23,298.19	30,432.60
1898				517	33,081.84	40,497.32
1899				711	48,513.66	67,925.18
1900				912	72,136.59	113,845.72
1901				1,263	115,439.00	181,693.63
1902				1,693	166,176.68	276,529.93
1903				2,594	279,186.55	636,731.50
1904				2,309	216,614.55	467,967.32
Total	49	[5,297.77]	\$3,233.87	22,846	2,434,446.72	3,317,198.76

ILLINOIS.

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to pre-emption entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881							6	677.16	\$1,965.40
1882							2	97.18	190.11
1883	1	40.00	\$50.00	2	13.58	\$17.11			
1884	1	39.20	49.00						
1885				1	1.04	104.00			
1886				1	23.71	616.46	2	57.75	72.37
1887							2	44.25	923.37
Total	2	79.20	99.00	4	38.33	737.57	12	876.34	3,151.25

Year.	Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.			Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881									
1882				1	40.00	\$39.00	1		\$45.00
1883							1	10.78	13.48
1884							1	1.81	2.30
1885	1	120.00	\$150.00						
1886	1	40.00	50.00						
1887							1	1.41	1.76
1888	1	40.00	50.00				1	4.90	6.12
Total	3	[200.00]	250.00	1	40.00	39.00	5	18.93	68.66

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Cash substitution.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....				6	677.16	\$1,9
1882.....				3	97.18	2
1884.....				4	53.58	1
1887.....				1	39.20	1
1889.....				1	1.04	1
1891.....				4	92.24	7
1892.....				2	44.25	9
1893.....				1	1.84	
1896.....				1		1
1899.....				1		
1901.....				1	1.41	
1903.....	1	[40.00]	\$50.00	1		
1904.....				2	4.90	
Total.....	1	[40.00]	50.00	28	1,012.80	4,38

INDIANA.

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1889.....	1	36.60	\$44.50						
1891.....							1	3.10	\$
1893.....				1	2.43	\$40.09			
1899.....				1	1.94	19.40			
Total...	1	36.60	44.50	2	4.37	59.49	1	3.10	\$

Year.	Homestead entries com-muted under second sec-tion act of June 15, 1880.			Excesses on homestead, tim-ber-culture, and other en-tries.			Total cash sales.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1888.....				1	4.69	\$5.86	1	4.69	\$5
1889.....							1	36.60	44
1891.....							1	3.10	3
1893.....				1	.96	1.20	2	3.39	41
1894.....	1	[13.85]	12.00				1		12
1898.....				1	3.10	3.98	1	3.10	3
1899.....							1	1.94	19
1903.....				3	7.92	11.42	3	7.92	11
Total...	1	[13.85]	12.00	6	16.67	22.46	11	60.74	142

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

IOWA.

The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
.....	9	738.92	\$923.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	674.86	843.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14	703.95	929.94	.....	.....	.....	2	240.00	\$300.00
.....	14	829.68	2,037.03	.....	.....	.....	2	120.00	250.00
.....	7	.88	962.20	.....	.....	.....	6	558.85	998.57
.....	10	400.00	500.00	.....	.....	.....	1	20.30	25.87
.....	3	40.00	450.00	.....	.....	.....	4	206.78	416.95
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2.00	\$5.00	15	1,751.85	2,189.81
.....	5	191.45	339.32	.....	.....	.....	28	3,017.71	4,171.55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	320.00	500.00
.....	1	80.00	100.00	.....	.....	.....	2	162.42	256.05
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.41	10.10	8	200.00	200.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12.90	54.83	2	120.00	200.00
.....	1	156.91	392.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	74	3,816.60	7,468.28	4	15.31	69.93	71	6,717.91	9,508.30

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Commuted timber-culture entries.			Additional and supplemental payments.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	68.72	\$85.90	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	11	736.64	920.80	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	394.46	543.10	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	200.00	250.00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	11	732.35	965.42	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	120.00	150.00	1	[121.62]	\$151.90
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40.00	50.00	1	[80.00]	100.00
.....	1	39.46	\$98.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1	39.46	98.65	39	[2,292.17]	2,965.22	2	[201.62]	251.90

Year.	Act of Mar. 3, 1887.			Homestead entries com-muted to cash under sec-tion 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries com-muted under second sec-tion act of June 15, 1890.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40.00	\$50.00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	360.00	650.00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	240.00	400.00	3	236.35	\$572.88
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	80.00	100.00	1	40.00	91.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	391.71	735.71	1	80.00	100.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1,160.45	1,650.62	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	484.26	705.33	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40.96	102.40	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	270.27	532.71	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	194.88	.....	11	556.50	1,391.25	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	74.88	.....	6	360.00	900.00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	[520.00]	.....	6	352.60	690.75	.....	.....	.....
.....	7	456.70	\$416.80	8	593.32	1,041.65	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	[1,256.70]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13	225.82	3,185.48	9	502.07	1,205.18	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	331.10	663.88	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	80.00	150.00	.....	.....	.....
.....	80	3,247.04	1,004.92	4	280.00	550.00	.....	.....	.....
.....	93	5,179.66	14,764.85	2	64.90	162.25	.....	.....	.....
.....	20	3,804.70	6,777.46	3	221.10	353.13	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	[160.00]	321.60	1	40.00	100.00	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	169	[1,936.70] 13,182.18	26,421.11	91	[6,449.24]	12,134.86	5	[356.35]	763.88

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

IOWA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of lands under act of Feb. 12, 1896 (29 Stats., 6).			Sales of town lots.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	4	9.23	\$14.03						
1882.....	2	10.28	25.71						
1883.....	1	8.34	10.42						
1884.....	3	7.71	11.65						
1885.....	2	3.30	54.13						
1886.....	10		1,300.00						
1888.....	11	44.02	255.06				12		\$7,510.4
1893.....	1	.91	2.30						
1901.....	3	32.04	62.05						
1902.....	1	2.08	5.20						
1903.....	1	15.77	39.43						
1904.....	2	21.66	54.16	1	160.00	215.22			
Total ...	41	155.34	1,834.14	1	160.00	215.22	12		7,510.4

Year.	Cash substitution.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....				13	748.15	\$967.3
1882.....				12	685.14	869.2
1883.....				18	952.29	1,200.3
1884.....				19	957.34	2,238.6
1885.....				19	563.03	2,634.9
1886.....				27	420.30	2,739.2
1887.....				9	246.78	1,057.3
1888.....				45	1,797.87	10,736.0
1889.....				42	3,209.16	6,161.4
1890.....	2	[120.00]	\$150.00	13	320.00	1,353.4
1891.....				5	242.42	544.3
1892.....	1	[160.00]	200.00	21	200.00	1,453.3
1893.....	1	[80.00]	100.00	26	315.70	2,246.7
1894.....				12	12.90	1,204.8
1895.....				19	74.38	1,636.1
1896.....				18	456.70	1,760.2
1897.....		[40.00]	50.00	24	225.32	4,540.0
1898.....				4		603.2
1899.....				3	156.91	542.1
1900.....				34	3,247.04	1,554.1
1901.....				98	5,211.70	14,999.1
1902.....				25	3,846.24	7,234.4
1903.....				5	15.77	461.0
1904.....	6	[720.00]	800.00	9	181.66	1,069.2
Total.....	10	[1,120.00]	1,300.00	520	24,086.80	70,541.0

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

KANSAS.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to pre-emption entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	4	280.00	\$350.00				409	52,369.05	\$70,272.18
1882.....	8	497.90	724.75				660	90,465.78	117,869.64
1883.....	44	5,540.15	6,985.21				412	54,526.19	74,425.41
1884.....	52	5,127.94	9,185.86	1	40.00	\$50.00	487	64,656.12	89,627.06
1885.....	9	626.72	1,943.30	3	115.83	171.66	920	129,192.45	178,108.68
1886.....	14	1,626.28	3,122.85				2,647	391,173.78	512,354.19
1887.....							6,633	1,009,582.18	1,303,629.91
1888.....	10	1,244.64	1,955.80				6,522	984,327.42	1,298,026.35
1889.....							3,156	473,312.83	644,156.97
1890.....							1,214	180,371.28	242,441.69
1891.....				3	83.00	107.50	255	35,689.41	48,367.97
1892.....				2	80.00	100.00	165	22,902.99	30,407.32
1893.....				5	200.00	250.00	152	21,609.04	28,697.39
1894.....				5	240.00	300.00	25	3,669.38	5,056.63
1895.....				4	160.00	200.00	8	1,029.10	1,522.75
1896.....				2	80.00	100.00	4	558.08	787.34
1897.....				2	79.23	99.04			
1898.....				4	160.00	485.00			
1899.....				9	375.00	520.75	1	139.56	174.45
1900.....				10	439.26	609.47			
1901.....		[160.00]							
1902.....	3	200.00	700.00	19	1,119.93	1,399.91			
1903.....				47	2,475.31	3,316.17			
1904.....				34	1,481.99	2,110.97			
1905.....				60	3,593.01	4,711.29	1	[160.00]	
Total....	144	15,143.63	24,967.77	210	10,722.56	14,531.76	23,671	3,515,574.64	4,645,915.93

Year.	Act of Mar. 3, 1887.			Sales of mineral lands.			Commuted timber-culture entries.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1.....							46	6,572.27	\$8,201.03
2.....							405	60,651.94	75,808.12
3.....							384	57,695.80	72,121.12
4.....							61	8,845.72	11,058.40
5.....							35	4,773.23	5,966.78
6.....							8	1,036.76	1,300.00
7.....	1	64.25	\$160.50				3	480.00	600.00
8.....							3	480.00	600.00
9.....	1	80.00	200.00						
10.....				1	40.00	\$100.00			
Total....	2	144.25	360.50	1	40.00	100.00	945	[140,535.72]	175,655.45

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

KANSAS—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Supplemental and additional payments.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....				150	22,316.24	\$27,895.30	168	22,110.73	\$27,638
1882.....				115	14,880.66	19,352.83	491	71,151.57	85,266
1883.....				95	12,634.82	17,875.22	86	11,628.63	14,988
1884.....				164	21,111.55	30,291.77	164	24,437.40	29,905
1885.....				224	30,711.13	44,206.64	796	124,181.28	146,328
1886.....				727	108,343.39	143,338.81	662	103,262.55	135,387
1887.....				3,647	581,846.03	779,418.51	53	7,989.51	10,969
1888.....				7,457	1,149,354.69	1,525,907.60	14	2,160.00	3,295
1889.....				3,889	604,163.93	806,808.41	14	2,240.00	2,604
1890.....	2		\$0.18	882	135,303.48	178,189.90	7	1,001.84	1,982
1891.....	3	[80.00]	115.00	88	12,927.41	17,833.86	1	123.07	140
1892.....	4	10.50	38.10	67	9,666.35	13,434.96	1	160.00	200
1893.....		18.20		79	11,362.64	14,886.92			
1894.....				55	7,456.45	9,672.06			
1895.....				34	4,658.57	5,955.13			
1896.....				17	1,926.71	2,467.28			
1897.....	1	.75	.94	9	1,076.40	1,345.50			
1898.....				10	1,178.72	1,473.40			
1899.....				10	1,120.00	1,500.00			
1900.....				13	1,299.90	2,375.14			
1901.....				19	2,094.42	3,166.02			
1902.....				35	3,417.98	4,572.74			
1903.....				58	7,474.33	11,019.91			
1904.....				70	8,775.23	11,519.05			
Total ...	10	[80.00] 29.45	154.22	18,114	[2,755,091.04]	3,674,007.46	2,457	[370,446.58]	459,686.9

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Abandoned military reservations.			Competitive bids.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	182	684.99	\$1,211.38						
1882.....	209	742.04	1,303.60	48	1,952.98	\$7,297.50			
1883.....	208	995.72	1,965.17	6	950.74	3,983.47			
1884.....	225	1,205.94	2,210.06	12	1,918.03	8,265.65			\$35.00
1885.....	475	1,714.81	3,154.13	11	1,075.23	10,502.28	1		60.00
1886.....	1,441	2,952.84	4,526.52	1	161.48	586.09			68.00
1887.....	882	2,297.15	3,428.52	5	466.29	1,648.87			
1888.....	521	1,217.04	2,235.15						
1889.....	225	599.89	1,278.52	3	326.00	1,110.00			
1890.....	205	292.91	476.29						
1891.....	141	344.28	620.04						
1892.....	146	263.30	443.77						
1893.....	165	394.59	735.33						
1894.....	53	105.32	164.82						
1895.....	33	42.72	76.24						
1896.....	21	22.15	30.63						
1897.....	17	27.90	44.34						
1898.....	28	54.13	99.03						
1899.....	18	92.44	123.18						
1900.....	45	117.11	210.26						
1901.....	70	161.90	289.50						
1902.....	94	211.36	352.31						
1903.....	61	119.71	179.61						
1904.....	84	161.10	266.84						
Total ...	5,549	14,821.34	25,425.24	86	6,850.75	33,423.86	1		163.00

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

IDAHO—Continued.

The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of town sites.			Cash substitution.			Act of June 5, 1872.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
5.....	1	320.00	\$400.00						
6.....	1	247.26	618.15						
7.....							1	36.40	\$45.50
8.....				1	[40.00]	\$100.00			
9.....				1	[160.00]	200.00			
10.....				1	[160.00]	200.00			
Total ...	2	567.26	1,018.15	3	[360.00]	500.00	1	36.40	45.50

Year.	Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
.....	913	53,334.04	\$127,367.28
.....	1,531	93,658.70	232,804.84
.....	861	62,012.80	120,223.27
.....	1,105	72,948.08	169,571.09
.....	5,493	396,234.38	799,765.07
.....	11,420	1,012,345.62	2,099,094.93
.....	14,524	986,789.10	2,831,419.90
.....	7,288	474,485.98	1,456,606.05
.....	2,310	180,664.19	423,090.32
.....	537	36,127.19	74,885.66
.....	790	23,264.49	120,432.27
.....	785	22,203.63	116,690.76
.....	199	4,014.70	26,251.91
.....	114	1,231.82	13,720.90
.....	52	660.23	4,685.25
.....	34	208.53	2,295.82
.....	45	214.13	2,657.43
.....	38	607.00	2,318.38
.....	70	636.37	3,494.87
.....	111	1,481.83	5,555.43
.....	177	2,726.67	8,341.22
.....	154	1,601.70	13,510.49
.....	216	3,754.11	16,697.18
Total	51,196	3,563,930.28	9,055,955.75

LOUISIANA.

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
.....	195	17,958.41	\$22,197.57						
.....	539	367,465.40	462,087.63	3	186.54	\$233.20			
.....	615	350,112.85	438,401.10	19	2,789.98	3,487.48	2	287.77	\$359.71
.....	1,212	333,489.36	416,963.24						
.....	296	49,567.49	62,171.25				1	162.38	202.97
.....	316	47,606.98	59,927.74				3	475.95	594.94
.....	965	240,448.30	303,363.83				1	160.18	200.22
.....	2,368	431,085.85	628,688.84				6	794.44	918.03
.....	311	85,257.53	68,178.39				19	2,619.64	3,274.55
.....							12	1,687.87	2,109.81
.....							13	1,382.09	1,727.54
.....	2	99.28	124.10				25	3,121.62	4,106.86
.....	2	60.70	75.87	1	34.68	43.35	1	121.65	152.06
.....							1	80.21	100.26
.....				4	159.72	199.65			
.....				2	87.97	109.96			
.....	1	40.10	50.11	1	19.84	24.80			
.....				1	10.12	12.65			
.....	10	755.94	944.91						
.....	1	109.76	137.20						
Total ...	6,823	1,874,054.95	2,463,306.78	31	3,288.85	4,111.09	84	10,838.80	13,745.95

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

LOUISIANA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Graduation entries.			Original entries under desert-land act.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1891.....							3	88.72	\$
1898.....	14	2,179.92	\$5,449.77	6	[761.97]	\$110.85			
1900.....	1	89.69	224.23						
1901.....	2	318.28	795.70						
1902.....	18	2,564.42	6,411.04						
1903.....	237	29,483.26	73,707.17						
1904.....	100	11,464.04	28,637.66						
Total ...	372	46,089.61	115,225.57	6	[761.97]	110.85	3	88.72	\$

Year.	Cash payments on doubtful swamp selections.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second act of June 15, 1890		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....				1	80.16	\$100.20	27	2,037.27	\$2,544.00
1882.....				2	199.40	249.25	31	3,489.26	4,000.00
1883.....				4	356.25	445.31	23	2,345.29	2,799.00
1884.....				5	428.51	535.59	20	1,957.04	2,251.00
1885.....				2	210.35	259.15	22	2,701.49	3,195.00
1886.....				4	321.78	429.48	20	2,319.37	2,657.00
1887.....				6	709.88	880.36	17	1,866.39	2,163.00
1888.....				9	896.82	1,107.78	10	860.74	981.00
1889.....				29	3,850.41	4,783.41	6	684.87	609.00
1890.....				44	6,214.81	8,022.22	8	731.12	874.00
1891.....				62	8,968.01	11,845.12	7	1,045.96	1,213.00
1892.....				53	7,184.13	9,358.68	1	39.76	43.00
1893.....				40	5,279.80	7,031.48	2	214.67	242.00
1894.....				16	2,012.64	2,516.80	1	83.69	184.00
1895.....				17	1,879.35	2,349.20	3	264.84	288.00
1896.....				26	2,387.14	3,173.38			
1897.....				26	2,513.23	3,232.23			
1898.....	2	[80.02]	\$30.61	35	4,742.03	6,123.75			
1899.....				46	5,560.25	6,950.28			
1900.....				106	14,063.61	18,113.48			
1901.....				199	25,117.86	36,703.74			
1902.....				350	38,685.07	55,357.63			
1903.....				300	33,186.79	48,962.19			
1904.....				245	26,439.64	43,769.78			
Total ...	2	[80.02]	30.61	1,627	191,267.92	272,305.39	198	20,640.76	24,040.00

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

LOUISIANA—Continued.

The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of abandoned military reservations.			Change of entry; additional and supplemental payments.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1.....	206	720.42	\$988.46	1	39.75	\$49.69	.....	.....	.....
2.....	259	916.92	1,159.88	5	199.38	389.57	.....	.....	.....
3.....	416	1,595.82	2,118.91	9	399.32	796.01	.....	.....	.....
4.....	615	2,505.82	3,467.05	6	240.37	300.58	.....	.....	.....
5.....	351	1,208.34	1,530.48	6	243.66	467.00	.....	.....	.....
6.....	387	968.46	1,166.60	6	240.98	301.15	.....	.....	.....
7.....	411	1,074.29	1,406.81	6	321.80	421.85	1	.....	.....
8.....	814	2,064.56	2,652.16	11	646.88	934.40	.....	.....	.....
9.....	386	949.13	3,082.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0.....	544	1,606.47	2,111.57	28	1,613.54	2,339.98	4	83.30	\$56.38
							4	[203.93]	
1.....	491	1,283.00	1,710.37	12	669.81	935.10	6	[254.63]	267.35
2.....	385	842.63	1,194.18	3	160.28	200.35	1		53.50
3.....	444	1,243.22	1,834.66	7	300.02	375.02	.....	.....	.....
4.....	383	975.45	1,395.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.....	318	732.78	989.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6.....	399	778.26	1,098.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7.....	321	761.24	1,019.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8.....	410	1,228.42	1,623.58	.....	.....	.....	4	[56.70]	70.87
9.....	398	948.61	1,394.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.82	24.78
0.....	435	985.78	1,442.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.....	422	1,044.78	1,440.78	.....	.....	.....	1	.40	1.00
2.....	447	1,128.95	1,577.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	358	988.65	1,306.71	.....	.....	.....	1	[178.14]	.10
4.....	225	587.43	902.94	1	[155.50]	194.45	3	.78	25.89
Total ...	9,775	27,059.41	38,565.57	101	5,074.74	7,705.15	25	[1,372.22]	499.82
								358.98	

Year.	Commuted timber-culture entries.			Cash substitution.			Sales under act of Mar. 3, 1887.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
.....	17	2,534.89	\$3,151.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	857.58	1,071.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11	1,377.10	1,721.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	280.85	351.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	405.57	502.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	241.36	301.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	160.00	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	[86.72]	\$95.80	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	[390.36]	449.10	1	160.49	.....
Total ...	42	[5,856.85]	7,299.54	4	[477.08]	544.90	1	160.49	.....

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

LOUISIANA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales under act of June 2, 1868 (11 Stats., 294).			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....				490	18,713.58	\$25,882.51
1882.....				889	368,708.24	468,127.31
1883.....				1,088	355,184.74	448,408.11
1884.....				1,858	336,235.55	423,518.41
1885.....				678	51,181.87	67,826.31
1886.....				686	49,194.32	65,077.21
1887.....				1,397	242,004.57	308,435.11
1888.....				3,218	434,551.73	635,277.81
1889.....				751	38,826.30	79,878.71
1890.....				640	4,991.18	15,514.21
1891.....				598	3,678.25	17,735.01
1892.....				487	4,223.81	18,231.71
1893.....				517	3,940.19	16,277.11
1894.....				411	975.45	5,819.01
1895.....				341	812.97	4,667.01
1896.....				432	937.98	4,973.01
1897.....				347	761.24	4,322.11
1898.....				461	1,336.21	8,325.21
1899.....				447	1,008.55	8,630.17
1900.....				542	1,075.47	19,780.01
1901.....				624	1,363.46	38,941.21
1902.....				816	3,703.49	63,358.11
1903.....				907	31,227.85	125,016.01
1904.....	3	120	\$150.00	582	12,482.50	74,267.01
Total.....	3	120	150.00	19,097	1,967,129.50	2,947,673.01

MICHIGAN.

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	1,347	211,154.87	\$264,857.20	6	252.26	\$615.33	4	505.60	\$682.00
1882.....	1,940	406,132.07	507,704.10	6	656.00	1,370.20	9	1,080.05	1,550.05
1883.....	1,173	238,889.70	299,368.63	25	902.87	2,226.47	8	839.60	1,239.30
1884.....	911	199,611.67	249,514.96	3	280.00	628.00	15	1,519.74	2,678.00
1885.....	238	24,168.92	30,321.21	2	120.00	2,090.00	15	1,198.55	2,199.55
1886.....	400	46,197.39	57,786.92				15	1,423.01	3,078.75
1887.....	607	81,760.40	102,200.75				26	3,315.79	5,532.41
1888.....	431	44,128.22	55,160.45	6	405.55	1,973.98	21	2,892.15	4,248.61
1889.....	198	22,345.13	27,931.50				123	15,760.30	20,851.72
1890.....	2	3.00	17.50	1	1.12	28.00	390	53,431.60	66,789.49
1891.....	31	3,876.42	6,285.49	26	6.61	6,661.26	239	31,487.73	39,359.79
1892.....				4	65.84	1,524.91	136	18,228.63	22,785.66
1893.....				8	10.67	55.15	30	4,076.99	5,086.22
1894.....	1	120.00	150.00	7	181.48	242.46	6	750.72	808.41
1895.....							7	884.87	1,106.09
1896.....				7	289.52	531.40			
1897.....	1	40.00	50.00	22	1,435.89	2,466.17			
1898.....				15	1,066.89	1,345.63			
1899.....				11	458.78	578.91			
1900.....				6	352.00	1,187.00			
1901.....				1	38.55	48.19			
1902.....				1	40.00	50.00			
1904.....	1	36.70	45.88						
Total.....	7,281	1,278,464.49	1,602,014.59	152	6,513.53	23,620.06	1,044	137,396.23	178,208.11

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

MICHIGAN—Continued.

[Areas of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Cash substitution.			Act of Mar. 3, 1887.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1887				1	40.00	\$50.00	1	[160.00]	
1888	80	7,728.06	\$19,320.20						
1889	131	13,479.20	33,696.02						
1890	122	11,483.14	28,707.88	1	120.00	150.00			
1891	214	17,750.00	44,375.09						
1892	167	12,273.19	30,683.03	2	[331.76]	414.70			
Total ...	714	62,713.59	156,784.22	4	[331.76] 160.00	614.70	1	[160.00]	

Year.	Act of Jan. 19, 1895.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1893				14	1,217.28	\$1,521.60	58	5,860.52	\$7,325.66
1894				20	1,696.90	2,321.13	99	10,388.78	13,496.90
1895				51	4,768.80	6,560.99	72	6,973.63	8,328.72
1896				40	3,481.98	4,894.49	40	3,800.82	4,579.70
1897				22	2,633.41	3,464.63	13	1,531.05	1,863.58
1898				39	3,876.00	5,160.20	9	902.59	1,116.23
1899				35	3,820.95	4,792.65	1	36.17	39.31
1900				52	6,596.35	8,895.44	1	40.00	43.00
1901				105	13,870.45	19,438.08	1	159.00	184.77
1902				223	32,154.83	40,188.36			
1903				203	29,360.00	38,058.93			
1904				126	17,130.09	21,844.24			
1905				98	12,023.00	15,228.74			
1906				76	9,717.01	12,146.34			
1907	4	[360.00]	\$450.00	83	9,655.51	12,069.41			
1908	3	[240.00]	300.00	95	9,869.61	12,519.37			
1909				66	6,633.07	8,291.34			
1910				51	5,412.81	6,766.03			
1911				57	6,244.51	7,806.65			
1912				70	7,530.02	9,412.63			
1913				69	8,299.77	10,374.75			
1914				75	7,302.98	9,128.73			
1915				82	8,149.80	10,187.26			
1916				71	7,730.63	9,663.30			
Total ...	7	[600.00]	750.00	1,824	[219,175.76]	280,734.19	294	[29,692.56]	36,976.87

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

MICHIGAN—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of abandoned military reservations.			Sales of town lots.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	25	152.30	\$207.08						
1882.....	64	998.91	1,429.38						
1883.....	52	732.12	1,126.05	27		\$9,250.00			
1884.....	61	625.57	931.23						
1885.....	25	334.64	586.59	1		325.00			
1886.....	27	158.13	510.10						
1887.....	20	61.70	290.38	3		475.00			
1888.....	24	117.88	219.34	1		575.00			
1889.....	36	195.12	325.96	6	51.74	1,595.00			
1890.....	22	130.09	162.62						
1891.....	19	92.83	116.04						
1892.....	27	111.78	139.58				17		\$10.88
1893.....	46	165.28	206.71						
1894.....	25	184.48	168.17						
1895.....	21	94.63	118.34						
1896.....	10	33.14	41.42						
1897.....	14	56.13	70.18						
1898.....	4	24.02	35.61						
1899.....	25	218.57	273.23						
1900.....	20	117.45	146.81	17	1,345.32	2,325.20			
1901.....	15	132.29	165.37	8	641.22	741.53			
1902.....	16	137.11	171.40	6	400.89	581.11			
1903.....	14	89.63	112.06						
1904.....	13	70.68	88.36						
Total....	625	4,979.53	7,641.96	69	2,439.17	15,867.84	17		10,885

Year.	Change of entry; supplemental and additional payments.			Competitive bids.			Total cash sales.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....							1,454	212,065.03	\$275,208
1882.....							2,165	408,862.03	537,120
1883.....							1,381	241,364.29	319,530
1884.....							1,070	202,036.98	263,227
1885.....							316	25,822.11	40,860
1886.....							490	47,778.58	67,652
1887.....							692	85,137.89	113,330
1888.....							536	47,543.80	71,126
1889.....							469	38,352.29	70,327
1890.....							638	53,565.81	107,183
1891.....							518	35,463.59	90,481
1892.....							310	18,406.15	57,173
1893.....	1	[80.00]	\$12.78				178	4,252.94	20,599
1894.....							115	1,136.68	13,645
1895.....							115	979.50	13,743
1896.....							115	322.66	13,392
1897.....							104	1,531.52	10,876.4
1898.....							70	1,090.91	8,147.1
1899.....							94	717.35	8,707.7
1900.....							193	9,542.83	32,391.7
1901.....							224	14,291.26	45,027.4
1902.....							221	12,181.14	38,789.1
1903.....	1	[40.00]	50.00				311	17,839.63	54,724.4
1904.....				3		\$185.00	257	12,380.57	41,080.2
Total....	1	[120.00]	62.78	3		185.00	12,036	1,492,665.54	2,314,345.5

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

MINNESOTA.

The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
11.....	511	56,271.68	\$98,509.49	1	160.00	\$424.00	552	79,150.83	\$128,891.56
12.....	1,353	152,296.79	232,085.69				1,132	166,169.10	250,286.08
1.....	2,487	355,904.05	505,331.49	2,922	264,051.16	495,681.83	803	116,545.10	178,963.18
4.....	1,690	145,785.02	205,423.66	2,963	181,870.83	557,398.86	495	69,691.50	108,360.28
5.....	631	88,524.78	114,384.76	1	160.00	200.00	424	56,082.21	80,533.00
6.....	582	51,975.53	80,430.52	3	28.96	84.89	432	57,980.71	82,096.70
7.....	2,335	280,750.46	378,285.10	1	41.04	61.56	368	48,165.56	69,143.67
8.....	1,090	91,663.85	137,774.39				402	54,561.24	74,746.60
9.....	486	39,884.69	60,146.01				456	60,000.60	85,510.03
10.....	4	282.10	652.63				425	57,607.80	78,014.89
1.....				3	94.00	117.50	318	40,682.66	57,489.88
2.....				2	25.29	44.25	446	58,576.43	77,552.30
3.....	1	178.65	223.31	6	125.70	188.70	133	18,691.24	22,538.10
4.....	1	16.59	20.63	7	405.00	558.75	145	20,486.16	26,550.61
5.....				4	78.95	141.90	24	3,313.52	4,541.94
6.....				45	3,567.80	5,461.70	14	1,664.00	2,080.01
7.....				85	5,110.43	7,639.29	6	827.71	784.64
8.....				62	3,683.38	5,486.34	9	1,204.66	1,505.84
9.....								[160.00]	
10.....				61	3,787.34	5,319.76	9	1,096.57	1,570.72
11.....				85	4,155.07	8,241.16	2	160.00	200.00
12.....				63	2,891.29	4,915.81	2	320.00	400.00
1.....				44	2,383.46	4,560.99	4	640.00	800.00
2.....	4	222.33	277.92	104	7,556.93	11,560.85			
3.....	2	56.55	70.69	3	93.74	117.18			
Total ...	11,177	1,263,812.98	1,813,614.29	6,535	479,750.36	1,106,145.32	6,601	911,417.60	1,332,550.03

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Act of Jan. 19, 1895.			Act of Mar. 3, 1895.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
.....	264	33,793.65	\$83,984.69						
.....	689	81,398.80	203,496.98				1	100.50	\$125.63
.....	367	40,165.07	100,413.79	2	191.14	\$238.92			
.....					[40.00]				
.....	199	22,639.05	56,597.78	2	40.00	100.00			
.....	133	14,867.51	37,169.04						
.....	307	29,921.45	74,804.28						
.....	128	13,012.55	32,529.92						
.....	463	51,484.57	128,710.64						
.....	488	60,453.39	151,133.75						
.....	503	61,857.36	154,646.34						
.....	1,096	147,765.33	369,612.84						
.....	1,440	195,953.27	489,890.28						
Total ...	6,077	753,312.00	1,882,992.28	4	[40.00] 231.14	338.92	1	100.50	125.63

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

— MINNESOTA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Act of Oct. 1, 1890.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....				89	16,218.40	\$20,273.01	605	105,471.88	\$131,838.
1882.....				300	44,915.24	68,368.25	502	75,408.84	114,428.
1883.....				460	68,243.90	108,810.87	168	23,138.84	37,330.
1884.....				311	45,623.70	68,397.98	46	6,616.56	10,227.
1885.....				238	34,917.89	50,278.68	26	2,350.43	3,744.
1886.....				161	22,891.57	33,053.70	15	1,863.06	3,301.
1887.....				130	18,859.57	26,915.27	7	1,040.57	2,091.
1888.....				162	23,001.72	32,226.72	1	160.00	200.
1889.....				208	27,899.91	36,852.87	1	160.00	186.
1890.....				144	20,247.16	28,076.94			
1891.....	14	[821.37]	\$600.00	151	19,477.95	26,580.67	1	80.00	100.
1892.....				194	25,113.85	34,041.19	1	40.00	93.
1893.....				257	31,754.81	44,461.07			
1894.....				245	30,568.26	41,162.04			
1895.....				141	16,114.19	22,485.28			
1896.....				86	8,858.92	12,785.55			
1897.....				48	4,324.02	6,823.86			
1898.....				108	12,550.00	17,138.73			
1899.....				130	16,285.44	21,092.61			
1900.....				227	30,567.20	38,066.17			
1901.....				305	39,842.60	51,520.83			
1902.....				472	59,881.34	77,773.64			
1903.....				803	105,174.98	137,673.35			
1904.....				579	75,672.75	97,621.71			
Total ...	14	[821.37]	600.00	5,939	[783,814.87]	1,097,469.99	1,373	[216,330.18]	303,451.

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Competitive bids.			Supplemental and additional payments.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	240	2,126.80	\$3,426.25						
1882.....	296	2,185.65	4,491.15						
1883.....	242	1,845.65	3,860.00						
1884.....	225	1,182.08	2,858.06	1		\$305.00			
1885.....	141	711.57	1,419.88	1		5.00			
1886.....	160	717.51	5,078.45						
1887.....	239	1,259.98	1,870.24				2		\$300.00
1888.....	177	898.84	1,970.63						
1889.....	158	714.83	2,379.52						
1890.....	101	467.43	753.44				6	225.43	694.4
1891.....	153	775.43	1,244.27				8	16.80	545.
1892.....	177	904.08	1,526.96				6	103.23	123.
1893.....									
1894.....	165	763.68	1,216.54				6	40.00	157.5
1895.....	112	514.35	729.39						
1896.....	138	658.22	952.98				8	1.40	3.2
1897.....	113	415.29	568.28						
1898.....	92	448.38	679.05						
1899.....	116	562.23	751.53						
1900.....	87	445.87	590.56				2	[60.70]	158.8
1901.....	169	924.97	1,229.83						
1902.....	328	2,106.31	2,649.05						
1903.....	875	2,633.67	3,413.48						
1904.....	397	2,867.22	3,678.63						
1904.....	426	3,007.53	3,815.10				1		1.0
Total ...	4,827	29,067.52	50,953.22	2		310.00	34	[140.70] 396.86	1,973.1

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

MINNESOTA.

The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Commuted timber-culture entries.			Abandoned military reservations.			Excesses on agricultural college selections.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1887	37	4,706.17	\$5,882.72						
1888	149	19,621.94	24,724.07						
1889	97	12,375.18	15,462.20						
1890	43	4,780.76	5,978.89						
1891	26	2,945.90	3,682.89						
1892	25	3,284.65	4,106.11						
1893	3	359.18	449.01						
1894	6	520.00	650.00						
1895	1	160.00	200.00						
Total	387	[48,753.78]	61,184.39	1	174.47	\$1,046.82	2		\$300.00

Year.	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855 (sec. 6).			Excesses on Chippewa lands.			Commuted homesteads, Chippewa lands.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1887	1	160.00	\$200.00	11	77.59	\$96.94	37	4,909.23	\$6,136.56
Total	1	160.00	200.00	11	77.59	96.94	37	[4,909.23]	6,136.56

Year.	Commuted homesteads, June 3, 1896.			Sales of town sites.			Act of Mar. 3, 1887.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1887							5	960.00	\$1,200.00
1888							3	308.06	385.07
1889	14	[1,979.51]	\$2,474.41	1	80.00	\$100.00	68	10,797.50	13,496.88
1890	58	[8,460.70]	10,575.92				130	20,279.76	25,577.20
1891							8	1,362.80	1,703.50
1892							7	920.00	1,403.50
1893							4	440.00	900.00
1894							2	80.00	200.00
Total	72	[10,440.21]	13,050.33	1	80.00	100.00	227	35,148.11	44,866.15

Year.	Cash substitution.			Total cash sales.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1887				1,998	137,709.31	\$383,364.16
1888				3,583	320,651.54	669,644.64
1889				7,152	788,345.96	1,324,977.10
1890				5,731	397,979.38	952,970.94
1891				1,457	145,478.56	250,566.13
1892				1,353	110,702.70	203,953.36
1893				3,082	330,217.04	478,666.84
1894				1,832	147,123.93	246,918.34
1895				1,304	100,600.12	185,073.93
1896				680	58,592.76	108,192.17
1897				685	41,568.89	92,558.20
1898				975	59,609.03	137,910.82
1899				929	51,592.92	168,232.11
1900				1,243	102,921.81	278,624.37
1901				706	44,408.30	132,460.98
1902				484	28,326.14	81,698.43
1903				372	22,014.08	54,744.39
1904	1	40.00	\$50.00	612	85,719.77	100,716.79
1905				500	29,199.83	77,325.73
1906				1,194	77,004.37	212,600.92
1907				1,243	67,371.88	218,756.44
1908	6	[538.25]	1,150.00	1,412	68,434.49	248,947.96
1909	3	[490.00]	600.00	2,414	159,026.28	525,640.41
1910	1	[160.00]	200.00	2,454	199,191.09	591,915.96
Total	11	[1,178.25] 40.00	2,000.00	43,334	3,473,789.13	7,721,461.06

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

MISSISSIPPI.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	256	21,192.55	\$26,545.92						
1882.....	785	219,455.84	274,320.99						
1883.....	925	348,984.97	436,339.37						
1884.....	359	90,144.07	112,680.12	2	199.25	\$416.27			
1885.....	78	13,176.87	16,470.90	1	40.00	50.00			
1886.....	151	31,320.48	39,150.63	1	817.60	397.00			
1887.....	347	128,284.56	160,355.67	1	80.05	100.07			
1888.....	1,363	428,811.79	536,014.86	1	40.15	50.19			
1889.....				1	81.50	101.87			
1891.....	1	163.39	204.24	1	40.07	50.09			
1892.....				2	80.12	100.15	1	160.48	\$200.6
1893.....							1	[38.66]	48.3
1896.....							1	159.80	199.7
1898.....	2	20.27	27.84	1	40.32	50.40			
1899.....	13	206.29	263.39	14	2,133.45	2,666.85	1	12.40	15.5
1900.....				2	121.80	152.25			
1902.....				1	80.08	100.10			
1903.....	3	160.00	200.00	7	144.70	924.00			
1904.....	1	[80.00]	100.00						
Total ...	4,284	1,281,921.08	1,602,673.93	35	3,399.09	5,159.24	4	[38.66] 332.68	464.1

Year.	Sales of lands under act of Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stats., 814).			Competitive bids.			Cash substitution.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1901.....						\$2.00	1	[159.92]	\$199.9
1902.....						1.00			
1903.....						10.00			
1904.....	4	[637.15]	\$350.25				1	[120.00]	150.0
Total ...	4	[637.15]	350.25			13.00	2	[279.92]	349.9

Year.	Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.			Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....				3	324.10	\$405.13	80	265.48	\$332.2
1882.....	2	199.42	\$249.27	19	2,205.72	2,542.23	96	273.01	369.6
1883.....	4	280.76	350.98	23	2,491.47	2,857.15	109	446.07	557.0
1884.....	3	241.46	301.83	10	1,200.84	1,384.54	110	343.73	628.0
1885.....	4	478.02	597.52	6	564.48	646.59	65	163.94	210.0
1886.....	4	213.28	266.38	6	352.64	393.81	138	266.49	367.3
1887.....	7	682.20	852.75	4	326.55	374.19	161	192.82	250.7
1888.....	12	1,713.57	2,889.07	4	357.89	414.86	253	383.18	537.7
1889.....	9	1,013.65	1,267.08	3	238.14	271.67	285	520.50	705.0
1890.....	12	1,471.71	1,839.77	1	40.00	44.00	594	913.33	1,141.0
1891.....	38	4,820.15	6,025.14	1	39.94	42.98	550	786.80	983.5
1892.....	55	7,205.79	9,007.27				416	660.64	826.1
1893.....	66	8,445.76	10,557.25				317	536.44	670.2
1894.....	29	3,277.23	3,897.84	1	164.25	205.31	185	275.40	345.5
1895.....	22	2,707.76	3,384.71				273	460.89	577.1
1896.....	38	4,792.03	5,990.93				358	523.08	653.7
1897.....	81	10,503.20	13,128.93				206	331.56	411.3
1898.....	62	8,593.21	10,733.90				272	371.12	507.7
1899.....	68	8,461.96	10,577.47				196	235.92	297.1
1900.....	165	19,625.95	24,732.54				186	363.27	458.7
1901.....	177	16,519.52	20,751.34				197	325.22	407.0
1902.....	213	19,393.25	24,447.86				129	386.04	483.3
1903.....	81	7,051.74	8,966.52				273	1,126.76	1,435.4
1904.....	160	14,365.60	18,054.52				204	733.75	1,130.0
Total ...	1,312	[142,057.22]	178,870.87	81	[8,306.02]	9,582.41	5,653	10,885.44	14,312.9

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

[Areas of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Supplemental and additional payments.			Graduation act.			Act of Feb. 17, 1897.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1890.....	1	[652.00]	\$815.00						
1891.....	1	[41.08]	82.16						
1892.....	1	[80.00]	10.00						
1893.....									
1894.....	2	20.00	81.64	1	[8.75] [35.21]	\$1.88 17.60			
1895.....							8	510.50	\$638.28
1896.....	3	44.11	28.78						
1897.....	2	17.98	22.42						
1898.....	3	136.50	170.62						
1899.....	1		1.00						
Total...	14	[778.08] 218.54	1,211.57	1	[38.96]	19.48	8	510.50	638.28

Year.	Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
.....	339	21,458.08	\$27,288.28
.....	902	219,728.85	277,482.38
.....	1,061	349,431.04	440,105.18
.....	484	90,687.05	115,411.68
.....	154	13,380.81	17,975.60
.....	300	81,904.57	40,595.18
.....	520	128,557.43	161,938.44
.....	1,633	429,235.12	599,906.70
.....	298	602.00	2,845.72
.....	606	913.33	3,840.67
.....	592	990.26	7,388.41
.....	475	901.24	10,144.16
.....	384	536.44	11,276.36
.....	215	275.40	4,448.72
.....	296	460.89	3,962.02
.....	397	682.88	6,848.26
.....	290	351.56	13,640.00
.....	345	942.30	11,958.14
.....	296	2,632.17	13,849.13
.....	356	503.00	25,365.58
.....	375	325.22	21,360.28
.....	346	602.62	25,202.94
.....	364	1,431.46	11,586.88
.....	371	734.75	19,785.81
Total.....	11,398	1,297,267.42	1,818,645.94

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

MISSOURI.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	130	6,461.58	\$8,419.31						
1882.....	529	128,357.68	160,697.17				3	259.18	\$323.
1883.....	359	28,924.33	36,268.38	1	40.00	\$61.00	7	456.50	620.
1884.....	550	81,892.89	102,890.55				9	669.75	1,062.
1885.....	387	28,565.45	35,810.29				8	721.48	951.
1886.....	275	19,212.17	24,623.99				12	773.86	1,017.
1887.....	305	18,107.49	22,734.42				6	480.00	700.
1888.....	244	15,736.40	19,823.15				5	230.00	350.
1889.....	244	12,787.98	16,196.44				5	200.00	350.
1890.....	199	10,075.87	12,595.04				11	801.27	1,001.
1891.....	288	19,206.04	24,107.65				8	477.29	596.
1892.....	230	14,982.63	18,605.83				6	601.42	1,203.
1893.....	213	14,580.61	18,329.35						
1894.....	137	6,390.88	8,187.70						
1895.....	123	7,685.88	9,607.70						
1896.....	143	8,924.76	11,421.47						
1897.....	84	3,820.47	4,875.59						
1898.....	87	4,456.58	5,669.53						
1899.....	139	11,741.35	14,726.85						
1900.....	825	83,249.71	104,531.67						
1901.....	258	17,800.12	22,950.21						
1902.....	233	19,105.13	23,981.72						
1903.....	292	25,919.49	32,702.37						
1904.....	288	21,933.87	27,694.97						
Total ...	6,562	609,867.81	767,451.35	1	40.00	61.00	80	5,720.75	8,177.4

Year.	Private substitution.			Graduation act.			Competitive bids.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1891.....	1	[160.00]	\$200.00	1	[80.00]	\$40.00			
1900.....									\$25.00
Total ...	1	[160.00]	200.00	1	[80.00]	40.00			25.00

Year.	Act of Mar. 3, 1887.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....				3	161.00	\$201.25	4	176.02	\$220.03
1882.....				11	1,037.70	1,397.13	9	893.82	1,005.02
1883.....				14	880.00	1,600.00	17	900.19	961.73
1884.....				16	965.99	1,306.56	16	967.63	1,385.31
1885.....				18	1,574.53	2,122.75	17	876.94	1,154.31
1886.....				19	1,550.00	1,937.50	8	419.68	459.09
1887.....				25	2,601.66	3,602.10	6	402.15	646.64
1888.....				12	960.40	1,200.50	3	108.01	118.14
1889.....				23	2,672.60	3,440.75	6	322.55	404.19
1890.....				27	2,267.26	3,084.07	1	40.00	38.00
1891.....				23	1,785.92	2,481.27			
1892.....				18	1,312.27	1,763.69			
1893.....				27	2,256.55	2,899.39			
1894.....				21	1,438.73	1,798.41			
1895.....				22	1,598.69	2,096.36			
1896.....	1	40.00	\$100.00	32	1,910.53	2,588.59			
1897.....				17	1,020.01	1,275.01			
1898.....				10	663.18	878.98			
1899.....	1	40.00	100.00	8	468.96	586.20			
1900.....				14	842.13	1,052.66			
1901.....				3	120.00	150.00			
1902.....				3	240.00	350.00			
1903.....				2	80.00	100.00			
1904.....				3	163.00	203.75			
Total ...	2	80.00	200.00	371	[28,571.11]	38,108.92	87	[5,106.99]	6,412.46

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Change of entry; additional and supplemental payments.			Cash substitution.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
29	120.61		\$178.25						
63	325.54		451.52						
87	435.24		930.95						
81	370.91		773.10						
80	345.69		632.15						
96	434.47		561.71						
62	297.56		389.85	1	[65.44]				
59	257.64		349.98		[120.00]	\$150.00			
51	203.15		383.36	2					
62	297.21		396.64	1	80.00	40.00			
60	349.36		444.33	1		7.00			
79	320.04		430.81	1	[40.00]	11.00	2	[160.00]	\$200.00
				1	[21.22]				
44	185.12		231.43	2	[80.00]	60.00	1	[80.00]	100.00
66	271.22		339.17				2	[120.00]	150.00
43	141.15		176.56						
				1	[40.00]				
76	342.13		456.50	2	[360.00]	150.00			
				1	[40.00]				
60	241.64		302.21		[596.35]				
				8	3.96	407.76			
					[254.15]				
32	150.90		188.52	6	4.91	82.70			
32	127.80		158.03						
39	166.99		208.80						
26	129.59		162.01						
17	75.50		94.40						
16	78.56		98.20			12.90	2	[191.51]	239.39
28	144.57		191.25				2	[280.00]	350.00
Total	1,288	5,812.58	8,528.93	28	[1,777.16] 88.87	921.36	9	[831.51]	1,039.39

Year.	Commuted timber-culture entries.			Total cash sales.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
				166	6,582.19	\$9,018.84
				615	128,942.40	163,874.80
				485	29,856.07	40,462.67
				672	82,933.05	107,417.71
				510	29,632.62	40,671.10
				410	20,420.50	28,599.62
				405	18,885.05	28,223.01
				323	16,274.04	21,841.77
				331	13,191.13	20,774.74
				301	11,174.35	17,154.54
				382	20,032.69	27,876.87
				337	15,854.09	22,204.88
				288	14,765.73	21,620.17
				226	6,662.10	10,475.28
				188	7,826.98	11,882.62
	1	[161.02]	\$201.27	256	5,306.89	14,917.83
				170	4,066.07	6,860.57
				135	4,611.39	6,819.73
				180	11,909.15	15,571.08
				878	83,416.70	105,818.13
				287	17,929.71	23,262.22
				253	19,180.63	24,426.12
				312	25,998.04	33,152.86
				321	22,078.44	28,439.97
Total	1	[161.02]	201.27	8,431	621,530.01	831,367.13

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

MONTANA.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to pre-emption entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	4	518.52	\$999.15	.....	.....	.....	73	9,230.49	\$15,82
1882.....	121	15,249.61	26.58
1883.....	251	35,712.47	57.76
1884.....	5	595.87	1,489.68	2	640.00	\$944.00	404	57,581.94	83.91
1885.....	348	51,220.36	74.62
1886.....	329	47,650.09	68.80
1887.....	337	49,185.78	69.11
1888.....	359	52,194.30	75.17
1889.....	396	57,724.72	81.06
1890.....	550	80,312.02	114.70
1891.....	498	73,006.80	103.36
1892.....	559	81,097.31	113.41
1893.....	337	49,935.29	72.25
1894.....	101	14,714.68	20.23
1895.....	89	12,978.14	16.87
1896.....	1	8.26	10.33	22	1,634.15	2,214.67	102	14,943.00	19.47
1897.....	1	80.00	200.00	21	1,478.84	2,281.15	43	5,539.60	7.42
1898.....	26	1,793.70	2,297.37	28	3,808.99	5.18
1899.....	50	3,449.38	4,527.87	36	4,656.17	6.21
1900.....	44	3,036.13	4,628.85	62	8,212.47	10.25
1901.....	31	1,768.86	2,523.08	39	5,608.51	7.01
1902.....	24	1,631.08	2,038.23	35	4,448.47	5.56
1903.....	120	7,861.97	10,236.73	7	10,822.13	13.77
1904.....	128	8,653.38	12,483.88	56	7,463.20	9.52
Total...	11	1,202.65	2,699.16	468	31,946.88	44,175.83	5,232	753,298.54	1,078,106

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	.....	.....	.....	106	2,910.32	\$10,015.00	67	17,241.62	\$4,310.
1882.....	.....	.....	.....	162	3,947.45	13,825.00	167	61,683.13	15,420.
1883.....	.....	.....	.....	160	3,146.26	12,520.00	213	71,315.47	17,823.
1884.....	.....	.....	.....	120	2,590.20	10,077.50	477	209,486.61	52,371.
1885.....	.....	.....	.....	129	3,043.77	11,732.50	411	152,133.33	38,031.
1886.....	.....	.....	.....	158	3,663.95	14,471.20	310	97,555.04	24,338.
1887.....	.....	.....	.....	177	4,701.44	17,465.00	290	93,677.91	23,419.
1888.....	.....	.....	.....	203	5,872.78	21,545.00	164	50,382.39	13,746.
1889.....	.....	.....	.....	214	5,625.19	22,892.50	166	42,246.71	11,732.
1890.....	.....	.....	.....	241	8,167.71	29,802.50	254	73,794.32	20,571.
1891.....	.....	.....	.....	273	7,654.44	31,175.00	275	64,744.63	18,561.
1892.....	.....	.....	.....	287	10,053.22	38,420.00	399	72,681.55	19,261.
1893.....	38	5,855.77	\$14,639.44	243	8,517.04	33,932.50	430	73,772.25	18,445.
1894.....	64	9,320.65	23,301.65	155	4,042.98	18,475.00	174	25,231.63	6,324.
1895.....	36	4,718.93	11,798.83	108	3,771.64	14,797.50	260	39,510.49	9,902.
1896.....	28	3,294.96	8,237.39	191	6,609.64	27,415.00	478	72,091.79	18,022.
1897.....	13	1,053.29	2,633.23	168	4,698.04	20,822.50	487	76,563.45	19,140.
1898.....	27	3,521.63	8,729.09	153	4,130.50	18,130.00	1,083	184,724.01	46,182.
1899.....	49	6,002.23	15,005.58	159	5,515.19	22,432.50	1,011	173,484.34	43,371.
1900.....	259	35,976.71	89,941.84	169	5,892.40	21,755.00	1,579	284,564.27	71,141.
1901.....	230	33,170.09	82,915.10	220	6,563.84	26,757.50	1,558	279,603.38	69,860.
1902.....	133	17,965.46	44,921.50	201	7,766.65	29,171.23	2,182	388,945.56	97,257.
1903.....	375	51,097.16	127,743.00	205	7,236.03	27,152.73	2,300	416,214.16	104,043.
1904.....	338	43,874.46	109,696.15	163	6,888.71	27,038.54	1,425	256,429.71	64,078.
Total	1,590	215,851.34	539,562.80	4,365	133,009.34	521,821.20	16,160	3,278,077.75	827,464.

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

MONTANA—Continued.

area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries com- muted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries com- muted under second sec- tion act of June 15, 1880.		
	En- tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En- tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En- tries.	Acres.	Amount.
50	11,896.98	\$11,896.98	6	1,280.00	\$1,600.00	22	4,680.26	\$5,850.26	
54	17,022.50	17,022.50	12	1,516.24	2,990.58	18	2,305.49	3,689.72	
61	17,555.35	17,555.35	28	3,912.21	7,452.21	27	3,793.83	5,832.29	
59	16,526.84	16,526.84	43	6,264.06	10,811.40	16	1,926.99	3,365.21	
76	25,887.85	25,887.85	61	9,218.51	13,587.07	4	462.91	603.28	
122	40,678.29	40,678.29	29	4,190.48	6,412.98	5	719.09	1,306.19	
183	55,139.08	55,146.71	27	3,732.32	5,212.36	3	385.99	477.00	
115	29,719.10	29,719.10	59	8,375.59	12,256.99				
133	48,414.16	48,414.12	66	9,756.64	13,834.09				
164	46,582.95	46,786.80	77	11,658.91	16,851.05				
127	37,866.13	38,707.82	119	17,715.93	23,627.15	1	40.00	93.50	
127	38,331.20	42,089.84	82	11,196.29	16,022.96				
180	50,290.29	53,040.57	210	29,465.13	40,460.18				
117	26,098.24	29,221.56	113	15,919.84	21,695.36				
66	12,316.12	12,092.24	111	16,478.63	22,486.02				
117	20,649.99	20,311.23	90	12,827.01	18,269.16				
163	30,270.42	29,959.51	76	11,076.58	14,971.77				
287	47,493.08	47,463.08	121	17,432.88	23,072.94				
290	44,740.42	44,815.01	120	17,407.01	23,037.38				
408	61,869.73	61,869.73	210	31,457.80	41,012.58				
516	92,453.47	92,453.47	256	38,698.77	50,320.72				
773	133,149.80	133,149.22	313	46,760.63	62,292.68				
835	146,479.27	146,479.27	387	56,780.31	77,745.00				
779	140,987.01	140,987.01	360	52,913.73	72,684.41				
Total	5,802	[1,192,418.27]	1,202,272.60	2,976	[436,039.50]	598,707.04	96	[14,314.56]	21,217.45

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of coal lands.			Commuted timber-culture entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
36	235.54	\$567.18	1	40.00	\$400.00				
43	236.90	977.86	3	480.00	4,800.00				
47	266.68	521.31	8	851.19	15,423.80				
39	149.32	258.83	19	2,153.09	31,477.30				
29	124.10	191.88	4	280.00	5,600.00				
22	105.24	160.36	24	3,335.32	33,353.20				
31	70.80	120.86	5	520.00	5,600.00				
33	87.62	570.89	9	1,158.65	13,186.50				
45	254.95	449.83	18	4,638.56	91,185.60				
40	113.99	160.43	10	2,122.46	40,849.20				
50	150.32	291.91	5	797.46	14,374.60	2	320.00	\$400.00	
89	288.76	420.84	5	761.01	15,220.20	80	10,489.65	13,112.13	
79	219.60	350.65	6	1,748.09	25,638.10	53	6,869.09	8,580.20	
63	235.88	369.24	2	200.00	4,000.00	26	3,120.85	3,901.06	
56	158.74	259.56	10	1,800.00	34,400.00	17	1,700.34	2,126.31	
90	312.62	480.84	13	1,556.95	31,139.00	24	3,542.47	4,428.09	
72	301.49	453.52	6	440.00	8,000.00	7	837.08	1,108.85	
95	367.81	529.99	11	1,721.97	34,039.40	10	1,240.05	1,550.06	
97	511.67	812.58	15	1,711.18	31,823.60	1	160.00	200.00	
181	790.47	1,302.66	13	2,761.68	56,253.60				
221	1,185.36	2,054.82	3	200.00	3,600.00	2	240.00	300.00	
214	1,116.19	1,653.52	3	360.00	7,200.00	1	160.00	200.00	
203	948.57	1,494.95	13	1,756.78	34,735.60				
204	969.71	1,473.36	12	1,040.21	18,404.20				
Total	2,079	9,202.38	15,927.87	218	32,434.60	559,683.90	223	[28,729.53]	35,906.70

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

MONTANA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of town sites.			Competitive bids.			Cash payments on scrip location.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1892.....	1	320.00	\$400.00						
1899.....	1	120.00	300.00						
1900.....							2	[99.45]	\$124.4
1901.....	1	80.00	200.00						
1903.....						\$140.00			
1904.....						1.00			
Total....	3	520.00	900.00			141.00	2	[99.45]	124.4

Year.	Indian lands, act of Mar. 3, 1891.			Sales of abandoned military reservations.			Act of Mar. 3, 1887.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1897.....							2	120.00	\$300.0
1898.....									
1899.....	10	[1,560.00]	\$2,220.00	2	[218.84]	\$308.55	4	372.35	879.6
1900.....	8	[1,275.64]	1,913.46			117.82	1	80.00	200.0
1901.....						985.90	1	5.20	6.5
1902.....				8	[852.86]	801.57	1	80.00	200.0
1903.....						1,258.36			
1904.....				[9]	[1,000.00]	558.00			
Total....	18	[2,835.64]	4,133.46	[9]	[2,071.20]	4,025.20	9	657.55	1,586.1

Year.	Change of entry; supplemental and additional payments.			Total cash sales.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....				365	30,176.49	\$51,462.2
1882.....				580	81,597.09	85,260.3
1883.....				795	111,292.07	134,891.1
1884.....				1,184	273,197.08	211,239.1
1885.....				1,062	206,801.56	170,260.1
1886.....				999	152,309.64	189,572.0
1887.....				1,058	148,155.93	176,557.3
1888.....				942	109,695.74	166,204.1
1889.....				1,038	110,490.13	269,626.0
1890.....				1,336	164,510.50	269,735.4
1891.....				1,350	146,355.65	230,599.7
1892.....				1,629	165,201.85	258,367.2
1893.....				1,576	140,048.04	267,344.0
1894.....	1		\$9.08	816	53,745.77	127,590.1
1895.....				753	62,937.94	124,736.1
1896.....				1,156	100,451.37	150,006.7
1897.....				1,059	90,274.71	107,295.8
1898.....				1,843	200,068.61	187,483.7
1899.....				1,843	195,822.51	195,638.2
1900.....				2,986	341,814.13	359,506.0
1901.....				3,078	328,185.23	338,988.5
1902.....				3,888	422,313.41	384,425.7
1903.....				4,517	495,936.20	544,737.4
1904.....				3,465	325,319.38	456,934.5
Total.....	1		9.08	39,263	4,456,200.98	5,458,464.8

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

NEBRASKA.

Area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to pre-emption entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
.....	54	13,113.49	\$16,391.86	.....	.....	.....	164	23,023.27	\$31,486.54
.....	271	44,013.95	55,867.71	.....	.....	.....	483	68,562.41	91,923.90
.....	176	30,326.56	38,105.97	.....	.....	.....	585	85,094.69	113,209.02
.....	37	3,789.49	4,786.87	.....	.....	.....	1,191	177,323.40	227,351.74
.....	16	960.42	1,451.78	.....	.....	.....	2,008	298,641.02	379,166.38
.....	2	80.00	100.00	.....	.....	.....	3,231	473,883.51	606,136.40
.....	2	47.12	106.90	.....	.....	.....	4,198	618,270.10	798,083.88
.....	7	356.01	590.52	.....	.....	.....	4,161	633,541.04	806,350.04
.....	3	93.80	184.50	.....	.....	.....	3,424	511,486.36	661,379.46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,516	374,223.55	481,767.57
.....	1	40.00	50.00	.....	.....	.....	645	93,207.19	120,321.36
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	822.22	\$1,067.78	407	57,356.20	75,290.27
.....	.....	.....	.....	21	871.74	1,191.17	310	43,043.95	55,886.66
.....	.....	.....	.....	21	901.79	1,148.62	75	10,209.48	13,283.75
.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1,296.54	1,702.65	29	4,424.62	5,530.68
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	629.89	1,188.50	4	600.00	750.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	34	1,344.34	3,099.70	4	560.00	700.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	1,180.56	1,684.70	2	267.11	333.88
.....	9	311.81	477.24	62	3,519.06	5,137.27	2	320.00	400.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	88	4,124.66	11,010.01	1	160.00	200.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[160.00]	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	49	2,445.63	3,211.31	2	160.00	400.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	43	2,480.33	3,130.53	1	160.00	200.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	137	8,524.59	11,987.53	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	92	5,775.33	7,839.41	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	578	93,132.65	118,115.35	618	33,916.68	53,399.18	23,443	3,469,517.90	4,474,151.58

Year.	Cash substitutions.			Act of Mar. 3, 1887.			Sales of abandoned military reservations.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	[1,998.50]	\$2,898.78
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	160.00	210.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	200.00	\$500.00	17	40.00	4,074.61
.....	1	[120.00]	\$150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3,289.11]	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	[79.20]	.....	26	80.00	6,648.66
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	4,462.59	9,259.63
Total ...	1	[120.00]	150.00	6	[79.20] 200.00	500.00	89	[9,750.20] 280.00	23,066.68

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

NEBRASKA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of timber and stone entries.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....				69	11,008.40	\$13,760.51	83	12,253.25	\$15,316.6
1882.....				96	14,191.55	19,781.10	490	74,415.34	89,732.4
1883.....				209	31,813.95	42,059.57	229	34,600.97	42,395.1
1884.....				508	76,298.05	100,613.17	396	61,268.84	72,162.1
1885.....				813	121,617.55	160,067.73	162	24,890.75	29,465.4
1886.....				1,589	232,482.80	301,231.04	43	6,423.98	8,213.4
1887.....				3,092	474,404.02	617,506.61	12	1,674.79	1,946.6
1888.....				2,860	439,827.32	569,178.08			
1889.....				1,859	285,434.64	372,796.74			
1890.....				1,263	196,252.54	252,853.96			
1891.....				318	47,019.08	60,420.35			
1892.....				169	23,379.08	30,251.64			
1893.....				169	24,559.25	32,063.13			
1894.....				145	20,423.43	26,911.99			
1895.....				107	13,276.67	16,883.48			
1896.....				91	12,064.00	15,743.10			
1897.....				86	10,367.09	13,338.91			
1898.....				95	12,983.95	16,658.26			
1899.....				127	17,409.91	22,476.92			
1900.....				238	33,901.52	42,687.92			
1901.....				325	44,732.21	57,003.71			
1902.....				531	73,933.96	93,037.53			
1903.....				540	75,782.53	93,505.42			
1904.....	1	97.20	\$248.00	330	35,944.71	57,043.98			
Total...	1	97.20	248.00	15,579	[2,328,608.16]	3,027,844.80	1,414	[215,527.92]	259,234.38

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Competitive bids.			Change of entry; supplemental and additional payments.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	221	834.82	\$1,276.20						
1882.....	239	992.39	1,585.33						
1883.....	313	1,468.18	2,063.06						
1884.....	756	3,612.72	5,386.04						
1885.....	1,037	4,147.53	6,338.69	5		\$174.00			
1886.....	1,115	3,632.66	5,108.57						
1887.....	863	2,619.34	3,687.33					[80.00]	\$100.00
1888.....	660	1,708.87	2,587.13	1		125.00			
1889.....	492	1,400.88	2,150.11						
1890.....	438	1,270.68	1,829.71						
1891.....	256	644.49	950.74	1	21.10	21.10			1.45
1892.....	200	553.69	859.97						
1893.....	232	618.62	928.63						
1894.....	122	215.29	303.81						
1895.....	88	225.27	308.00						
1896.....	71	282.72	385.73						
1897.....	70	201.00	278.03	1		1.00			
1898.....	134	458.78	644.33						
1899.....	158	485.20	634.44						
1900.....	200	594.56	753.45						
1901.....	319	1,076.48	1,462.38						
1902.....	241	843.59	1,128.33	1		1.00			
1903.....	241	864.87	1,148.05						
1904.....	309	1,225.74	1,646.77						
Total...	8,777	29,893.32	43,439.83	9	21.10	322.10		[80.00]	101.45

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

NEBRASKA—Continued.

[area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of land under act of May 31, 1902 (32 Stats., 283).			Commuted timber-culture entries.			Total cash sales.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
.....							591	36,971.58	\$78,231.68
.....							1,579	113,568.75	258,840.68
.....							1,512	116,889.43	287,882.90
.....							2,889	184,725.61	410,300.56
.....							4,041	238,748.97	578,665.21
.....							5,930	477,596.17	922,784.91
.....							8,167	620,936.56	1,421,453.34
.....							7,689	635,600.92	1,380,880.77
.....							5,778	512,980.99	1,086,510.81
.....							4,217	375,494.23	736,451.24
.....				110	17,219.79	\$21,524.74	1,381	98,912.78	208,289.74
.....				452	68,228.08	85,503.91	1,238	58,732.11	192,978.57
.....				442	66,792.23	83,490.71	1,174	44,534.31	178,580.30
.....				135	19,486.48	24,288.49	498	11,326.56	65,986.66
.....				77	10,807.53	13,509.41	323	5,946.43	37,934.22
.....				24	3,178.87	3,973.62	204	1,492.61	22,040.96
.....				6	840.83	1,051.06	201	2,105.34	18,468.69
.....				3	352.00	440.00	259	1,906.45	19,761.17
.....							358	4,636.07	29,125.87
.....				1	160.00	200.00	541	4,819.22	57,745.16
.....							696	3,842.11	62,287.40
.....							888	3,723.92	102,072.00
.....							945	9,469.46	113,439.66
.....	1	720.00	\$1,440.00	1	160.00	200.00	768	7,818.27	77,672.74
Total	1	720.00	1,440.00	1,251	187,170.81	234,181.93	51,767	3,627,778.85	8,286,210.23

NEVADA.

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to pre-emption entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
.....	2	1,287.44	\$3,218.60	.....	.....	.....	13	1,768.01	\$2,610.00
.....				.....	.....	.....	7	792.23	1,000.28
.....				.....	.....	.....	1	160.00	200.00
.....				.....	.....	.....	3	380.30	475.37
.....				.....	.....	.....	1	120.00	150.00
.....	1	160.00	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....				1	40.00	\$50.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	1,447.44	3,418.60	1	40.00	50.00	25	3,220.54	4,435.65

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

NEVADA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under desert-land act.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	1	168.10	\$420.45	67	1,067.00	\$4,380.00	32	8,105.18	\$2,000.00
1882.....				131	1,972.25	9,345.00	14	1,960.00	
1883.....				53	741.33	3,835.00	2	120.00	
1884.....				45	624.25	3,230.00	1	240.00	
1885.....				34	484.88	2,495.00	2	1,280.00	
1886.....				38	571.63	2,935.00			
1887.....				25	478.88	2,075.00			
1888.....				23	402.23	2,060.00	1	320.00	
1889.....				70	1,182.62	5,930.00	3	860.00	
1890.....				36	532.72	2,725.00	7	2,960.00	
1891.....				41	873.96	4,460.00	1	80.00	
1892.....	1	159.87	399.67	43	724.67	3,725.00	2	560.00	
1893.....				26	754.60	2,615.00	1	320.00	
1894.....				14	252.42	1,280.00			
1895.....				11	199.61	1,025.00			
1896.....				23	578.31	2,950.00	1	320.00	
1897.....				15	431.99	2,205.00			
1898.....				25	552.72	2,820.00			
1899.....				12	243.02	1,240.00			
1900.....				48	1,315.31	6,695.00	1	278.56	
1901.....	2	120.00	300.00	33	983.29	4,745.00	11	2,063.05	
1902.....	6	778.14	1,935.25	48	2,028.23	9,445.00	38	10,257.94	
1903.....	1	160.00	400.00	41	1,562.31	7,910.00	34	6,902.00	
1904.....	3	240.00	600.00	61	2,581.87	12,952.50	11	2,360.94	
Total ...	14	1,621.11	4,055.37	963	21,079.59	103,077.50	162	38,477.67	9,830.00

Year.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries com-muted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries com-muted under second act of June 15, 1904.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	43	10,465.57	\$10,465.57	2	320.00	\$400.00	1	160.00	\$184.00
1882.....	13	3,232.92	3,232.92	1	160.00	200.00	1	160.00	182.00
1883.....	10	1,910.18	1,910.18				2	320.00	368.00
1884.....	6	1,195.37	1,195.37				1	160.00	184.00
1885.....	2	161.39	161.39	1	160.00	200.00	1	28.68	21.00
1886.....	1	281.49	281.49						
1888.....	1	356.17	356.17						
1891.....	1	40.00	40.00						
1895.....	2	1,137.60	1,142.00						
1899.....				1	40.00	100.00			
1901.....	7	3,744.59	3,752.31						
1902.....				2	320.00	400.00			
1903.....				6	823.02	1,028.78			
1904.....	1	320.00	320.00	5	798.70	998.40			
Total ...	87	[22,845.28]	22,857.40	18	[2,621.72]	3,327.18	6	[828.68]	940.00

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

NEVADA—Continued.

area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Change of entry; supplemental and additional payments.			Sales of coal lands.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
.....	3	4.32	\$5.89						
.....	3	2.55	3.65						
.....	2	.84	62.25						
.....	2	3.41	4.27						
.....	1	.88	2.20						
.....	3	1.48	3.10						
.....	1	1.15	2.87						
.....	2	5.14	7.85						
.....	1	2.32	3.75		2.65	\$3.32			
.....	2	3.09	3.86						
.....	2	6.60	13.75						
.....	1	1.21	3.10						
.....	2	26.02	51.45				1	160.00	\$1,600.00
.....	2	4.31	8.48						
.....	7	70.63	94.65						
.....	8	40.22	60.61				2	320.00	3,200.00
.....	13	30.88	44.93						
Total	55	204.95	366.06		2.65	3.32	3	480.00	4,800.00

Year.	Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
.....	164	12,390.05	\$23,710.39
.....	170	4,727.03	14,454.40
.....	70	1,022.17	6,395.43
.....	58	1,247.96	5,149.01
.....	42	1,885.26	3,350.73
.....	42	573.11	3,219.59
.....	26	480.03	2,077.87
.....	27	727.37	2,584.02
.....	74	1,702.62	6,220.00
.....	43	3,492.72	3,515.00
.....	44	958.92	4,527.07
.....	48	1,447.63	4,348.53
.....	27	1,074.60	2,695.00
.....	14	252.42	1,280.00
.....	15	206.21	2,180.75
.....	25	899.52	3,033.10
.....	15	431.99	2,205.00
.....	26	592.72	2,870.00
.....	13	243.02	1,340.00
.....	52	1,779.89	8,416.09
.....	55	3,110.65	9,319.29
.....	101	13,129.84	14,439.46
.....	92	8,964.53	14,324.93
.....	94	5,213.69	15,506.08
Total	1,337	66,573.95	157,161.74

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

NEW MEXICO.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....							49	6,296.74	\$8,325.92
1882.....							40	4,167.29	6,110.20
1883.....	27	4,136.46	\$5,170.60				247	35,878.09	49,808.00
1884.....	23	2,253.20	2,616.61	94	12,881.06	\$19,491.00	353	50,782.06	67,484.12
1885.....	18	3,368.70	4,210.89	1	80.00	100.00	293	40,482.92	53,233.80
1886.....	89	30,668.64	38,336.26				321	44,495.77	61,752.00
1887.....							192	27,311.97	38,110.41
1888.....	3	648.06	932.93				161	22,314.73	31,928.00
1889.....							139	19,576.24	27,831.64
1890.....							171	23,988.47	30,106.00
1891.....							210	30,245.98	37,812.00
1892.....				19	1,814.87	3,669.66	122	16,140.88	20,288.70
1893.....							68	9,508.88	12,046.15
1894.....							18	2,158.45	2,698.00
1895.....				3	161.02	202.56	9	1,122.04	1,005.70
1896.....							2	200.00	250.00
1897.....							2	280.00	150.00
1898.....				1	40.00	50.00	1	160.00	200.00
1899.....				1	40.00	50.00	3	360.00	450.00
1900.....				3	206.20	257.75	2	122.51	153.14
1901.....				9	400.00	500.00	3	439.92	549.80
1902.....				5	241.80	307.25	1	80.00	100.00
1903.....				3	120.00	150.00	2	110.00	137.50
1904.....				3	165.96	207.44	1	160.00	200.00
Total ...	160	41,075.05	51,467.19	142	16,150.89	24,965.65	2,410	336,385.94	450,424.36

Year.	Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.			Final entries under the desert-land act.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	4	42.93	\$225.00	25	6,387.49	\$1,596.88	1	400.00	\$400.00
1882.....	50	1,015.04	5,170.00	38	8,338.15	2,064.54	3	760.00	760.00
1883.....	34	621.43	3,170.00	129	33,781.67	8,444.44	6	2,447.09	2,447.09
1884.....	91	1,624.12	8,270.00	176	51,553.15	12,888.13	5	1,559.94	1,559.94
1885.....	53	791.40	4,070.00	128	33,220.27	8,265.13	18	3,777.79	3,783.00
1886.....	45	650.86	3,360.00	160	40,620.63	10,195.18	17	3,909.94	3,909.94
1887.....	33	495.94	2,565.00	107	29,883.46	7,470.94	20	4,445.55	4,445.55
1888.....	62	1,135.24	5,422.50	69	21,463.06	6,122.68	6	1,718.89	1,718.89
1889.....	59	955.01	4,662.50	144	68,740.72	18,096.12	22	5,504.07	5,504.07
1890.....	83	1,489.02	7,540.00	140	58,385.39	14,616.65	27	7,759.71	7,759.71
1891.....	24	391.93	2,020.00	140	33,474.20	8,528.81	39	18,258.38	18,258.38
1892.....	32	587.59	2,642.50	157	34,332.07	8,583.36	92	37,801.71	37,801.71
1893.....	37	708.24	3,610.00	88	16,719.71	4,183.62	91	36,444.61	36,444.61
1894.....	18	1,520.29	7,655.00	119	21,664.59	5,416.04	42	12,863.31	12,863.31
1895.....	13	664.72	3,370.00	48	8,344.03	2,086.15	9	1,678.85	1,678.85
1896.....	6	292.86	1,485.00	69	13,572.76	3,393.25	18	2,349.99	2,349.99
1897.....	11	186.73	965.00	44	9,230.22	2,307.63	22	2,306.01	2,306.01
1898.....	15	509.82	2,220.00	71	11,799.88	2,949.96	16	2,399.79	1,969.80
1899.....	25	1,128.79	5,487.50	94	14,759.32	3,689.84	15	2,283.30	2,283.30
1900.....	19	528.53	2,590.00	94	15,915.61	3,978.93	12	2,278.88	2,278.88
1901.....	28	794.80	3,797.50	149	26,856.50	6,714.13	29	5,260.58	5,260.58
1902.....	35	928.89	4,735.00	281	46,735.95	11,684.06	18	2,474.27	2,474.27
1903.....	39	1,493.00	7,565.00	418	76,541.97	19,135.49	40	6,568.89	6,568.89
1904.....	29	968.60	4,567.50	406	72,833.37	18,208.36	39	7,432.68	7,432.68
Total ...	845	19,527.78	97,155.00	3,294	755,154.17	190,639.32	606	[172,684.23]	172,329.64

XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

NEW MEXICO—Continued.

Commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.			Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.		
En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1	80.00	\$100.00	10	1,456.00	\$1,840.00	13	39.94	\$55.52
2	320.00	400.00				39	159.49	250.00
32	4,890.24	6,281.34	7	1,118.65	1,288.00	82	525.36	930.25
38	5,800.00	7,400.00	3	440.00	684.00	42	187.76	820.21
38	5,137.17	6,621.47				35	200.56	809.12
42	5,939.23	8,224.05				52	167.22	320.91
28	3,909.74	5,774.92				39	127.64	239.11
15	2,233.26	3,091.60				40	153.40	298.23
14	2,036.60	3,145.75				45	118.73	227.84
18	2,876.81	3,798.01				46	150.12	192.96
18	2,478.86	3,098.58				35	110.57	138.43
34	5,274.75	6,808.51				39	136.15	174.77
24	3,761.42	4,901.83				47	193.06	241.51
32	4,596.21	5,747.77				34	62.53	78.36
24	3,316.74	4,145.93				39	91.81	115.17
18	2,400.29	3,000.38				35	105.21	132.02
19	2,568.90	3,211.16				26	57.58	73.05
17	2,238.25	2,797.81				44	107.43	134.30
21	2,842.76	3,558.44				89	265.41	331.81
47	6,342.88	7,928.62				109	221.90	279.69
79	11,542.64	14,428.30				159	500.22	627.86
74	10,764.90	13,443.64				169	571.62	716.88
124	18,497.37	23,121.75				246	998.29	1,252.43
131	19,640.42	24,540.52				183	575.56	723.24
890	[129,471.43]	165,463.38	20	[3,014.65]	3,762.00	1,687	5,827.56	8,163.66

Sales of coal lands.			Commuted timber-culture entries.			Change of entry; supplemental and additional payments.		
En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
2	120.00	\$2,400.00						
10	1,349.96	13,499.60						
8	796.02	8,760.20						
4	230.57	2,305.70						
4	320.00	5,600.00						
2	80.00	1,600.00						
4	570.90	6,509.00						
1	80.00	1,600.00	8	1,157.25	\$1,446.56			
10	1,357.96	26,359.20	16	2,200.00	2,750.00	1	[160.00]	\$245.50
1	316.51	3,165.10	18	2,760.00	3,450.00			
4	262.47	5,249.40	6	800.00	1,000.00			
4	218.90	4,378.00	5	600.00	750.00			
21	2,530.11	26,501.10						
6	840.00	12,000.00	1	160.00	200.00	1	.66	.83
2	320.00	6,400.00						
8	680.00	12,400.00						
13	1,240.00	24,800.00	1	160.00	200.00			
6	674.51	12,690.40						
20	2,986.78	59,743.20						
7	660.00	8,800.00						
137	15,534.70	244,760.90	55	[7,837.25]	9,796.56	2	[160.00]	246.33

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

NEW MEXICO—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	103	12,767.10	\$12,543.32
1882.....	172	13,679.97	14,774.90
1883.....	564	74,943.01	77,601.30
1884.....	827	119,401.34	123,263.00
1885.....	584	78,143.85	80,496.00
1886.....	736	117,963.08	139,598.00
1887.....	427	58,615.03	67,386.00
1888.....	359	45,945.06	51,815.00
1889.....	427	89,710.70	64,616.00
1890.....	487	84,093.00	65,692.00
1891.....	470	64,796.58	76,365.00
1892.....	504	53,091.56	83,015.00
1893.....	382	28,487.85	90,862.00
1894.....	282	25,722.37	41,073.00
1895.....	156	10,648.09	18,833.00
1896.....	157	14,389.73	15,738.00
1897.....	145	12,284.64	35,513.00
1898.....	173	13,457.79	22,512.00
1899.....	250	16,873.52	22,245.00
1900.....	294	17,674.75	29,867.01
1901.....	470	30,231.44	56,878.44
1902.....	589	49,232.78	46,151.50
1903.....	892	82,250.04	117,674.25
1904.....	799	75,263.48	64,669.74
Total.....	10,248	1,189,656.75	1,419,194.50

NORTH DAKOTA.

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to pre-emption entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1890.....							981	150,731.82	\$192,143.15
1891.....							365	55,180.00	72,508.75
1892.....							301	43,885.76	58,046.90
1893.....							290	38,718.62	50,357.30
1894.....							86	12,718.17	17,099.10
1895.....							36	5,735.80	7,369.85
1896.....	1	160.00	\$200.00	19	819.62	\$1,024.52	36	5,473.38	6,841.75
1897.....				42	2,146.85	2,783.57	20	2,985.72	3,832.10
1898.....				67	3,642.82	4,825.43	15	2,244.66	3,005.30
1899.....				100	5,190.60	6,732.90	9	1,276.52	1,695.60
1900.....				74	3,508.97	6,445.94	6	960.00	1,300.00
1901.....				122	5,893.93	10,365.66	15	2,370.88	2,983.60
1902.....				1,339	50,447.10	102,617.91	4	639.26	739.60
1903.....				166	8,260.37	17,339.61	5	720.08	1,000.00
1904.....				243	14,152.84	26,421.96			
Total.....	1	160.00	200.00	2,172	93,963.10	178,547.50	2,169	323,640.67	418,863.40

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.			Final entries under the desert-land act.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1895.....				1	160.00	\$40.00			
1896.....				3	240.00	60.00			
1897.....				19	953.42	245.50			
1898.....				1	240.00	60.00			
1899.....				10	1,837.64	459.41			
1900.....	4	466.30	\$1,165.75	35	6,335.77	1,588.95	3	239.05	\$239.05
1901.....	10	960.48	2,401.20	48	8,944.72	2,286.20	1	40.00	40.00
1902.....	11	1,279.88	3,199.69	115	21,065.53	5,263.89			
1903.....	2	150.20	375.50	128	21,589.75	5,597.44	9	1,599.69	1,599.69
1904.....	4	520.00	1,300.00	62	9,065.35	2,271.34	3	441.04	441.04
Total.....	31	3,376.86	8,442.14	422	70,482.18	17,620.73	16	[2,319.78]	2,319.78

: XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

NORTH DAKOTA—Continued.

commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Commuted timber-culture entries.		
En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
220	34,195.78	\$43,544.82	103	287.88	\$505.17	59	9,135.25	\$11,419.07
83	12,190.02	16,088.79	100	304.64	536.90	266	41,258.75	51,578.51
49	7,027.94	9,184.94	163	511.62	795.57	309	48,466.73	60,583.98
72	10,085.28	13,654.58	143	460.07	733.82	49	7,365.43	9,206.86
46	6,909.76	8,966.82	123	409.06	583.91	38	5,557.07	6,946.37
58	8,710.89	12,546.93	123	338.89	535.46	35	4,941.57	6,176.96
78	10,816.40	13,712.31	148	344.10	519.94	5	800.00	1,000.00
62	8,206.72	10,346.84	181	614.33	803.86	6	880.00	1,100.00
167	23,647.37	30,224.45	409	1,049.72	1,470.35	2	320.00	400.00
299	42,877.13	54,764.71	389	1,615.69	2,251.48	4	560.00	700.00
771	112,511.51	144,540.76	713	2,425.35	3,447.53	4	640.00	800.00
1,706	255,496.47	322,940.83	559	2,128.11	2,930.74	4	600.00	750.00
2,379	353,392.38	452,240.76	865	3,484.69	5,036.60			
5,180	782,791.09	997,959.49	997	3,704.83	6,101.61			
5,214	775,298.60	998,644.86	701	2,676.20	4,144.09			
16,384	[2,444,152.34]	3,129,331.89	5,717	20,356.18	30,397.03	781	[120,524.80]	150,661.75

Sales of coal lands.			Change of entry; supplemental and additional entry.			Competitive bids.		
En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1	80.00	\$1,600.00	1	.....	\$2.00			
1	40.00	400.00						
1	40.00	400.00						
1	80.00	1,600.00						\$1.00
1	134.51	2,690.20						
2	238.90	4,778.00						2.00
8	686.80	12,136.00						88.00
7	387.62	7,352.40						27.00
12	463.80	9,276.00						72.25
34	2,151.63	40,232.60	1	.....	2.00			190.25

Act of Mar. 3, 1887.			Payments on Lake Traverse lands.			Sales of abandoned military reservations.		
En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
	[164.40]							
4	480.00	\$805.50						
1	1,559.03	3,597.57						
2	320.00	400.00	6	[963.84]	\$2,409.60			
1	151.43	378.58	26	[3,823.02]	9,557.55			
1	160.00	200.00	2	[54.65]	136.63			
								\$1,510.16
							301.57	2,448.88
							[1,305.65]	2,184.64
16	[164.40]	5,381.65	34	[4,841.51]	12,103.78	2	[1,305.65]	6,143.68
	2,670.46						301.57	

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

NORTH DAKOTA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1890.....	1,304	151,019.70	\$236,193.10
1891.....	607	55,464.64	100,503.54
1892.....	779	44,397.38	119,605.90
1893.....	816	39,258.69	126,931.41
1894.....	805	13,167.23	36,276.11
1895.....	256	6,234.69	27,438.11
1896.....	321	7,077.10	28,935.94
1897.....	334	7,300.32	21,421.54
1898.....	673	8,636.23	44,238.61
1899.....	818	10,374.96	71,808.61
1900.....	1,637	13,847.82	169,250.11
1901.....	2,470	20,697.02	349,794.41
1902.....	4,725	77,593.26	563,632.61
1903.....	6,494	35,114.42	1,039,601.21
1904.....	6,241	26,898.19	1,044,756.11
Total	27,780	517,101.65	4,000,438.21

OHIO.

Year.	Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.			Homestead entries; commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1882.....	96	5,016.31	\$16,735.22						
1883.....				2	169.36	\$423.40			
1884.....				1	55.50	69.38	1	99.41	\$124.36
1889.....				2	240.00	300.00			
1890.....				2	105.98	132.41			
1891.....				1	80.00	100.00			
1894.....	1	36.37	45.46						
1895.....	1	35.00	141.00						
1896.....	1	40.00	211.00						
1902.....							1	40.00	50.00
Total	99	5,127.68	17,132.68	8	650.79	1,025.19	2	[139.41]	174.36

Year.	Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.			Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Change of entry; supplemental and additional payments.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1883.....	1	80.00	\$93.00						
1887.....									\$29.00
1895.....	1	40.00	44.00						
1902.....				1	16.13	\$20.17			
Total	2	[120.00]	137.00	1	16.13	20.17			29.00

Year.	Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1882.....	96	5,016.31	\$16,735.22
1883.....	3	169.36	516.40
1884.....	2	55.50	193.64
1887.....			29.00
1889.....	2	240.00	300.00
1890.....	2	105.98	132.41
1891.....	1	80.00	100.00
1894.....	1	36.37	45.46
1895.....	2	35.00	141.00
1896.....	1	40.00	211.00
1902.....	2	16.13	70.17
Total	112	5,794.60	18,519.10

XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

OKLAHOMA.

Commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Act of Jan. 18, 1897.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Homestead cash entries.		
En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
33	5,248.61	\$1,812.82	20	1,006.28	\$3,064.44	10	[1,509.24]	\$2,263.86
909	136,864.28	29,101.65	1	19.60	44.10	13	[1,999.60]	2,999.40
741	[112,937.87]		1	.50	1.25	377	[55,237.80]	82,543.07
	1,830.06	28,341.01					[224,838.20]	
						1,538	5,973.37	226,259.20
			967	38,266.76	51,867.49	[717]	[109,611.81]	
			11	487.00	698.75	64	8,512.72	32,777.68
34	4,451.98	30,483.30						
5	559.46	8,236.18						
	[11,116.98]							
13	184.00	4,010.58	1	40.00	50.00			
	[124,054.80]					[717]	[393,241.65]	
1,735	149,128.39	96,544.54	991	39,820.14	55,716.08	2,002	14,486.09	346,843.21

Commuted homesteads, Indian lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Act of May 2, 1890.		
En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
							[364.13]	
						5	109.97	
						1	[34.43]	
36	5,368.15	\$6,710.17						
301	41,614.57	53,271.81						
108	13,766.65	20,070.94						
644	90,949.91	117,414.15	2	210.00	\$525.00			
			3	460.00	1,150.00			
1,089	[151,699.28]	197,467.07	5	670.00	1,675.00	6	[398.56]	
							109.97	

Change of entry; supplemental and additional payments.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880, and act of May 2, 1890.		
En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
			3	440.00	\$550.00			
			376	55,700.63	69,625.83			
			344	40,421.26	50,500.14			
	1.31	\$11.64	459	66,984.01	83,839.92			
			523	76,724.63	103,196.86			
			835	123,969.06	182,877.91			
		.67	659	97,662.77	149,532.10			
			325	47,345.13	72,441.14			
1		1.18				125	17,521.07	\$25,530.93
			3,817	564,969.98	707,915.22			
1		2.00	4,536	632,542.69	786,629.05			
2	1.31	15.49	11,677	[1,706,760.18]	2,207,108.17	125	[17,521.07]	25,530.93

TABLE XXIII.—*Lands disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

OKLAHOMA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of lands under act of Sept. 29, 1890.			Commuted homesteads under special acts.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1890.....	498	1,807.53	\$2,135.20						
1891.....	142	426.66	533.83						
1892.....	439	1,234.53	1,655.52						
1893.....	254	944.32	1,303.31						
1894.....	54	135.76	188.13						
1895.....	7	11.58	14.48						
1896.....	16	60.27	78.34						
1897.....	20	78.73	98.92						
1898.....	198	902.12	1,128.16						
1899.....	72	213.23	266.59				1,579	230,015.31	\$425,271.11
1900.....	102	391.83	495.25				1,048	150,631.81	239,934.41
1901.....	466	2,131.22	2,480.12				416	60,937.72	78,613.41
1902.....	368	1,535.01	2,096.01			\$66.00	386	56,319.41	72,062.21
1903.....	154	272.17	339.86						
1904.....	280	624.20	644.30						
Total...	3,070	10,667.16	13,456.02			66.00	3,429	[497,904.25]	869,872.21

Year.	Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.			Cash payments on Kiowa C. and A. lands.			Interest payments on commuted homesteads.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1901.....									\$3,766.11
1902.....	2	398.89	\$498.61						7,279.41
1903.....				5	[248.24]	\$310.30			7,835.41
1904.....									8,535.41
Total...	2	398.89	498.61	5	[248.24]	310.30			27,419.41

Year.	Sales of church sites.			Sales of abandoned military reservations.			Act of Aug. 15, 1894.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1898.....							658	[99,469.97]	\$182,089.21
1900.....	1	2.00	\$2.50	119	4,760.00	\$29,168.00			
Total...	1	2.00	2.50	119	4,760.00	29,168.00	658	[99,469.97]	182,089.21

Year.	Competitive bids.			Sales of town sites.			Commuted timber-culture entries.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1890.....			\$5.00						
1891.....				14	[785.66]				
1892.....				10	1,660.89	\$5,645.21			
1893.....					960.00	3,149.45	40	5,781.05	\$7,285.41
1894.....					[540.00]				
1895.....				13	2,101.59	3,610.51	1	320.00	480.00
1896.....				16	2,819.77	5,188.35			
1897.....				4	560.35	1,080.88			
1898.....				2	200.00	250.00	10	1,358.44	2,000.11
1900.....				3	160.00	301.78			
1901.....				1	40.00	100.00			
1902.....				24	5,065.19	6,331.50			
1903.....				5	680.00	850.00			
Total...			5.00	92	[1,325.66] 14,247.79	26,507.68	51	[7,454.49]	9,736.41

XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

OKLAHOMA—Continued.

mmuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
.....	501	1,807.53	\$2,090.20
.....	532	2,087.55	75,804.87
.....	833	2,194.68	62,581.42
.....	732	3,157.19	89,245.88
.....	594	2,955.53	108,573.94
.....	845	571.93	153,973.27
.....	711	80.27	156,319.28
.....	418	6,333.62	81,201.35
.....	2,207	137,976.00	294,415.36
.....	2,770	2,043.79	581,423.82
.....	2,811	11,287.20	550,161.28
.....	2,012	48,950.70	189,675.96
.....	1,472	12,146.07	237,446.88
.....	3,989	1,971.63	728,698.98
.....	4,631	748.20	799,871.64
.....	25,059	234,291.74	4,090,032.53

OREGON.

Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to pre-emption entry.		
En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
40	2,366.08	\$3,325.64	.....	.....	.....	235	32,758.09	\$56,248.19
72	6,062.87	7,660.46	3	86.49	\$167.20	337	46,257.38	80,900.46
207	32,633.28	41,360.90	3	96.10	411.45	578	82,925.41	146,926.88
81	5,424.69	6,987.23	1	280.00	3,850.00	711	104,268.86	178,557.83
17	616.64	801.64	1	1,286.06	7,000.00	550	80,062.94	123,918.43
21	989.50	1,318.67	.....	.....	.....	670	95,994.90	144,595.20
10	1,216.02	1,526.49	.....	.....	.....	783	114,402.27	169,485.18
21	4,284.26	5,355.32	.....	.....	.....	789	112,836.98	166,647.80
6	510.90	638.63	.....	.....	.....	907	132,089.54	181,248.76
1	[85.70]	107.12	.....	.....	.....	1,033	151,666.92	193,838.77
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,555	240,947.12	406,026.51
.....	.....	.....	2	48.88	61.10	1,218	184,654.67	231,157.73
.....	.....	.....	3	120.00	150.00	1,195	194,866.29	244,674.94
.....	.....	.....	1	40.00	50.00	218	32,598.60	41,315.75
.....	.....	.....	1	40.00	50.00	44	6,314.47	7,998.86
.....	.....	.....	8	640.00	2,146.00	31	4,142.86	5,178.58
1	130.89	327.25	14	845.07	1,076.34	14	1,951.27	2,437.21
.....	.....	.....	63	2,605.57	4,306.80	10	1,357.42	1,696.78
.....	.....	.....	32	2,032.95	3,002.10	9	1,440.46	2,201.16
3	320.00	400.00	44	2,555.05	3,348.54	7	998.98	1,248.61
.....	.....	.....	29	1,690.58	2,388.73	4	560.00	700.00
.....	.....	.....	52	3,857.29	4,983.60	3	480.72	600.90
.....	.....	.....	75	5,444.02	7,921.01	4	632.77	790.96
.....	.....	.....	129	8,878.35	13,450.37	11	1,583.45	1,980.44
480	54,555.13	69,759.35	461	31,546.41	54,363.24	10,916	1,625,292.32	2,390,375.92

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

OREGON—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries and desert-land act		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Am
1881.....	49	5,544.55	\$13,861.40	8	190.00	\$475.00	32	10,252.86	\$2,
1882.....	35	3,811.51	9,528.76	10	308.32	922.50	22	5,585.01	1,
1883.....	132	15,912.52	39,781.37	8	719.39	1,532.50	52	13,673.50	3,
1884.....	206	26,556.81	66,392.02	3	61.82	260.00	58	16,003.31	4,
1885.....	58	7,091.30	17,728.21	1	20.00	50.00	88	29,567.90	7,
1886.....	30	2,363.38	5,883.45	3	112.39	565.00	61	14,499.54	3,
1887.....	52	4,241.09	10,602.72	8	181.61	702.50	70	17,140.78	4,
1888.....	95	11,437.48	28,593.70	17	763.68	2,515.00	48	10,580.06	2,
1889.....	416	60,004.03	150,010.04	19	992.00	2,980.00	41	9,453.87	2,
1890.....	1,228	188,749.50	471,887.62	11	478.04	1,647.50	29	4,733.70	1,
1891.....	548	80,359.97	200,891.41	4	294.41	1,105.00	39	8,115.60	2,
1892.....	140	18,474.56	46,186.45	11	337.52	1,367.50	48	6,066.82	1,
1893.....	206	29,230.14	73,075.39	21	1,324.51	4,332.50	50	6,933.98	1,
1894.....	97	13,365.31	33,415.16	4	199.02	892.73	39	5,923.97	1,
1895.....	24	2,640.02	6,610.05	6	170.82	437.27	41	4,278.91	1,
1896.....	34	3,713.44	9,283.60	12	823.76	2,585.00	33	8,393.84	8,
1897.....	18	2,110.32	5,275.80	22	768.42	3,570.00	36	3,951.82	9,
1898.....	20	2,168.13	5,420.32	20	1,249.54	4,530.00	50	7,996.92	1,
1899.....	50	5,905.55	14,763.89	14	628.22	2,615.00	74	9,024.27	2,
1900.....	573	86,151.77	215,377.79	14	786.37	3,207.50	151	23,239.26	5,
1901.....	646	95,435.62	238,589.74	26	1,086.16	4,585.00	134	20,611.42	5,
1902.....	939	136,632.50	341,581.22	23	1,666.04	6,498.92	241	38,550.28	9,
1903.....	4,209	645,578.76	1,613,948.84	45	3,428.36	14,301.08	381	66,529.28	16,
1904.....	3,260	489,784.24	1,224,337.05	29	1,711.65	6,424.75	193	29,226.65	7,
Total	13,065	1,937,206.50	4,843,026.00	334	18,296.55	68,397.25	2,011	365,292.56	91,

Year.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries com-muted to cash under sec-tion 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries com-muted under second-tion act of June 15, 1880		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	11	5,515.53	\$5,515.53	22	3,824.08	\$4,780.11	29	5,471.89	\$6,83
1882.....	3	720.00	720.00	35	5,312.75	8,553.61	28	3,337.53	6,42
1883.....	4	1,730.70	1,730.70	64	9,614.54	18,114.21	36	5,064.70	7,80
1884.....	9	1,315.08	1,315.08	90	13,436.81	23,895.90	21	2,865.40	4,60
1885.....	10	2,638.05	2,638.05	64	9,371.56	14,444.81	6	562.86	1,15
1886.....	31	9,117.17	9,117.17	53	7,517.07	10,691.44	2	240.00	32
1887.....	28	7,959.44	7,959.44	81	11,810.14	16,890.04	3	320.00	60
1888.....	28	9,538.84	9,538.84	104	15,267.92	21,440.35	1	137.31	15
1889.....	38	9,371.32	9,371.32	148	22,625.85	31,329.89	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	17	2,809.69	2,809.69	173	26,153.02	33,519.78	.....	.....	.....
1891.....	22	4,430.30	4,430.30	215	32,291.37	41,072.07	.....	.....	.....
1892.....	18	3,483.22	3,483.22	192	27,484.32	36,381.18	.....	.....	.....
1893.....	21	2,882.42	3,032.42	174	25,655.25	32,581.80	.....	.....	.....
1894.....	5	769.44	769.44	83	11,653.69	15,268.06	.....	.....	.....
1895.....	6	680.00	680.00	78	11,082.41	13,893.87	.....	.....	.....
1896.....	10	1,499.65	1,499.65	35	4,789.30	5,985.13	.....	.....	.....
1897.....	14	1,840.51	1,840.51	28	3,387.95	4,235.45	.....	.....	.....
1898.....	14	1,551.30	1,551.30	63	8,327.04	10,450.09	.....	.....	.....
1899.....	24	2,947.86	2,943.42	58	7,475.07	9,441.85	.....	.....	.....
1900.....	27	2,930.12	2,923.30	119	17,268.06	21,904.83	.....	.....	.....
1901.....	29	3,156.16	3,156.16	278	42,457.23	54,375.76	.....	.....	.....
1902.....	31	6,068.13	5,068.13	595	92,173.67	123,058.89	.....	.....	.....
1903.....	53	8,301.32	8,301.32	797	120,709.91	157,996.85	.....	.....	.....
1904.....	62	8,805.52	8,805.52	415	62,164.37	80,226.18	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	515	[99,161.77]	99,206.52	3,959	[591,853.37]	789,421.67	126	[18,019.69]	23,083.

E XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

OREGON—Continued.

commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Excesses on homestead, timber - culture, and other entries.			Sales of abandoned military reservations.			Sales of coal lands.		
En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
76	351.42	\$686.67						
103	570.62	1,106.63	220		\$9,225.00			
176	956.32	1,759.17	172		9,890.00	1	157.06	\$1,570.60
165	843.68	1,523.97	39		2,520.00			
90	449.15	782.81	8		185.00			
204	874.89	1,474.83	41		2,170.00			
139	752.97	1,280.20	13		606.00			
157	581.30	940.25						
181	664.98	1,101.56						
174	754.10	1,106.79						
209	817.10	1,139.83						
224	1,097.55	1,523.88				1	120.00	2,400.00
172	1,041.91	1,883.25				1	40.00	400.00
147	625.95	820.98						
135	513.45	696.48						
130	970.30	1,272.23				1	80.00	1,600.00
76	345.69	487.75						
140	637.86	835.94						
160	660.64	852.29				1	160.00	3,200.00
270	1,434.16	1,965.71						
418	2,189.17	2,919.11				1	170.70	3,414.00
425	2,420.83	3,358.36						
483	2,419.17	3,556.96				27	4,070.78	40,707.80
409	2,158.85	3,189.95				1	160.00	1,600.00
4,863	24,132.06	35,864.60	493		24,536.00	34	4,958.54	54,892.40

Sales of town lots.			Act of Aug. 15, 1894.			Act of Sept. 29, 1890.		
En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
199		\$24,829.94						
31		20,181.55						
376		18,753.20						
24		944.60						
51		3,795.62						
16		1,000.70						
2		108.00						
23		380.00						
11		180.00						
10		180.00						
4		40.00						
3		30.00				40	6,247.30	\$7,759.11
1		10.00	26	[2,891.08]	\$1,445.65	42	6,882.70	8,540.82
			10	[1,131.53]	565.76	448	78,326.09	96,681.04
				[481.33]				
			9	7.92	252.58	38	6,276.54	7,845.68
			4	[442.32]	221.16	306	49,264.89	61,520.19
			10	[1,226.26]	1,066.28	1	160.00	200.00
						5	724.00	809.00
						1	160.00	200.00
2		20.00				2	320.00	400.00
753		70,453.61	59	[6,172.52]	3,551.43	883	148,311.52	183,855.84
				7.92				

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

OREGON—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Competitive bids.			Act of Mar. 3, 1887.			Sales of town site		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amo
1894.....			\$7.50	1	166.99	\$208.74	1	71	
1895.....				3	841.11	1,051.39			
1896.....				2	480.00	600.00			
1897.....	2	[160.00]	1.00	1	100.92	252.30			
1900.....							2	120.00	1
1901.....				1	40.00	100.00			
1902.....				2	79.21	148.02			
1904.....			10.00						
Total ...	2	[160.00]	18.50	10	1,708.23	2,360.45	3	120.71	1

Year.	Change of entry; supple- mental and additional payments.			Commuted timber-culture entries.			Cash substitution.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amot
1890.....	1	0.39	\$0.98						
1891.....				5	800.00	\$1,000.00			
1892.....	3	1.00	401.25	148	21,828.47	27,285.70			
1893.....				65	9,136.39	11,420.48	1	40.00	\$100
1894.....			5.00	10	1,199.41	1,499.26			
1895.....			.12	6	569.08	711.29			
1896.....				6	649.31	811.64			
1898.....				3	360.00	450.00			
1899.....									200
1900.....				2	320.00	400.00			
1901.....	1	13.68	17.10	2	240.00	300.00			
1902.....				1	160.00	200.00			
1908.....				3	480.00	600.00	1	[160.00]	400
Total ...	5	15.07	428.71	251	[35,742.61]	44,678.37	2	[160.00] 40.00	700

Year.	Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	497	51,463.00	\$94,236.
1882.....	868	62,627.20	126,582.
1883.....	1,433	147,073.58	274,577.
1884.....	1,563	154,438.67	318,732.
1885.....	924	119,083.99	196,274.
1886.....	1,492	114,824.60	196,560.
1887.....	1,211	137,934.74	214,320.
1888.....	1,311	140,483.71	241,623.
1889.....	1,772	203,715.32	330,044.
1890.....	2,669	346,382.65	706,300.
1891.....	2,620	330,534.20	658,074.
1892.....	2,016	210,820.00	350,880.
1893.....	1,919	233,096.83	373,011.
1894.....	610	52,920.55	95,771.
1895.....	387	21,050.08	40,981.
1896.....	371	21,076.90	41,801.
1897.....	684	88,530.49	117,631.
1898.....	430	22,299.30	39,351.
1899.....	727	69,116.98	103,211.
1900.....	1,228	115,765.59	258,001.
1901.....	1,574	122,521.33	316,601.
1902.....	2,313	183,846.87	496,331.
1903.....	6,062	728,422.14	1,866,671.
1904.....	4,509	553,453.19	1,347,331.
Total	39,225	4,211,483.51	8,856,434.00

E XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Commutated homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to pre-emption entry.		
En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1	5.40	\$6.75				1,303	195,237.60	\$244,046.33
						598	85,617.10	107,204.01
			1	6.72	\$8.40	346	48,544.53	60,981.88
			8	249.99	440.81	394	56,866.30	71,559.12
			6	244.07	835.51	67	10,226.09	12,982.64
			6	222.50	560.80	22	2,829.56	3,636.98
			11	459.09	595.61	12	1,628.00	2,085.01
			10	436.37	576.80	1	160.40	200.50
			15	722.98	1,048.38	2	200.00	250.00
1	1.48	1.85	29	1,937.53	2,704.83	4	373.92	467.41
			36	1,730.86	2,740.80	1	160.00	200.00
			54	3,112.72	5,134.74			
			73	4,297.08	6,295.31	1	40.00	50.00
			108	6,973.94	9,799.20	2	240.00	300.00
			175	11,192.85	15,341.79	1	160.00	200.00
2	6.88	8.60	582	31,586.70	45,582.48	2,754	402,283.50	504,113.88

Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
			43	905.45	\$3,027.50			
			74	1,301.96	4,785.00			
			83	1,995.53	6,425.00			
5	520.00	\$1,300.00	73	2,863.42	9,982.50			
3	360.00	900.00	46	1,359.83	5,485.00			
14	1,914.71	4,786.78	46	953.26	3,987.50			
3	360.00	900.00	54	2,315.12	8,240.00			
10	1,417.89	3,544.74	61	1,316.46	6,130.00	1	160.00	\$40.00
7	711.44	1,778.61	82	4,745.08	22,270.00			
2	200.00	500.00	87	3,709.31	17,450.00	2	640.00	160.00
6	601.15	1,502.87	92	3,688.39	16,662.73	10	1,520.00	380.00
1	40.00	100.00	84	4,807.01	23,010.00	14	3,054.33	763.58
1	40.00	100.00	118	7,777.23	35,047.50	76	15,585.42	3,896.13
22	2,147.97	5,369.92	114	6,245.08	29,645.00	119	22,738.18	5,684.56
12	1,168.35	2,920.88	102	7,215.85	36,042.50	154	29,900.55	7,475.19
86	9,481.51	23,703.80	1,159	51,198.88	228,140.23	376	73,598.48	18,399.46

Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.		
En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
			305	45,705.60	\$57,458.92	1	160.00	\$186.00
			130	18,910.99	23,638.76			
			60	8,576.26	10,720.84			
			116	15,980.19	19,969.26	1	160.00	186.00
			162	23,082.11	35,669.22			
			129	18,856.77	27,728.26			
			82	11,235.88	17,727.11			
			41	5,654.03	9,038.46			
			64	8,700.52	15,338.07			
			89	11,509.08	20,213.09			
			74	9,526.11	12,159.54	1	160.00	186.00
			204	27,539.24	37,686.21			
			442	58,474.91	86,897.42			
3	400.00	\$400.00	858	123,193.99	127,484.88			
4	800.00	800.00	1,065	151,940.65	129,927.66			
7	[1,200.00]	1,200.00	3,821	[588,886.33]	631,652.20	3	[480.00]	558.00

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber - culture, and other entries.			Change of entry; supplemental and additional payments.			Commuted timber-culture entries.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1890.....	233	700.40	\$878.97	9	11.75 [1.54]	\$14.69			
1891.....	185	537.11	677.99	7	102.44	337.47	74	10,803.52	\$13,504.00
1892.....	219	619.80	1,064.29	2	22.00	27.98	271	41,469.52	51,963.00
1893.....	173	569.29	813.28	1		.38	291	43,120.62	53,894.00
1894.....	136	394.66	508.28			400.00	89	12,768.64	15,961.00
1895.....	95	307.32	528.01				61	8,638.84	10,797.00
1896.....	61	214.57	275.77	1		1.00	22	3,049.84	3,812.00
1897.....	47	149.84	191.00				6	900.00	1,000.00
1898.....	62	248.07	310.12						
1899.....	105	291.24	486.79						
1900.....	142	549.34	767.20						
1901.....	212	799.72	1,020.80						
1902.....	191	831.90	917.84			.47	3	490.00	600.00
1903.....	155	719.38	752.34				4	440.00	550.00
1904.....	146	765.92	721.97						
Total ...	2,162	7,698.56	9,912.65	20	[1.54] 136.19	781.99	821	[121,570.98]	152,062.00

Year.	Competitive bids.			Sales of abandoned military reservations.			Cash payments on final homesteads, Indian lands.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1892.....	1		\$10.00						
1898.....			1.00						
1900.....							116	[17,531.68]	\$43,392.00
1901.....							1	[6.93]	12.12
1902.....				32	[4,038.56]	\$5,909.46			
1903.....			1.00	4	[814.24]	1,057.81			
1904.....			61.00	33	[4,644.65]	5,994.62			
Total ...	1		73.00	69	[9,497.45]	12,961.89	117	[17,538.61]	43,404.12

Year.	Sisseton and Wahpeton lands.			Sioux Indian final homesteads.			Cash substitution.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1894.....							1	[160.00]	\$200.00
1898.....	4	[560.00] [19,852.64]	\$1,400.00						
1899.....	136	9.15	48,405.71	1	[40.00]	\$70.00			
1900.....	56	[6,721.55]	16,803.96						
1901.....	16	[1,240.00]	3,100.00						
1903.....	86	[9,504.95]	23,762.65						
Total ...	298	[37,379.14] 9.15	93,472.32	1	[40.00]	70.00	1	160.00	200.00

XXIII.—Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued.

commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Commuted under act of Aug. 15, 1894.			Sale of town sites.			Sales of land under act of Feb. 18, 1903 (32 Stats., 840).		
En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
280	[43,187.80]	\$21,593.93	2	360.00	\$900.00			
		17,806.66						
241	[30,746.86]							
	28.83	22,455.66						
207	[25,135.67]							
	12.87	19,986.18						
84	[8,440.07]	4,220.06						
89	[11,778.73]	38,865.98						
59	[6,805.73]	10,827.44						
52	[5,066.31]	12,641.50						
						1	40.00	\$50.00
1,012	[181,151.17]	147,597.56	2	360.00	900.00	1	40.00	50.00
	41.70							

Year.	Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
	1,894	196,855.20	\$905,612.41
	1,069	87,564.01	150,154.39
	868	51,188.58	131,201.05
	1,064	61,429.00	158,995.16
	510	12,584.65	72,441.81
	653	6,227.35	73,617.79
	246	4,976.78	33,586.82
	177	3,640.96	38,523.16
	477	6,656.35	64,862.04
	663	7,175.50	110,445.86
	707	8,249.74	137,881.11
	645	11,813.78	80,854.90
	989	28,571.63	152,355.63
	1,476	39,064.60	204,807.36
	1,698	50,443.52	199,535.61
	13,245	576,441.55	1,914,865.10

UTAH.

Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to pre-emption entry.		
En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1	640.00	\$800.00				94	11,578.58	\$15,922.68
						90	8,754.61	11,697.48
						69	8,207.18	10,759.06
						72	8,622.22	11,366.20
1	151.81	189.76				47	5,551.67	7,339.77
						78	8,809.35	11,611.75
						97	11,964.07	16,527.85
						90	11,067.63	15,153.43
						97	12,564.10	17,193.15
						92	11,011.87	14,931.08
						150	19,063.10	27,692.07
						95	11,882.04	16,849.07
						68	9,793.79	13,392.63
			1	640.00	\$800.00	14	1,358.92	1,698.65
						2	200.00	250.00
						3	240.00	600.00
			2	51.00	116.00			
2	791.81	989.76	3	691.00	916.00	1,158	140,629.13	192,964.82

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

UTAH—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under desert-land act.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....				140	1,004.73	\$5,325.00	75	9,922.27	\$2,411.41
1882.....				140	1,242.89	6,540.00	76	12,517.41	3,111.41
1883.....				151	1,115.41	5,715.00	137	34,313.27	8,511.41
1884.....				138	1,136.12	6,005.00	211	38,501.31	9,611.41
1885.....				89	819.64	4,400.00	441	81,643.28	20,411.41
1886.....				92	561.56	3,020.00	494	82,543.82	20,611.41
1887.....				139	1,870.88	7,075.00	323	60,811.42	15,211.41
1888.....				86	1,247.48	4,925.00	364	99,426.42	25,011.41
1889.....				98	800.65	4,500.00	216	50,489.96	14,211.41
1890.....				82	1,245.42	6,410.00	307	80,564.94	21,911.41
1891.....				103	3,442.51	14,382.50	245	43,305.62	12,611.41
1892.....				89	2,015.65	9,520.00	224	33,908.56	8,711.41
1893.....				107	2,747.95	13,022.50	254	42,024.98	10,611.41
1894.....				54	944.61	4,855.00	178	24,060.69	6,111.41
1895.....				44	920.86	4,500.00	261	37,937.52	9,411.41
1896.....				86	1,265.69	6,425.00	203	31,280.95	7,811.41
1897.....	2	240.00	\$600.00	113	4,156.70	18,950.00	101	10,837.37	2,711.41
1898.....				183	7,232.28	36,345.00	121	16,991.71	4,241.41
1899.....				167	4,052.17	20,575.00	131	24,443.50	6,111.41
1900.....				165	3,860.75	19,585.00	77	12,102.85	3,021.41
1901.....				212	6,547.77	32,675.00	46	6,520.00	1,631.41
1902.....				198	7,186.10	35,447.50	29	3,860.68	961.41
1903.....				189	7,684.69	36,967.50	25	2,860.85	711.41
1904.....				150	6,575.42	32,757.50	23	2,297.91	571.41
Total...	2	240.00	600.00	3,015	69,377.33	339,972.50	4,562	843,756.75	217,721.41

Year.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second act of June 15, 1904.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	50	6,674.64	\$6,674.64	2	480.00	\$600.00	38	4,639.84	\$5,799.84
1882.....	30	4,039.13	4,039.13	3	319.84	399.80	37	3,760.67	5,120.67
1883.....	55	8,253.99	8,253.99	3	199.51	448.78	34	3,903.08	5,000.08
1884.....	40	5,557.58	5,557.58	13	1,609.60	2,011.94	39	4,772.27	5,900.27
1885.....	45	6,927.47	6,927.97	6	637.66	797.07	17	1,860.86	2,620.86
1886.....	62	10,598.51	10,598.51	5	500.62	950.00	17	2,198.30	3,320.30
1887.....	88	20,333.09	20,333.09	20	2,799.68	3,599.60	20	2,559.13	3,811.13
1888.....	52	11,101.54	11,101.54	24	2,949.96	4,678.31			
1889.....	73	12,322.96	12,322.96	31	3,924.03	5,640.87	4	400.04	611.04
1890.....	143	24,895.23	24,938.73	22	3,176.99	4,321.24			
1891.....	75	17,112.80	17,873.99	44	5,553.14	8,466.43			
1892.....	87	23,460.79	25,379.49	38	5,012.23	7,665.10			
1893.....	95	18,002.12	20,222.31	40	5,218.39	7,772.99			
1894.....	66	14,347.16	15,433.10	24	2,755.94	4,274.54			
1895.....	69	11,134.09	10,599.89	25	3,320.00	4,350.00			
1896.....	94	14,572.86	11,532.61	13	1,357.89	1,689.86			
1897.....	114	16,042.30	16,040.62	13	1,393.71	1,942.14			
1898.....	88	12,555.00	12,905.00	4	280.00	350.00			
1899.....	48	6,389.39	6,429.94	3	364.22	455.23			
1900.....	45	4,478.81	4,482.80	1	80.00	100.00			
1901.....	29	4,158.86	4,159.02	2	236.73	295.91			
1902.....	26	2,503.84	2,503.96	2	198.65	248.31			
1903.....	18	2,982.31	2,980.28	1	160.00	200.00			
1904.....	8	940.61	941.29	3	292.56	365.70			
Total...	1,500	[259,335.08]	262,182.44	342	[42,821.35]	61,621.87	206	[24,094.19]	32,318.41

XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

UTAH—Continued.

ommutated homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of coal lands.			Commutated timber-culture entries.		
En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
7	26.17	\$33.26	18	1,176.52	\$12,021.20	.....	.....	.....
8	19.24	24.08	19	2,798.22	35,164.40	.....	.....	.....
19	77.45	120.25	15	2,051.51	39,865.00	.....	.....	.....
17	40.88	53.08	6	683.71	9,287.10	.....	.....	.....
11	30.06	42.23	1	52.44	524.40	.....	.....	.....
58	111.49	158.95	2	200.70	2,007.00	.....	.....	.....
36	40.32	68.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	33.31	54.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	24.76	33.27	4	560.87	9,617.40	.....	.....	.....
22	20.01	31.07	8	1,159.74	23,194.80	.....	.....	.....
	[13.91]		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	26.13	35.36	10	1,401.96	20,048.90	3	480.00	\$600.00
39	28.43	35.72	8	1,195.94	22,318.80	15	1,519.70	1,899.63
49	89.90	162.17	4	560.00	11,200.00	23	2,957.82	3,697.28
40	106.95	138.94	8	1,084.54	15,290.80	22	2,319.52	2,899.40
58	130.92	187.98	.....	.....	.....	11	1,320.29	1,650.40
47	55.81	73.23	8	982.16	16,043.20	10	1,000.00	1,250.00
33	62.21	66.17	1	160.00	3,200.00	5	560.11	700.14
49	67.51	95.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	58.05	75.82	4	558.30	11,383.00	.....	.....	.....
36	95.06	128.04	11	1,757.06	33,541.20	.....	.....	.....
20	76.60	122.15	12	2,892.76	54,655.20	.....	.....	.....
9	58.36	67.08	4	200.22	4,004.40	.....	.....	.....
14	21.85	27.34	18	2,407.49	46,549.80	.....	.....	.....
9	65.15	81.44	6	720.00	14,400.00	.....	.....	.....
728	1,358.56	1,911.81	167	22,679.14	384,216.60	89	[10,157.44]	12,696.85

Sales of town sites.			Change of entry; supplemental and additional payments.			Act of Mar. 3, 1887.		
En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1	80.00	\$100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	444.95	556.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	560.00	\$700.00
.....
2	320.00	400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
5	844.95	1,056.19	.....	.....	.....	1	560.00	700.00

Sales of abandoned military reservations.			Act of July 5, 1884.			Act of Feb. 26, 1895.		
En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4.30	\$5.59
.....
1	[80.00]	\$60.00	1	240.00	\$300.00	.....	.....	.....
1	[80.00]	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
1	[160.00]	327.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
3	[320.00]	802.80	1	240.00	300.00	1	4.30	5.59

PUBLIC LANDS COMMISSION.

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

UTAH—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Act of Sept. 30, 1890.			Total cash sales.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....				425	24,348.27	\$49,666.1
1882.....				403	26,331.87	66,178.7
1883.....				483	45,764.82	49,743.2
1884.....				586	48,964.19	52,366.6
1885.....				658	88,348.84	61,964.2
1886.....				808	92,226.92	64,295.8
1887.....				723	74,176.69	96,810.1
1888.....				656	111,764.84	92,457.9
1889.....				554	64,580.36	79,971.5
1890.....				676	98,991.98	101,600.0
1891.....				660	67,809.32	92,457.9
1892.....				595	49,080.61	51,553.0
1893.....				640	56,216.62	31,023.0
1894.....				407	28,797.71	45,542.2
1895.....				465	39,189.80	45,223.0
1896.....	1	80.00	\$100.00	466	33,888.91	44,977.0
1897.....	1	40.00	50.00	388	16,222.23	60,883.0
1898.....				447	24,851.50	93,635.0
1899.....				408	29,207.07	43,308.0
1900.....				335	17,815.72	88,117.0
1901.....				322	16,067.13	49,308.0
1902.....				268	11,800.36	
1903.....				268	13,294.28	
1904.....				199	9,658.48	
Total.....	2	120.00	150.00	11,787	1,081,288.02	1,511,143.0

WASHINGTON.

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	10	941.42	\$1,983.89				357	49,975.94	\$79,224.0
1882.....	21	6,874.77	8,943.45				456	64,370.22	93,402.0
1883.....	130	38,669.81	42,087.26				595	82,875.41	129,276.0
1884.....	88	52,983.08	66,228.88	1	160.00	\$216.00	1,012	143,395.29	233,102.0
1885.....	1	5.90	14.75	7	691.37	864.21	827	111,784.41	170,980.0
1886.....	2	160.00	200.00	2	15.85	19.81	649	84,817.66	135,351.0
1887.....	7	498.00	1,022.50				559	70,617.04	115,998.0
1888.....	17	1,336.67	1,670.84				475	61,887.59	100,580.0
1889.....	32	2,862.00	3,588.64	3	14.81	30.45	681	98,449.98	153,351.0
1890.....	5	878.02	1,097.52	6	27.54	278.12	2,055	272,100.46	425,805.0
1891.....				15	40.32	758.22	1,864	250,144.97	379,217.0
1892.....				7	88.45	561.65	977	126,243.89	190,635.0
1893.....				9	147.21	189.42	836	120,082.28	170,630.0
1894.....				2	6.17	15.45	156	22,007.68	31,460.0
1895.....				2	27.50	150.63	73	10,459.12	14,637.0
1896.....	7	135.10	268.88	4	111.20	142.43	55	8,181.04	10,766.0
1897.....	1	39.18	97.95	12	626.63	968.60	24	3,526.60	4,956.0
1898.....	2	181.43	403.60	29	1,297.98	1,965.81	23	3,335.32	4,562.0
1899.....	6	250.60	417.44	51	2,420.08	3,210.57	17	2,508.81	3,605.0
1900.....	2	172.15	215.19	61	3,390.02	4,590.82	22	3,249.83	4,263.0
1901.....	2	120.00	150.00	45	2,441.49	3,201.89	9	1,312.12	2,054.0
1902.....				75	4,262.44	6,355.01	10	1,568.82	2,111.0
1903.....	1	120.00	300.00	92	5,063.72	8,091.59	5	669.79	837.0
1904.....	1	11.29	45.16	93	5,153.10	7,464.72	1	148.60	371.0
Total ...	335	101,239.42	123,735.90	516	25,965.88	39,070.40	11,788	1,568,611.62	2,457,164.0

§ XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Continued.

commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
134	16,426.00	\$41,190.01	.....	.....	.....	6	638.50	\$150.63
369	51,583.94	125,834.89	.....	.....	.....	4	300.00	90.00
727	101,023.44	252,558.60	.....	.....	.....	58	26,616.29	6,404.09
814	115,477.68	288,694.21	.....	.....	.....	25	8,063.45	2,015.88
165	20,947.97	52,369.92	15	279.20	\$1,425.00	14	1,785.40	433.87
51	4,691.73	11,729.34	13	282.71	1,435.00	34	5,419.85	1,354.98
101	12,208.69	30,521.69	.....	.....	.....	25	5,126.15	1,281.74
263	86,153.04	90,382.55	.....	.....	.....	14	2,600.38	1,108.22
783	109,320.26	273,299.86	5	123.12	455.00	37	10,869.48	4,971.90
946	135,075.49	335,079.99	12	213.88	1,023.88	59	11,974.48	5,966.84
512	67,697.30	169,243.55	22	642.72	2,867.50	33	5,218.41	2,567.67
229	27,711.23	69,279.58	27	1,305.12	5,493.24	123	27,330.42	10,789.60
192	25,184.73	62,962.01	50	2,887.69	9,905.00	218	45,296.51	11,800.30
125	17,058.69	42,648.08	24	658.48	2,817.50	96	14,174.49	3,543.69
62	7,698.06	19,232.68	9	149.61	617.15	43	5,564.67	1,391.29
51	6,717.70	16,794.26	9	265.21	1,240.00	21	2,280.00	557.52
48	5,696.12	14,240.38	14	408.32	1,667.50	30	3,024.28	786.50
84	11,696.15	29,240.36	12	376.27	1,450.00	36	4,216.19	1,054.08
87	12,855.50	30,888.75	15	786.30	2,745.00	29	4,522.92	1,180.79
317	43,458.87	108,647.26	7	323.34	1,587.50	36	4,502.44	1,125.61
379	52,105.12	130,264.69	20	853.83	4,007.50	47	7,216.33	1,804.21
808	117,184.53	292,961.32	19	996.24	4,282.50	124	17,427.65	4,857.02
2,076	297,604.31	744,013.93	16	2,031.98	9,392.50	341	56,509.57	14,127.92
1,325	178,561.74	446,403.56	24	1,919.51	9,453.10	170	27,300.22	6,825.10
10,598	1,473,593.29	3,681,481.37	313	14,008.58	61,814.85	1,623	296,847.93	85,148.40

Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries com-muted under second sec-tion act of June 15, 1880.		
En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
.....	.....	.....	25	4,020.91	\$5,026.14	102	16,233.83	\$20,292.29
.....	.....	.....	74	11,433.24	15,842.41	129	18,819.37	27,068.98
9	1,088.11	\$1,088.11	186	27,507.45	40,672.53	101	14,694.21	22,646.88
6	658.99	658.99	311	47,258.78	81,805.52	40	5,314.64	8,508.72
3	240.00	240.00	143	20,807.52	31,152.05	18	1,985.15	2,467.29
9	1,674.40	1,674.40	89	11,842.82	18,486.79	51	5,195.41	7,068.15
7	1,160.00	1,160.00	128	17,735.35	27,878.98	3	480.00	1,140.00
6	720.48	840.48	147	20,477.35	31,374.72	.....	.....	.....
13	1,467.96	1,787.96	193	26,170.90	43,732.17	3	419.36	795.97
15	2,027.50	2,347.50	743	107,918.83	168,043.40	4	640.00	800.00
4	368.44	368.44	770	102,876.51	153,165.77	.....	.....	.....
8	1,856.06	3,312.14	418	54,234.90	82,275.10	.....	.....	.....
21	3,836.46	4,627.21	413	51,906.01	79,751.90	.....	.....	.....
22	3,877.73	4,769.25	156	18,396.86	28,661.49	1	40.12	100.30
19	3,463.96	3,076.71	71	8,555.18	12,158.64	.....	.....	.....
12	1,404.47	1,273.63	55	6,448.74	9,068.02	.....	.....	.....
11	1,109.87	1,404.35	40	5,290.04	6,743.31	.....	.....	.....
17	1,661.05	1,660.97	58	7,415.25	9,868.31	.....	.....	.....
14	2,016.60	2,011.41	66	8,656.24	12,096.82	.....	.....	.....
6	419.75	419.75	106	13,841.80	21,443.03	.....	.....	.....
8	808.09	808.09	135	18,947.42	31,423.82	.....	.....	.....
14	1,645.34	1,645.35	413	60,445.80	113,775.39	.....	.....	.....
10	2,186.95	2,186.95	913	135,501.59	252,733.80	.....	.....	.....
11	1,229.68	1,229.68	746	108,939.18	193,553.68	.....	.....	.....
245	[34,871.89]	38,541.37	6,399	[896,558.17]	1,470,638.74	452	[63,822.09]	90,878.58

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

WASHINGTON—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of coal lands.			Sales of town lots.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	154	958.23	\$1,844.57	7	961.93	\$19,238.60	.....	.....	.....
1882.....	155	852.90	1,622.54	11	1,516.17	26,761.70	.....	.....	.....
1883.....	242	1,190.88	2,412.55	27	3,929.90	71,759.70	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	255	1,327.22	2,485.11	8	1,160.00	23,200.00	14	53.82	\$1,858
1885.....	159	804.11	1,418.89	1	40.00	800.00	12	.....	1,740
1886.....	205	1,057.99	1,762.05	8	440.00	7,600.00	10	.....	1,308
1887.....	175	781.64	1,498.21	44	6,185.54	90,614.80	53	.....	7,300
1888.....	159	532.51	959.81	34	5,258.84	76,377.80	150	.....	19,432
1889.....	281	1,102.23	2,101.65	20	2,915.94	47,907.40	1	.....	20
1890.....	254	1,404.68	2,234.36	16	2,376.54	36,964.40	2	.....	100
1891.....	272	933.90	1,726.27	15	2,067.15	34,669.50	.....	.....	.....
1892.....	211	732.51	1,229.14	8	1,165.85	23,317.00	.....	.....	.....
1893.....	124	453.21	842.78	13	2,143.00	27,145.00	.....	.....	.....
1894.....	121	455.96	701.09	5	800.00	12,800.00	2,411	.....	74,048
1895.....	140	555.62	892.15	5	280.00	5,600.00	20	.....	2,105
1896.....	112	491.70	729.47	1	40.00	800.00	49	.....	1,372
1897.....	130	716.98	1,083.36	1	40.00	800.00	13	.....	1,525
1898.....	118	608.86	1,016.38	3	596.10	10,361.00	.....	.....	.....
1899.....	131	569.75	1,067.75	5	680.00	13,600.00	11	.....	1,086
1900.....	229	1,175.82	1,994.43	6	960.06	9,600.60	4	.....	513
1901.....	328	1,581.57	2,930.91	4	632.17	6,321.70	4	.....	330
1902.....	493	2,420.49	4,191.91	6	839.89	15,198.90	4	.....	310
1903.....	368	1,826.99	3,193.30	10	1,926.14	21,305.20	8	.....	1,020
1904.....	274	1,366.41	2,447.93	1	160.00	1,600.00	3	.....	120
Total....	5,090	23,847.11	42,376.61	254	37,115.22	584,343.30	2,774	53.82	114,743.

Year.	Sales of town sites.			Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stats., 36; L. D. 31-225).			Relief of John C. Smith, June 8, 1900 (31 Stats., 1617)		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1895.....	8	60.34	\$1,411.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899.....	1	40.00	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894.....	1	40.00	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900.....	2	200.00	450.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	135.95	\$169.1
1904.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6.39	\$16.00	.....	.....	.....
Total....	12	340.34	1,961.80	1	6.39	16.00	1	135.95	169.1

Year.	Abandoned military reservations, act of July 5, 1884, and act of Aug. 23, 1894.			Act of Sept. 29, 1890.			Act of Mar. 3, 1887.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1894.....	1	24.69	\$30.8
1895.....	1	85.50	213.7
1896.....	5	797.79	\$997.28	.....	.....	.....
1897.....	68	7,986.12	9,886.43	5	524.23	855.2
1898.....	7	1,000.00	1,250.00	6	373.94	994.8
1899.....	23	2,554.42	3,193.06	6	588.08	1,470.0
1901.....	2	120.00	150.00	7	607.25	1,518.1
1902.....	1	42.74	\$170.96	.....	.....	.....	6	335.24	638.1
1904.....	1	80.00	200.00
Total....	1	42.74	170.96	105	12,458.33	15,426.77	33	2,618.88	5,861.06

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

WASHINGTON—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Substitute for warrant.			Commuted timber-culture entries.			Change of entry; supplemental and additional payments.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
87							1		\$200.00
88							1		2.50
89				62	9,017.06	\$11,271.32	1		36.00
90	1	160.00	\$200.00	220	31,061.74	38,822.25	10	51.27	772.24
								[621.66]	
91				171	24,234.81	30,289.75	5	30	594.70
92				38	5,233.74	6,542.17			5.00
93				23	3,304.01	4,130.01			
94				9	888.27	1,110.34			
95				5	560.00	700.00	1	1.40	3.50
96				2	174.00	385.00			
97				3	480.00	600.00			
98				1	126.90	158.73	1		200.00
99				2	289.01	361.26			
00				1	160.00	200.00			
01				1	160.00	200.00			
Total	1	160.00	200.00	538	[75,689.54]	94,770.83	20	[621.66] 52.97	1,813.94

Year.	Total cash sales.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
81	796	69,912.02	\$168,969.13
82	1,219	125,506.00	302,566.41
83	2,075	248,306.73	568,756.54
84	2,574	322,620.54	708,775.07
85	1,373	136,348.70	265,298.26
86	1,118	96,885.79	187,976.50
87	1,103	96,367.06	279,216.64
88	1,265	107,769.03	322,727.82
89	2,003	220,697.72	532,092.99
90	4,118	424,051.04	979,739.17
91	3,570	326,744.77	755,892.07
92	2,239	184,788.74	426,687.10
93	2,062	196,554.88	398,238.74
94	3,159	55,226.01	208,198.84
95	468	24,815.08	64,205.37
96	390	18,919.74	45,110.77
97	408	22,588.76	45,675.16
98	397	23,677.24	64,152.97
99	464	27,236.41	77,064.01
00	800	57,482.58	155,213.23
01	992	66,969.88	185,326.39
02	1,975	145,213.99	446,317.43
03	3,840	365,752.50	1,057,202.44
04	2,652	214,707.26	669,980.43
Total	41,049	3,577,113.42	8,915,328.57

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

WISCONSIN.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....	1,146	144,141.71	\$231,888.86	20	960.00	\$1,200.00	18	1,038.90	\$1.46
1882.....	2,684	347,676.05	504,888.86	1	1.06	238.50	10	920.00	1.66
1883.....	2,367	331,062.89	478,086.60	54	2,750.78	3,488.41	41	4,310.06	7.64
1884.....	1,862	151,349.96	198,589.23	.....	.....	.....	85	8,725.74	14.83
1885.....	487	51,701.12	66,986.27	2	4.97	6.21	55	4,673.52	9.90
1886.....	996	127,702.75	165,964.02	3	62.65	78.81	46	3,896.25	6.27
1887.....	1,211	196,162.82	291,363.81	.....	.....	.....	38	3,744.06	7.02
1888.....	569	55,670.07	74,288.47	.....	.....	.....	32	3,235.15	6.50
1889.....	360	29,506.98	39,378.90	1	26.30	65.75	100	10,673.98	22.80
1890.....	26	27,138.80	38,923.54	.....	.....	.....	157	14,974.99	29.02
1891.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	29,700.71	50.05
1892.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	3,542.26	7.08
1893.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2.54	8.30	6	896.09	2.00
1894.....	2	640.00	1,600.00	1	4.72	11.80	1	40.00	10
1895.....	15	6,391.28	15,578.20	2	16.86	1,617.00	.....	.....	.....
1896.....	.....	.....	.....	54	3,055.51	5,367.36	.....	.....	.....
1897.....	8	315.73	726.74	54	3,133.39	4,435.57	.....	.....	.....
1898.....	1	58.00	72.50	37	1,820.64	3,144.63	.....	.....	.....
1899.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1,233.63	1,697.06	.....	.....	.....
1900.....	.....	.....	.....	36	2,516.16	3,583.42	.....	.....	.....
1901.....	.....	.....	.....	12	484.33	605.42	.....	.....	.....
1902.....	.....	.....	.....	6	689.21	1,723.03	.....	.....	.....
1903.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40.00	50.00	.....	.....	.....
1904.....	.....	.....	.....	4	160.00	205.00	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	11,229	1,469,587.18	2,097,780.00	313	16,962.70	27,470.77	796	90,426.73	166,347

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Cash substitution.			Act of Mar. 3, 1887.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1893.....	123	9,221.84	\$23,055.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894.....	72	5,846.29	14,618.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895.....	9	497.35	1,243.88	1	[160.00]	\$200.00	5	1,598.27	\$3,995
1896.....	15	1,080.00	2,700.00	.....	.....	.....	2	480.00	1,200
1897.....	9	1,040.00	2,600.00	1	[120.00]	150.00	4	868.50	2,171
1898.....	3	160.00	400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899.....	41	2,329.93	5,824.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900.....	152	10,794.08	26,984.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901.....	83	6,411.22	16,027.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902.....	75	5,924.31	14,811.00	1	[80.00]	100.00	.....	198.83	497
1903.....	108	8,178.25	20,445.66	1	[80.00]	100.00	.....	.....	.....
1904.....	110	7,974.75	19,986.40	1	[160.00]	200.00	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	800	59,458.02	148,646.47	5	[600.00]	750.00	11	3,145.60	7,863

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

Areas of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.			Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
12	12	1,646.44	\$2,058.06	42	3,643.41	\$4,554.27	30	168.70	\$239.30
15	15	1,159.55	1,699.57	93	8,105.27	12,183.32	41	192.47	423.19
33	33	3,744.24	5,299.08	56	6,285.04	8,361.18	54	290.83	906.96
41	41	4,399.99	6,256.35	44	4,049.93	5,286.04	39	254.68	761.54
30	30	3,479.87	5,999.84	22	1,564.10	1,974.23	38	279.66	439.45
36	36	5,142.80	6,638.32	15	1,251.40	1,508.65	33	183.56	842.30
34	34	3,883.57	6,778.22	10	590.00	628.34	28	169.68	338.23
46	46	5,480.88	9,388.00	7	344.64	586.86	20	97.89	168.49
47	47	5,495.42	10,947.97	6	477.52	544.96	29	153.50	729.41
86	86	9,848.57	19,418.66	2	200.00	280.00	16	107.75	169.51
75	75	9,291.18	19,643.47				57	436.75	620.77
242	242	29,209.69	50,124.28				49	250.11	459.81
243	243	29,542.32	60,400.12				28	157.06	294.31
157	157	17,825.39	34,604.80				35	119.12	186.01
124	124	13,057.73	19,071.95				23	121.87	181.19
97	97	9,251.17	13,856.13				32	167.68	244.42
61	61	5,004.19	7,207.13				25	163.74	268.15
92	92	7,153.62	9,996.56				19	99.16	143.48
73	73	6,333.48	8,066.82				20	153.76	211.16
99	99	9,630.50	13,664.62				34	219.54	356.98
73	73	5,983.13	8,358.35				60	435.74	619.84
109	109	8,919.92	12,329.34				73	490.47	1,020.30
114	114	8,747.00	14,392.24				52	369.83	733.93
132	132	9,706.80	15,010.63				38	256.00	496.05
al	2,071	[213,887.40]	361,195.45	299	[26,504.31]	85,857.85	873	5,338.90	10,862.77

Act of Mar. 3, 1877.			Change of entry; supplemental and additional payments.			Act of Jan. 19, 1895.		
En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
2	46.75	\$58.43	1	[160.00]				
			7	[1,033.38]	\$1,294.23			
				[6,600.19]		1	[40.00]	\$50.00
			1	42.02	8,281.74			
			2	26.65	33.32			
			2	[240.00]	300.00			
			1	2.14	5.35			
2	46.75	58.43	14	[8,033.57]	9,914.64	1	[40.00]	50.00
				70.81				

Year.	Total cash sales.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1,288	146,864.31	\$240,902.86	
2,844	348,789.58	521,088.44	
2,607	338,434.53	503,706.55	
1,571	160,390.85	220,682.42	
634	56,659.27	85,307.62	
1,129	131,845.21	181,304.88	
1,821	200,076.56	306,132.68	
674	59,008.11	90,986.34	
543	40,859.76	74,473.35	
967	42,221.64	82,769.86	
304	30,184.21	70,379.04	
336	3,792.37	58,916.96	
401	10,277.53	85,760.43	
268	6,650.13	61,120.85	
180	8,625.13	41,987.40	
201	4,825.11	81,649.65	
157	5,521.36	17,568.83	
152	2,187.80	18,767.17	
158	3,717.32	15,799.89	
321	13,529.78	44,612.83	
230	7,357.94	25,643.98	
266	7,302.82	80,780.74	
277	8,590.22	35,727.18	
285	8,390.75	35,848.08	
16,414	1,614,986.69	2,866,797.52	

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

WYOMING.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to pre-emption entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....							13	1,781.89	\$2,900
1882.....							26	3,067.57	5,284
1883.....	1	40.00	\$100.00				31	4,609.82	7,165
1884.....							90	14,148.53	19,614
1885.....	179	33,794.10	42,843.91						
1886.....							214	32,598.15	41,990
1887.....							310	47,646.21	63,060
1888.....							279	42,244.24	56,750
1889.....							320	48,408.06	63,310
1890.....							229	34,520.96	46,100
1891.....	1	7,584.25	18,960.63				189	28,371.37	38,370
1892.....							105	15,471.87	20,330
1893.....							73	10,840.88	14,290
1894.....				1	159.36	\$199.20	19	2,756.79	3,640
1895.....							7	999.43	1,240
1896.....				5	390.35	687.94	1	170.28	210
1897.....				7	280.00	350.00			
1898.....				4	148.76	185.95	1	160.00	200
1899.....				5	237.68	317.10	2	319.82	390
1900.....				7	160.81	281.43	2	320.00	400
1901.....				3	194.70	243.40	2	320.00	400
1902.....				6	360.00	450.00			
1903.....				31	1,947.04	2,633.93			
1904.....				21	1,360.59	1,766.74			
Total ...	181	41,418.35	61,904.54	90	5,239.29	7,115.69	1,913	288,755.87	385,702

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....				2	171.95	\$480.00	107	34,282.03	\$8,572
1882.....				1	160.00	400.00	102	33,294.11	8,324
1883.....				6	1,287.64	3,445.00	324	139,155.50	34,774
1884.....				1	1,440.00	3,600.00	1,109	489,001.65	122,251
1885.....				2	240.66	655.00	1,000	402,154.81	100,530
1886.....				17	2,329.80	5,930.27	660	256,450.57	64,114
1887.....				13	739.74	2,310.00	267	94,490.93	23,622
1888.....				5	155.25	545.30	220	73,782.92	21,600
1889.....				21	2,318.38	6,129.10	146	46,638.19	12,940
1890.....				16	1,632.42	4,308.45	178	44,968.26	12,990
1891.....				20	2,472.23	6,446.75	138	24,465.31	6,940
1892.....				15	1,907.66	6,973.22	125	20,477.38	5,190
1893.....	13	1,440.82	\$3,602.05	11	365.64	1,660.00	192	32,960.91	8,210
1894.....	23	2,969.89	7,424.74	5	799.17	1,998.00	140	28,111.20	5,770
1895.....	18	2,319.57	5,798.93	2	132.40	387.00	219	32,745.13	8,180
1896.....	32	4,529.36	11,323.41	2	146.60	740.00	236	35,888.19	8,970
1897.....	11	1,400.00	3,500.00				157	23,652.61	5,910
1898.....	27	3,421.68	8,554.21	9	2,755.57	7,155.25	264	39,444.72	9,860
1899.....	33	4,059.57	10,148.92	4	126.89	642.25	819	51,154.16	12,780
1900.....	98	9,564.77	23,911.97	6	1,661.39	4,365.00	809	130,639.23	32,670
1901.....	194	20,595.13	51,487.76	14	916.62	3,942.50	870	140,210.65	35,050
1902.....	167	16,445.22	41,112.95	37	2,021.08	7,905.00	1,008	159,661.85	39,910
1903.....	335	34,891.75	87,229.95	38	3,668.35	16,562.50	792	126,896.74	31,720
1904.....	241	26,345.37	65,863.48	38	2,646.26	9,945.00	524	83,204.00	20,800
Total ...	1,192	127,988.13	319,958.37	285	30,175.60	96,475.59	9,906	2,538,616.05	641,700

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

WYOMING—Continued.

Areas of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries com- muted to cash under sec- tion 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries com- muted under second section act of June 15, 1890.		
	En- tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En- tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En- tries.	Acres.	Amount.
19	5,981.14		\$5,981.14						
23	6,176.69		6,176.69	4	480.00	\$568.78			
28	9,568.85		9,569.00	2	312.47	390.00	6	780.00	\$1,206.00
64	17,663.79		17,661.87	12	1,759.52	2,300.00	5	547.54	1,096.00
252	180,720.31		180,727.00	15	2,237.18	3,041.25	4	560.00	986.00
130	50,344.17		50,344.61	20	3,171.43	4,143.14	1	160.00	378.00
306	110,544.53		110,545.16	20	3,196.37	4,794.21	1	160.00	378.00
234	85,285.28		85,470.78	24	3,708.96	5,429.95			
160	50,444.59		50,444.59	50	7,975.40	11,096.66			
176	62,371.79		64,291.79	57	9,005.65	12,132.56			
114	37,048.83		40,620.40	52	8,236.14	11,454.94			
61	18,469.24		19,293.39	24	3,494.77	5,657.87			
95	21,526.99		22,364.39	26	3,724.61	5,371.87			
63	11,705.15		13,010.64	30	4,100.25	5,312.18			
42	8,191.90		8,523.49	28	4,292.49	5,365.60			
43	6,665.41		6,615.41	25	3,828.49	4,985.60			
73	13,738.76		13,678.84	23	3,222.87	4,528.68			
138	25,041.46		25,045.88	28	3,869.66	5,087.08			
139	21,827.56		21,827.56	38	5,340.62	7,210.93			
140	21,190.96		21,170.96	73	10,973.66	15,715.22			
111	17,219.18		17,219.18	113	17,340.12	22,275.17			
211	31,368.88		31,380.24	122	18,851.15	24,363.97			
267	48,574.27		48,574.29	154	23,339.47	29,574.37			
332	53,936.09		53,936.09	164	24,988.37	31,929.94			
Total ...	3,221	[865,605.77]	874,472.89	1,104	[167,443.65]	222,679.97	17	[2,187.54]	3,994.00

Year.	Excesses on homestead timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of coal lands.			Sales of town sites.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
	2	25.93	\$57.50						
	4	33.63	57.97	9	2,080.00	\$35,200.00			
	12	85.34	106.00	2	277.22	5,644.40			
	40	252.19	342.07	2	200.00	2,000.00	3	563.17	\$1,307.50
	21	76.34	112.50	20	3,102.75	61,359.00			
	69	187.60	285.98	13	1,566.02	15,660.20			
	49	239.97	349.98	13	1,645.91	16,459.10			
	54	153.84	242.64	42	6,590.39	104,809.40			
	58	194.12	275.91	48	6,844.10	92,052.40			
	50	158.68	270.78	43	5,912.38	112,258.00			
	61	178.47	272.94	15	1,636.33	31,926.60			
	69	226.39	353.84	16	1,793.19	33,463.80	1	357.56	446.95
	58	316.12	471.26	9	758.41	10,768.20			
	45	275.91	473.53	1	160.00	3,200.00			
	47	142.58	187.36	3	240.00	4,800.00			
	59	169.52	233.71	3	200.00	3,600.00			
	31	92.49	118.53	4	440.00	6,800.00	1	40.00	100.00
	68	227.14	378.78	6	760.00	15,200.00			
	77	252.72	329.82	7	760.00	14,000.00	1	221.44	277.50
	123	353.66	497.26	23	2,994.10	59,482.00			
	166	626.90	930.40	25	2,981.38	58,764.10			
	200	679.28	901.58	6	520.00	7,200.00	1	200.00	250.00
	152	527.56	703.88	23	2,219.80	42,815.20			
	102	508.17	663.31	54	7,308.28	144,578.40			
Total ...	1,617	5,984.55	8,616.03	387	50,990.26	881,940.80	7	1,382.17	2,881.96

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts—Continued.*

WYOMING—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Commuted timber-culture entries.			Change of entry; supplemental and additional payments.			Sales of town lots.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1891.....	7	762.41	\$978.02	1		\$2.20			
1892.....	47	5,740.16	7,175.71	1	[1,733.38]	1.78			
1893.....	28	3,678.38	4,597.92						
1894.....	11	1,560.00	1,950.00						
1895.....	13	1,509.21	1,886.53						
1896.....	10	1,000.00	1,250.00						
1897.....	2	198.42	248.03						
1898.....	1	80.00	100.00				68		\$1,191.00
1899.....	2	290.00	350.00				10	1.87	164.00
1900.....	1	80.00	100.00				22	2.80	280.00
1901.....							21	4.07	407.00
1902.....	2	319.76	\$99.70				24	5.27	527.70
1903.....	1	80.00	100.00						
Total...	125	[15,288.29]	19,185.91	2	[1,733.38]	3.98	145	13.51	2,569.70

Year.	Act of Sept. 30, 1890 (26 Stats., 502).			Sales of abandoned military reservations.			Sales under act of Mar. 3, 1901.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1900.....	1	38.02	\$47.52						
1901.....						\$96.00			
1902.....						96.00	4	647.02	\$808.70
1903.....						275.20	1	156.90	196.10
1904.....				18	2,330.79	3,324.56			
Total...	1	38.02	47.52	18	2,330.79	3,791.76	5	803.92	1,004.80

Year.	Act of Mar. 31, 1902 (32 Stats., 283).			Total cash sales.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881.....				143	36,261.80	\$17,944.30
1882.....				169	38,636.31	56,011.70
1883.....				412	145,456.52	62,299.30
1884.....				1,326	506,606.54	170,172.00
1885.....				1,498	439,268.66	340,225.50
1886.....				1,124	298,132.14	182,855.60
1887.....				979	144,762.76	221,509.60
1888.....				858	122,926.64	274,772.00
1889.....				808	104,402.80	236,257.30
1890.....				749	87,237.70	252,363.00
1891.....				598	64,707.96	155,961.20
1892.....				464	40,234.05	96,905.30
1893.....				505	46,582.78	71,347.10
1894.....				338	30,232.32	42,992.00
1895.....				379	36,579.11	36,383.00
1896.....				416	41,494.30	38,621.00
1897.....				309	25,906.10	35,237.20
1898.....				614	46,917.87	72,908.30
1899.....				637	57,133.65	68,466.30
1900.....				1,305	145,754.78	158,331.10
1901.....				1,519	165,849.45	190,818.40
1902.....				1,788	180,539.67	155,311.00
1903.....	1	80	\$100	1,795	170,288.14	260,489.20
1904.....				1,494	128,708.46	332,808.70
Total.....	1	80	100	20,217	3,098,511.51	3,583,604.30

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[On July 1, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Original homestead entries.		Final homestead entries.		Commuted homestead entries.		Timber and stone entries.		Other cash entries.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama.....	4,237	614,365	125	18,125	55	7,975	1	145	202	29,290
Arizona.....	1,624	235,490	48	6,960	24	19,430	733	106,285	26	3,770
Arkansas.....	15,452	2,240,540	1,242	180,090	134	11,310	91	13,195	463	67,135
California.....	9,430	1,367,350	599	73,805	78	10,885	751	106,895	73	10,585
Colorado.....	13,477	1,954,165	339	49,155	104	15,060	906	44,225	22	3,199
Florida.....	4,477	649,165	265	38,425	77	11,165	7	1,015	48	6,960
Idaho.....	10,706	1,552,370	751	106,895	155	22,475	.....	.....	26	3,770
Iowa.....	18	2,610	4	580	1	145	.....	.....	62	8,990
Kansas.....	5,943	847,235	260	37,700	55	7,975	.....	.....	48	6,960
Louisiana.....	4,866	705,570	745	106,025	267	38,715	101	14,645	590	85,550
Michigan.....	1,557	225,765	153	22,910	73	10,585	169	24,505	49	7,105
Minnesota.....	15,245	2,210,525	1,170	169,650	779	112,565	1,562	226,490	61	8,845
Mississippi.....	4,369	633,505	701	101,645	131	18,995	.....	.....	183	26,535
Missouri.....	4,338	628,285	1,312	190,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	443	64,235
Montana.....	8,944	1,296,880	564	81,780	228	33,060	228	33,060	86	12,470
Nebraska.....	16,265	2,358,425	531	76,985	172	24,940	1	145	73	10,585
Nevada.....	9,418	1,365,610	113	16,885	31	4,495	1	145	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	822	46,690	6	870	4	580	2	290	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	41,787	6,059,115	1,991	288,695	3,635	527,075	19	2,755	235	34,075
Oklahoma.....	44,564	6,461,780	2,549	369,605	3,256	472,120	.....	.....	34	4,930
Oregon.....	14,192	2,057,840	2,410	59,450	201	29,145	2,532	367,140	620	89,900
South Dakota.....	13,694	1,985,630	564	81,780	790	113,100	11	1,595	57	8,265
Utah.....	1,249	181,105	84	12,180	1	145	.....	.....	4	580
Washington.....	15,414	2,235,080	330	47,850	273	39,585	1,012	146,740	54	7,830
Wisconsin.....	4,312	625,240	350	50,750	112	16,240	82	11,890	3	435
Wyoming.....	6,797	985,545	144	20,880	27	3,915	36	5,220	8	1,145
Total.....	272,592	a 39,525,840	15,265	b 2,213,425	10,653	b 1,544,685	7,644	c 1,108,390	3,465	c 502,425

a Used in making Table XXIX.

b This area is included in the above 39,525,840 acres of "Original homestead entries."

c This area is included in the summary of cash sales, Table XXIII.

TABLE XXV.—*National parks in the public-land States.*

Name.	Location.	Established.	Statutes at Large.		Area.
			Vol.	Page.	
Casa Grande Ruin, The.....	Arizona	June 22, 1892	27	370	Acra. 40
Crater Lake National Park.....	Oregon	May 22, 1902	32	202	159, 30
General Grant National Park.....	California	Oct. 1, 1890	26	650	2, 50
Hot Springs Reserve.....	Arkansas	June 16, 1890	21	289	50
Mount Rainier National Park, The.....	Washington	Mar. 2, 1899	30	993	207, 30
Sequoia National Park.....	California	Oct. 1, 1890	26	650	160, 00
Sully's Hill Park.....	North Dakota	June 2, 1904			30
Sulphur Reservation.....	Indian Territory	Nov. 19, 1902	32	655	00
Vicksburg National Military Park.....	Mississippi	Feb. 21, 1899	30	841	1, 20
Wind Cave National Park.....	South Dakota	Jan. 9, 1908	32	765	10, 50
Yellowstone National Park.....	Montana and Wyoming.....	Mar. 1, 1872	17	a 32	2, 142, 70
Yosemite National Park.....	California	Oct. 1, 1890	26	650	967, 000
Total					68, 654, 464

^aSee Revised Statutes, sec. 2474.^bUsed in making Table XXIX.TABLE XXVI.—*United States military, naval, light-house, and similar reservations.*

Name.	Location.	Established.	Area.
Fort D. A. Russell United States military wood and timber reservation.	Wyoming.....	Nov. 4, 1879	Acra. 2, 541
Fort Leavenworth United States military wood and timber reservation.	Kansas	Feb. 26, 1890	999
Fort Meade United States military wood and timber reservation.	South Dakota	June 21, 1898	5, 380
Fort Missoula United States military wood and timber reservation.	Montana	Apr. 8, 1881	1, 677
Fort Robinson United States military wood and timber reservation.	Nebraska	Sept. 16, 1889	10, 240
Fort Sill United States military wood and timber reservation.	Oklahoma	Aug. 5, 1878	26, 830
Fort Wingate United States military wood and timber reservation.	New Mexico.....	Oct. 4, 1879	19, 200
Total			a 66, 857
Reservations for forts, naval purposes, light-houses, public use, bird refuges, etc. (estimated).			2600, 000

^aUsed in making Table XXIX.

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

State or Territory and reservation.	Agency or school.	Tribe occupying reservation.	Area.		Treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
			Acres.	Sq. miles. ^b	
ARIZONA TERRITORY.					
Colorado River ^c	Colorado River School.	Chemehuevi, Walapai, Kawia, Cocopa, and Mohave, and Yuma.	2,740,640	376	Act of Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.)
Fort Apache.....	Fort Apache School.	Arivaipa, Chilon, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma Apache.	2,628	2,628	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1883, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1886, approved by act of June 10, 1886, vol. 29, p. 338. (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64.)
Gila Bend.....	Pima School.	Papago.	22,394	35	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882.
Gila River.....	do.	Maricopa and Pima.	357,120	558	Act of Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1888.
Havasupai (Supai).....	Havasupai School.	Havasupai.	38,400	60	Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Hopi (Moqui).....	Moqui School.	Hopi (Moqui).	3,863	3,863	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882.
Navaho.....	Navaho School.	Navaho.	2,472,320 14,7584	14,7584	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 687, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. 1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive orders, Apr. 24, 1886, Jan. 8, 1900, and Nov. 14, 1901.
Papago.....	Papago farmer.	Papago.	27,566	43	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299. 41,622.65 acres allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site; the residue, 27,566 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 208, p. 408.)
Salt River.....	Pima School.	Maricopa and Pima.	46,720	73	Executive orders, June 14, 1879, and Sept. 15, 1903. (See Senate Doc. 90, 58th Cong., 2d sess.)
San Carlos.....	San Carlos Agency.	Arivaipa, Chilon, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma Apache.	1,884,240	2,866	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1883, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1886, approved by act of June 10, 1886, vol. 29, p. 338. (For fuller text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 49, p. 159.) (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64; act of Mar. 2, 1901, vol. 31, p. 952.)
Walapai.....	Truxton Canyon School.	Walapai.	730,880	1,142	Executive order, Jan. 4, 1888.
Total.....			16,894,437	26,3971	

^a This table is not as complete as hitherto owing to loss of memoranda inserted on gallery proof, which there was not time to prepare again.^b Approximate.^c Partly in California.^d Not on reservation.^e Outboundaries surveyed.^f Surveyed.^g Partly in New Mexico.^h Partly surveyed.

TABLE XXVII.—*Indian lands*—Continued.
RESERVATIONS—Continued.

State or Territory and reservation.	Agency or school.	Tribe occupying reservation.	Area.		Treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
			Acres.	Sq. miles.	
CALIFORNIA.					
Hupa Valley.....	Hupa Valley School.	Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Salaz, Sermalton, and Tishnatan.	a 6 98, 051	1544	Act of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive orders, Nov. 16, 1855, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 639 Indians 29,143.38 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52), 15,066.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter books 263, p. 96; 382, p. 480; 383, p. 170.)
Mission (28 reserves).....	Pala and San Jacinto schools.	Diogenes, Kawia, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	185,496	290	Executive orders, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 27, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889. 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Sycuan Reserve (letter book 303, p. 297), and 119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians on Pala Reserve (letter book 303, p. 57), 1,299.47 acres allotted to 85 Temecula Indians, 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 351, p. 312). Proclamations of President of Apr. 16, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1970, and May 29, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2005; act of Feb. 11, 1903, vol. 32, p. 822. Warner's ranch of 3,353 acres purchased. (See Authority 7971, also letter book 580, p. 113. Deed recorded in Misc. Record book No. 5, p. 193.)
Round Valley.....	Round Valley School.	Clear Lake, Concow, Little Lake, Nomelaki, Pit River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailaki, and Yuki.	c 82, 282	504	Acts of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26, p. 658. 5,408.72 acres allotted to 619 Indians, 180 acres reserved for school purposes, 3 acres for mission, 10.43 acres for cemetery, 177.13 acres for agency purposes; the residue, 32,282 acres, unallotted. (Letter books 268, p. 17, and 395, p. 260.)
Tule River.....	San Jacinto School.	Kawia, Kings River, Moache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.	a 46, 551	76	Executive orders, Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma.....	Fort Yuma School.	Yuma Apache.	c 45, 889	714	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 16, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332. (See sec. 26, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.)
Total.....			411,289	6443	

Ute.....	Southern Ute School	Capote, Moache, and Wiminuche Ute	488, 750	755 ^d	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Apr. 20, 1874, vol. 18, p. 86; Executive orders, Nov. 20, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 15, 1890, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1892, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1894, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 337, Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 28, p. 677. 65,450.33 acres allotted to 832 Indians, and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 86); also 7,360.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians (letter book 331, p. 395). 523,079 acres opened to settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899. The residue, 488,750 acres, retained as a reservation for the Wiminuche Utes.
Total.....			488, 750	755 ^d	
IDAHO.					
Coeur d'Alène	Colville Agency	Coeur d'Alène, Kutenai, ^c Pend d'Oreille, ^a and Spokane.	^a 64,044, 480	632	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1878; agreements made Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 28, pp. 1026, 1029. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322. Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 678; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; acts of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011. Agreement made Feb. 5, 1898, ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 416,060 acres, of which 6,172.44 acres have been allotted to 90 Indians (see L. B. 527, p. 478); remainder of ceded tract opened to settlement June 17, 1902. (President's proclamation of May 7, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1997), act of Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 153. Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647; agreement of May 27, 1887, ratified by act of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452; agreement, May 1, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 326. 180,370.09 acres allotted to 1,895 Indians, 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,026 acres of timber land reserved for the tribe; the remainder restored to public settlement. (President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1896, vol. 29, p. 573.) Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1876; agreement of May 14, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687.
Fort Hall.....	Fort Hall School	Bannock and Shoshoni.....	^a 64,447, 940	700	
Lapwai.....	Fort Lapwai School.....	Nez Percé	^c 32, 020	50	
Lemhi.....	Lemhi School	Bannock, Sheepwater, and Shoshoni.....	^a 64, 000	100	
Total.....			948, 440	1, 482	

^a Outboundaries surveyed.^b Partly surveyed.^c Surveyed.^d Not on reservation.^e Partly in New Mexico.

TABLE XXVII.—*Indian lands*—Continued.
RESERVATIONS—Continued.

State or Territory and reservation.	Agency or school.	Tribes occupying reservation.	Area.		Treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Sq. miles.</i>	
Cherokee.....	Union Agency.....	Cherokee.....	a 4,420,071	6,906	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, Dec. 29, 1835 vol. 7, p. 478, and July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799; agreement of Dec. 19, 1891, ratified by tenth section of act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 649; agreement ratified by act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 716. Lands now in process of allotment.
Chickasaw.....	do.....	Chickasaw.....	a b 4,653,146	7,271	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611; agreement of Apr. 23, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 506; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 641, ratifying agreement of Mar. 21, 1902; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 208; act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 544. Lands now in process of allotment.
Choctaw.....	do.....	Choctaw.....	b 6,957,460	10,871	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611. Same as Chickasaw.
Creek.....	do.....	Creek.....	3,079,086	4,811	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See annual report, 1882, p. LIV.) Agreement of Jan. 19, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 757; President's proclamation Mar. 28, 1889, vol. 26, p. 1544; agreement of Sept. 27, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 514; agreement of Mar. 8, 1900, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1901, vol. 31, p. 861; President's proclamation of June 25, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1971; agreement of Feb. 1, 1902, ratified by act of June 30, 1902, vol. 32, p. 500; President's proclamation of Aug. 8, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2021. (See act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 258; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 204.) Lands now in process of allotment.
Modoc.....	Seneca School.....	Modoc.....			Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted—8,976 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school, and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.)
Ottawa.....	Seneca School.....	Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Beau.	c 1,587	24	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 12,714.80 acres were allotted to 157 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587.25 acres, unallotted (letter book 229, p. 115).

Peoria.....	do.....	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankashaw, and Wea.....			Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 43,450 acres allotted. The residue, 6,332.27 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 245).
Quapaw.....	do.....	Quapaw.....			Treaties of May 13, 1838, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 56,246.21 acres allotted to 247 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes (letter book 335, p. 326). Agreement of Mar. 23, 1838, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1869, vol. 28, p. 907. Agreement of Jan. 2, 1869, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1067. Act of Mar. 3, 1906, vol. 32, p. 997.
Seminole.....	Union Agency.....	Seminole.....	571½	•	Treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, Feb. 14, 1864, Annual Report, 1882, p. LIV, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265). Agreement of Mar. 16, 1889. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1889.) Agreement recorded in treaty book, vol. 3, p. 36. Agreement made Dec. 16, 1897, ratified by act of July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 667. Agreement of Oct. 7, 1899, ratified by act of June 2, 1906, vol. 31, p. 256.
Seneca.....	Seneca School.....	Seneca.....			Treaties of Feb. 28, 1861, vol. 7, p. 348; of Dec. 29, 1892, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 23,821.56 acres allotted to 302 Indians; 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262.
Shawnee.....	do.....	Seneca and Eastern Shawnee.....			Treaties of July 20, 1881, vol. 7, p. 351; of Dec. 29, 1882, vol. 7, p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see Annual Report, 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1876, vol. 18, p. 447. 10,484.81 acres allotted to 84 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 208, p. 266, and 233, p. 207); the residue, 2,943 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262).
Wyandot.....	do.....	Wyandot.....	1	•	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,685.54 acres allotted to 241 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 584.72 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 332).
Total.....			19,477,798	30,484	

^a Surveyed.^b The reestablishment of the true meridian, by the resurvey of the ninety-eighth meridian west, will increase the area of the Choctaw and Chickasaw lands by 55,765.65 acres, or 87 square miles.^c Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE XXVII.—*Indian lands*—Continued.
RESERVATIONS—Continued.

State or Territory and reservation.	Agency or school.	Tribe occupying reservation.	Area.		Treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
IOWA.			Acres.	Sq. miles.	
Sauk and Fox.....	Sauk and Fox School.	Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	a 2,965	4½	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1867, 1868, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June, July, and Oct., 1892-1898 (see act of Feb. 18, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749). (See Annual Reports, 1891, p. 681; 1898, p. 81.)
Total.....			2,965	4½	
KANSAS.					
Chippewa and Munsee..	Potawatomi School.	Chippewa and Munsee.....			Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105. 4,195.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; the residue, 200 acres, allotted for missionary and school purposes. Patents issued to allottees, balance sold. (See ninth section.) Act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 92.
Iowa b.....	Kickapoo School...	Iowa.....			Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians; 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes (letter book 286, p. 86).
Kickapoo.....	.....do.....	Kickapoo.....	b 7,604	11½	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 12,693.13 acres allotted to 159 Indians; the residue, 7,604 acres, unallotted (letter book 304, p. 480). Acts of Feb. 28, 1869, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.
Potawatomi.....	Potawatomi School.	Prairie band of Potawatomi.....	b 9,918	15½	Treaties of June 6, 1846, vol. 9, p. 833; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 631. 67,489.27 acres allotted to 703 Indians; residue unallotted (letter books 238, p. 328; 259, p. 437, 303, p. 801, and 686, p. 202). Acts of Feb. 28, 1869, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.
Sauk and Fox a.....	Kickapoo School...	Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.....	b 985	1½	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,843.97 acres in Kansas, 4,194.33 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 7,038.30 acres, allotted to 84 Indians; the residue, 985.25 acres, unallotted (letter books 238, p. 361, and 988, p. 87).
Total.....			18,507	28½	

L. ALICE	do	of Lake Superior. Ontonagon band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	8,402	54	1890
Total					
MINNESOTA.					
Bols Fort	La Pointe Agency	Bols Fort Chippewa			Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 55,211.79 acres allotted to 693 Indians, and 434.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes (L. B. 359,332); residue, 51,863 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Deer Creek	do	do			Executive order, June 30, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 295.56 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 22,744 acres, to be opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1858.)
Fond du Lac	do	Fond du Lac band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.			Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 23,283.61 acres allotted to 851 Indians; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1889. (See act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.)
Grand Portage (Pigeon River), ^e	do	Grand Portage band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.			Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 304 Indians; 205.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Leech Lakes	Leech Lake Agency	Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winnibigoshish bands of Chippewa.			Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 29, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.) 37,683.06 acres allotted to 586 Indians and 321.06 acres reserved for agency and school purposes; 1,381.23 acres allotted to 17 Cass Lake Indians; residue, 35,654 acres, to be opened to public settlement. (See act of June 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 402.)

aIn Kansas and Nebraska.

Survived.

Agency abolished June 30, 1889.

***d* Reservations in Wisconsin are also under La Pointe Agency.**

^c These lands have been ceded by the Indians to the Government, but are not yet open to sale or settlement. See pp. xxxviii and XLIII of Annual Report, 1890.

treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 51.453 acres allotted; the residue, 1,029 acres, unallotted. Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855. 2,561.35 acres allotted.

Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 55,211.79 acres allotted to 693 Indians, and 434.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes (L. B. 359,382); residue, 51,863 acres, to be opened to public settlement.

Executive order, June 30, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 295.55 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 22,744 acres, to be opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1858.)

ment. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1888.)
Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 23,283.61 acres allotted to 951 Indians; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76,897 acres, restored to settlement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1889. (See act of Jan. 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.)

Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 204 Indians; 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, to be opened to public settlement.

Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1880, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Doc. No. 247, 81st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.) 37,083.06 acres allotted to 596 Indians and 321.60 acres reserved for agency and school purposes; 1,381.21 acres allotted to 17 Cass Lake Indians; residue, 55,054 acres, to be opened to public settlement. (Act of June 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 402.)

TABLE XXVII.—*Indian lands—Continued.*

RESERVATIONS—Continued.

State or Territory and reservation.	Agency or school.	Tribe occupying reservation.	Area.		Treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
			Acres.	Sq. miles.	
MINNESOTA—Continued.					
Mdewakanton.....		Mdewakanton Sioux	1,101	1½	By purchase. (See acts of July 4, 1884; Mar. 3, 1885; May 15, 1886; June 29, 1888; Mar. 2, 1889; Aug. 19, 1890.) 339.70 acres deeded to Indians; 1,100.99 acres held in trust by the United States for Indians. (See Annual Report, 1891, pp. 111 and 179.)
Mille Lac.....	White Earth Agency	Mille Lac and Snake River band of Chippewa.	61,014	95½	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12 of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. 576, and joint resolution (No. 40), approved May 27, 1898, vol. 30, p. 745.
Red Lake.....	Leech Lake Agency	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa...	543,848	849½	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and Executive order, Nov. 21, 1892. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1009, and act of Feb. 20, 1904, ratifying agreement made Mar. 10, 1902, vol. 33, p. 46.
Vermilion Lake.....	La Pointe Agency &	Bois Fort Chippewa.....	c 1,080	1½	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.
White Earth.....	White Earth Agency	Chippewa of the Mississippi; Gull Lake, Pembina, Otter Tail, and Pillager Chippewa.	342,029	534½	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719. Executive orders, Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement, July 29, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.) Act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 539, 362,593.15 acres allotted to 4,272 Indians and 1,893.61 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes.
White Oak Point and Chippewa.	Leech Lake Agency	Lake Winnibigoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewa, and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewa.			Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 742. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.) 14,389.73 acres allotted to 180 Lake Winnibigoshish Indians; the residue, 112,663.01 acres, of Lake Winnibigoshish reserve to be opened to public settlement; 38,090.22 acres allotted to 479 Chippewa Indians (L. R. 359, p. 340). Residue, 154,855 acres, restored to public domain.
Total.....			947,992	1,481½	

Blackfeet.....	Blackfeet Agency..	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	960,000	1,500	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1885, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Sept. 26, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353. Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42, and agreement made Aug. 22, 1887, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive order Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1890; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1039-1040; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See annual report, 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1084.) Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 302, to amend and ratify agreement of Aug. 14, 1899.
Crow	Crow Agency.....	Mountain and River Crow	602,354,000	3,678	
Fort Belknap.....	Fort Belknap School	Grosventre and Assiniboin.....	497,600	777½	
Fort Peck	Fort Peck School...	Assiniboin, Brulé Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.	1,776,000	2,775	
Jocko.....	Flathead Agency...	Bitter Root, Carlos band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.	1,483,600	2,240	
Northern Cheyenne	Tongue River School	Northern Cheyenne.....	489,500	765	
Total			7,450,700	11,735½	

a These lands have been ceded by the Indians to the Government, but are not yet open to sale or settlement. See pp. xxxviii and xliii of Annual Report, 1890.

b Reservations in Wisconsin are also under La Pointe Agency.

c Outboundaries surveyed.

d Partly surveyed.

TABLE XXVII.—*Indian lands*—Continued.
RESERVATIONS—Continued.

State or Territory and reservation.	Agency or school.	Tribe occupying reservation.	Area.		Treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
			<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Sq. miles.</i>	
NEBRASKA.					
Niobrara	Santee School	Santee Sioux			Act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819, 4th paragraph, art. 6, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 687; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Mar. 20, 1867, and July 13, 1869, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885; 32,876.75 acres selected as homesteads, 38,908.01 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130.70 acres selected for agency school, and mission purposes; unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved, Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624. For text see misc. Indian doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted.
Omaha	Omaha School	Omaha	15,087	23½	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians dated July 31, 1874; act of Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341; act of Mar. 3, 1883 (27 Stats. p. 612), 129,470 acres allotted, the residue, 12,421 acres, unallotted.
Ponca	Santee School	Ponca			Treaty of Mar. 12, 1868, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 892, 27,202.08 acres allotted to 167 Indians, 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 205, p. 338; also President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Sioux (additional)	Pine Ridge Agency	Ogala Sioux	640	1	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Winnebago	Winnebago School	Winnebago	2,191	3½	Act of Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 653; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) 106,040.82 acres allotted; 480 acres reserved for agency, etc.; the residue, 1,710.80 acres, unallotted.
Total			17,928	27½	

Pyramid Lake.....	Nevada School.....	Palute.....	d 822, 000	508½	of Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875. Executive order of July 31, 1903.
Walker River.....	Carson School.....	do.....	d 318, 815	498½	
Total.....			964, 135	1, 491	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874. (See sec. 26, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 20, 1904, vol. 38, p. 225.)
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Jicarilla Apache.....	Jicarilla School.....	Jicarilla Apache.....	a 286, 400	447½	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874. Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Mescalero Apache.....	Mescalero School.....	Mescalero and Mimbreno Apache.....	d 474, 240	741	Executive order, Feb. 11, 1887. 129, 313.35 acres allotted to 845 Indians, and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes (L. B. 335, p. 329); the residue, 286,460 acres, unallotted.
Jemez.....	} Pueblo } (Santa Fe and Albuquerque schools.)	}	d 17, 510	1, 081	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883.
Acoma.....			d 95, 792		{ Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Dec. 22, 1838, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.) See Executive orders of June 13 and September 4, 1902, setting apart additional lands for San Felipe and Nambe Pueblos.
San Juan.....			d 17, 545		
Picuris.....			d 17, 461		
San Felipe.....			d 34, 767		
Pecos.....			d 18, 763		
Cochiti.....			d 24, 256		
Santa Domingo.....			d 74, 743		
Taos.....			d 17, 861		
Santa Clara.....			d 17, 369		
Teuque.....			d 17, 471		
St. Ildefonso.....			d 17, 288		
Pojoaque.....			d 18, 520		
Sia.....			d 17, 515		
Sandia.....			d 24, 187		
Isleta.....			d 110, 080		
Nambe.....			d 13, 586		
Laguna.....			d 126, 225		
Santa Ana.....			d 17, 861		
Zuni.....	Zuni School.....	do.....	d 215, 040	386	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1888, and Mar. 3, 1886. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,981.25 acres.)
Total.....			1, 667, 485	2, 665½	

d Outboundaries surveyed.

e Partly surveyed.

b Partly in Idaho.

a Surveyed.

TABLE XXVII.—*Indian lands*—Continued.
RESERVATIONS—Continued.

State or Territory and reservation.	Agency or school.	Tribes occupying reservation.	Area.	Treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW YORK.				
Allegany	New York Agency.	Onondaga and Seneca.	<i>Aores.</i> a 30,469	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 687.
Cattaraugus	do.	Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca.	a 21,680	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See annual report, 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring	do.	Seneca	b 640	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 164.)
Oneida	do.	Oneida	b 350	Seneca agreement of Jan. 3, 1833, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1833, vol. 27, p. 470; act of June 7, 1837, vol. 30, p. 89.
Onondaga St. Regis	do.	Oneida, Onondaga, and St. Regis.	6,100 14,640	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.)
Tonawanda	do.	Cayuga and Tonawanda bands of Seneca.	a 7,549	Do.
Tuscarora	do.	Onondaga and Tuscarora.	6,249	Treaty of May 13, 1793, vol. 7, p. 55. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
Total			87,677	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 491; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also annual report, 1877, p. 168.)
NORTH CAROLINA.				
Qualla boundary and other lands.	Eastern Cherokee School.	Eastern Band of North Carolina Cherokee	{ a 50,000 a 13,211 a 33,000	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1833, vol. 7, p. 331, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See annual report, 1877, p. 167.)
Total			98,211	Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 23, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Docs. No. 196, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. Act of Mar. 8, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000.
			1531	

Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold School.	Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan	884,780	1,882 ^a	<p>allotted to 1,193 Indians; 727.83 acres reserved for church, and 193.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. Act of Apr. 27, 1861, vol. 38, p. 819, to amend and ratify agreement made Nov. 2, 1901. Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1881, and July 27, 1886 (see p. 327, Comp. Indian Laws); Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 974.) 80,340 acres allotted to 940 Indians (see 1 letter book 446, p. 311); the residue, 884,780 acres, unallotted.</p> <p>Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders Jan. 11, Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Dec., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Congress of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1890, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1564.</p> <p>Executive orders, Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1892, amended by Indian appropriation act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 35, p. 194.</p>
Standing Rock	Standing Rock Agency.	Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonal Sioux.	62,672,640	4,176	
Turtle Mountain	Fort Totten School.	Chippewa of the Mississippi	646,080	72	
Total			3,695,644	5,774 ^b	
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.					
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Cheyenne and Arapaho Cantonment and Seger Schools.	Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.			<p>Executive order, Aug. 10, 1869, unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 18, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1883, relative to Fort Supply military reserve (relinquished for disposal under act of Congress of July 8, 1894, by authority of Executive order of Nov. 5, 1894, see G. L. O. report, 1899, p. 138). Executive order of July 17, 1883, relative to Fort Reno military reserve. Agreement made October, 1890, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022-1026. 529,682.06 acres allotted to 3,294 Indians;</p>

^a Outboundaries surveyed.^b Partly surveyed.

Oto.....	Oto School.....	Oto and Missouri.....	68,419	99	act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 238. (See deed dated June 14, 1888, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.) Act of Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1888, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.) 64,935.50 acres allotted to 440 Indians, 720 acres reserved for Government uses. (See letter book 423, p. 190.) The residue, 68,418.50 acres, unallotted, Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 217.
Pawnee.....	Pawnee School.....	Pawnee.....			Act of Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 58,006 acres are Creek lands. See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,859.84 acres allotted to 821 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 169,320 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 261, p. 388, and 263, p. 5). Agreement made Nov. 23, 1892, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 526.)
Ponca.....	Ponca School.....	Ponca.....	a 26,328	41	Act of Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1888, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There has been allotted to 627 Indians 75,042.70 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 523.53 acres, leaving unallotted 26,328.05 acres (letter book 302, p. 311). Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 217.
Potawatomi.....	Shawnee School.....	Absentee Shawnee and Potawatomi.....			Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 365,851 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Potawatomi June 25 and Absentee Shawnees June 26, 1890; ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016-1021. 215,679.42 acres allotted to 1,489 Potawatomi, and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 Absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and annual report for 1891, p. 677.)

a Surveyed.

b The reestablishment of the true meridian by the resurvey of the ninety-eighth meridian west will decrease the area of the Kiowa and Comanche reservation by 31,333.25 acres, or 49 square miles.

TABLE XXVII. — *Indian lands*—Continued.
RESERVATIONS—Continued.

State or Territory and reservation.	Agency or school.	Tribe occupying reservation.	Area.		Treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
			Acres.	Sq. miles.	
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY—continued.	Sauk and Fox School.	Ottawa, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.....			Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1890, ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 28, p. 749. 87,683.64 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 489. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and annual report for 1891, p. 677.) (See treaty of July 4, 1846, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made June 4, 1891, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1896, vol. 28, p. 895. 132,961 acres allotted to 965 Indians; 4,131 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 886,468 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 490, p. 90). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1976.
	Wichita	Kiowa Agency	Ionis, Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, Towakoni, Waco, and Wichita.	2,362		(See treaty of July 4, 1846, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made June 4, 1891, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1896, vol. 28, p. 895. 132,961 acres allotted to 965 Indians; 4,131 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 886,468 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 490, p. 90). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1976.
			2,362		Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878.
Total			3,551,641	5,580	
OREGON.					
Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde School.	Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Mary's River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.	440		Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 962; Executive order June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for Government use and 33,148 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) Act of Apr. 28, 1864, vol. 33, p. 967, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901.
Klamath	Klamath School	Klamath, Modoc, Palute, Pito River, Wal-pape, and Yahuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	6,872,186	1,3622	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707. 177,719.02 acres allotted to 1,174 Indians; 6,094.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. (See letter book 441, p. 814.) The residue, 872,186 acres, unallotted. Act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 200; Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 200.
Siletz	Siletz School	Alsea, Coquille, Kusan, Kwantami, Rogue River, Skotton, Shasta, Siuslaw, Stuslaw, Tututni, Umpqua, and thirteen others.			Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1850; Executive orders Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1855; and act of Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 440. Agreement Oct. 31, 1872, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1896, vol. 28, p. 886. 177,719.02 acres allotted to 661 Indians. Residue, 177,683.64 acres.

Warm Springs.....	Warm Springs School.	Des Chutes, John Day, Palute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	a 322,108	503 ¹
Total.....			1,274,554	1,991 ¹
SOUTH DAKOTA.				
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago.	Crow Creek Agency.	Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brulé, Miniconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.	a 112,081	175
Lake Traverse.....	Sisseton Agency.....	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....		
Cheyenne River.....	Cheyenne River Agency.	Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	2,867,840	4,481

^a Surveyed.^b Outboundaries surveyed.

^a See also June 9, 1889, vol. 12, p. 946, and act of Aug. 5, 1892, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 340, and act of Oct. 17, 1888, vol. 25, p. 569. (See orders Secretary Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, annual report, 1891, p. 682.) 76,939.40 acres allotted to 893 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 256, p. 132.) Act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 730.

Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 983. 140,696.45 acres allotted to 469 Indians, and 1,196 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. The residue, 322,108 acres, unallotted (letter book 334, p. 295).

Order of Department, July 1, 1868 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 16, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; annual report, 1885, p. 17); act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamation, Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1354. There has been allotted to 840 Indians 172,413.81 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076.90 acres, leaving a residue of 112,081 acres (letter books 302, p. 443; 372, p. 486; 373, p. 347).

Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 565; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act, approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035-1038, 399,904.92 acres allotted to 1,339 Indians, 32,840.25 acres reserved for school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,678.40 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.)

Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1876, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 294, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see

TABLE XXVII.—*Indian lands*—Continued.
RESERVATIONS—Continued.

State or Territory and reservation.	Agency or school.	Tribe occupying reservation.	Area.		Treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
			Acres.	Sq. miles.	
SOUTH DAKOTA—cont'd.	Cheyenne River (continued).	Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arce, and Two Kettle Sioux.			Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 29, p. 10.) President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 2035, and Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340.
	Lower Brulé.....	Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonal Sioux....	ab 200,694	313½	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 29, p. 10.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1362, ceding 120,000 acres to the United States. 151,856 acres allotted to 555 Indians. (See letter book 498, p. 336.)
Pine Ridge	Pine Ridge Agency.	Brulé, Northern Cheyenne, and Ogala Sioux.	ab 8,155,200	4,980	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. (Tract 32,000 acres, set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, is situated in Nebraska.) Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 29, p. 10.) Executive orders of Jan. 25, 1904, restoring lands in Nebraska to public domain, and Feb. 20, 1904, restoring one section for school purposes.
Rosebud	Rosebud Agency ...	Lower Miniconjou, Northern Ogala, Two Kettle, Upper Brulé, and Wahzazhe Sioux.	ac 1,616,407	2,525½	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar.

888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 20, p. 1504. (See act of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 20, p. 10.) 1,195,751.90 acres allotted to 4,638 Sioux Indians on Rosebud Reservation (letter books 392, 450, and 560, pp. 242, 271, and 110; 599, p. 396). 416,000 acres opened to settlement; 29,392.01 reserved for Government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. The residue, 1,567,015.61 acres unallotted. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1384. Act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 254, ratifying agreement made Sept. 14, 1901.

Treaty of Apr. 19, 1868, vol. 11, p. 744. 268,567.72 acres allotted to 2,649 Indians, and 1,252.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 865.)

Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; June 18, 1878, vol. 20, p. 165, and Sept. 1, 1887; acts of May 6, 1864, vol. 13, p. 68, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997; Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207.

Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of June 15, 1890, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.) Acres reserved for 83 allottees, remainder of reservation restored to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62. (Letter book 408, p. 115.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.

Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry.

^c Surveyed.

Yankton	Yankton School.....	Yankton Sioux.....			
Total.....			7,952,172	12,425	
UTAH.					
Uinta Valley	Uinta and Ouray Agency.....	Goshute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompagre, and White River Ute.	2,039,040	3,186	
Uncompagre.....	do.....	Taboquache Ute.....			
Total.....			2,039,040	3,186	
WASHINGTON.					
Chehalis.....	Puyallup School.....	Chinook (Tainuk), Clatsop, and Chehalis.....	471		

^b Partly surveyed.

^a Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE XXVII.—*Indian lands—Continued.*
RESERVATIONS—Continued.

State or Territory and reservation.	Agency or school.	Tribe occupying reservation.	Area.		Treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
			<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Sq. miles.</i>	
WASHINGTON—cont'd.					
Columbia.....	Colville Agency....	Chief Moses and his people	a 24, 220	38	Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879; Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 73.) Agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 73. Executive order, May 1, 1886. Executive order of Mar. 9, 1894; Department orders of Apr. 11, 1894, and Apr. 20, 1894, and Executive order of Jan. 19, 1896.
Colville.....	.....do	Cœur d'Alene, Colville, Kalispel, Okanagan, Lake, Methow, Nespelem, Pend d'Oreille, Sanpaul, and Spokane.	1, 300, 000	2, 031½	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 73. Act of July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 595.) 50,900.30 acres in north half allotted to 648 Indians (see letter book 428, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,449,268 acres, to be opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President dated Apr. 10, 1900, 31 Stats., p. 1963). The residue, 1,300,000 acres (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1906, vol. 32, p. 803.
Hob River.....	Neah Bay School..... Tulalip School.....	Hob..... Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiawamish.	640 a 1, 884	1 3	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Makah.....	Neah Bay School.....	Makah and Quileute	b 23, 040	36	Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. The residue, 10,428 acres, allotted to 72 Indians.
Muckleshoot.....	Tulalip School..... Puyallup School.....	Muckleshoot Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawk-snamish, Stalakoom, and five others.	169	1	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 689; Executive orders, Oct. 36, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873.
Nisqualli.....					Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857.
Osette.....	Neah Bay School..... Tulalip School.....	Osette..... Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiawamish.	640 a 2, 015	1 3	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1898.
Port Madison.....					Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864, 5,269.48 acres allotted to 35 Indians; the residue, 2,015 acres, unallotted.
Puyallup.....	Puyallup School.....	Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawk-snamish, Stalakoom, and five others.	b 599	1	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 22, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873.
Quillate.....	Neah Bay School..... Puyallup School.....	Quillate..... Hob, Quaitso, and Quinaluit.	b 887	1½	17,463 acres allotted to 169 Indians, the residue, 599 acres, unallotted. Agreement made Nov. 21, 1876, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 464. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 518.) Executive order, Feb. 10, 1900.

Spokane.....	Colville Agency.....	Sukwamish, and Swiwmamish. Spokane.....	153,600	240	<p>Executive order, Dec. 28, 1873, 13,560 acres allotted to 34 Indians; the residue, 8,980 acres, agreement made Mar. 18, 1887, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892, vol. 27, p. 183. (For text see annual report 1892, p. 743.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.</p> <p>Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted 1,494.15 acres, to 23 Indians.</p> <p>Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873, 5,660 acres allotted to 55 Indians; the residue, 1,710 acres, unallotted.</p> <p>Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951. Agreement made Jan. 13, 1886, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 631. (For text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 41, p. 227; see also annual report 1893, pp. 520-521, and Senate Ex. Docs. No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Executive order, Nov. 28, 1892, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320, 211,972.48 acres allotted to 2,417 Indians and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books, 354, p. 419, and 416, p. 263.) The residue, 587,009.68 acres, held in common.</p>
Squaxon Island (Kiah- chemin) Swinomish Island).	Puyallup School..... Tulalip School.....	Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawknamish, Staila- loom, and five others. Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snobomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwmamish.	21,710	24	
Yakima	Yakima School.....	Klikitat, Palcos, Topniah, Wasco, and Yakima.	587,010	917	
Total.....			2,380,376	3,644	
WISCONSIN.					
Lac Court Oreille.....	La Pointe Agency ^d .	Lac Court Oreille Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	11,390	18	<p>Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands with- drawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1865. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190, 57,746 acres allotted; the residue, 20,096 acres, unal- lotted. Act of Feb. 8, 1903, vol. 32, p. 796.</p> <p>Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands selected by Indians. (See report of Superintendent Thomp- son, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866.) Department order of June 26, 1866. Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190, 43,558 acres allotted; the residue, 33,665.85 acres unallotted. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 795.</p> <p>Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, 398.91 acres patented under art. 10; 195.71 acres fishing ground. 70,256.92 acres allotted; the residue, 47,493.58 acres, unallotted. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1869, and letter book 381, p. 49.)</p>
Lac du Flambeau	do.....	Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	26,356	414	
La Pointe (Bad River)	do.....	La Pointe Band of Chippewa of Lake Su- perior.	47,689	744	

^a Surveyed.^b Outboundaries surveyed.^c Partly surveyed.^d Reservations in Minnesota are also under La Pointe Agency.

TABLE XXVII.—*Indian lands*—Continued.
RESERVATIONS—Continued.

State or Territory and reservation.	Agency or school.	Tribe occupying reservation.	Area.		Treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
			Acres.	Sq. miles.	
WISCONSIN—continued.					
Red Cliff.....	La Pointe Agency.	La Pointe Band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewa of Lake Superior.			Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. See Indian Office letters of Sept. 3, 1858, and May 25, 1863, and General Land Office letter of May 27, 1863. (See Executive orders. See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office, May 8 and June 3, 1863.) 2,535.91 acres allotted to 33 Indians under treaty; of the residue, 11,566.90 acres were allotted to 169 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee.....	Green Bay School.	Menominee	6231,680	362	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida.....	Oneida School.	Oneida			Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 562. 65,402.13 acres allotted to 1,501 Indians. Remainder 84.08 acres, reserved for school purposes.
Stockbridge.....	Green Bay School.	Stockbridge and Munsee.	c 11,808	184	Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.)
Total.....			828,918	4844	
WYOMING.					
Wind River.....	Shoshoni Agency.	Northern Arapaho and Eastern Band of Shoshoni.	d 1,754,960	2,742	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order, May 21, 1887. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1896, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1896 (vol. 30, p. 38); amendment accepted by Indians July 10, 1897. (See 29026-97 and letter book 339, p. 468.)
Total.....			1,754,960	2,742	
Grand total.....			70,634,014	110,366	
New York and North Carolina deducted because they are not public-land States.....			185,888	2904	
Total in public-land States.....			c 70,448,126	110,0764	

^a Reservations in Minnesota are also under La Pointe Agency. ^b Outboundaries.

TABLE XXVII.—*Indian lands*—Continued.

CEDED INDIAN LANDS NOT YET OPEN TO SETTLEMENT.

State.	Reservation.	Area.
		<i>Acres.</i>
Minnesota	Red Lake Diminished	181,588
	Ceded Chippewa	787,881
North Dakota	Crow	1,166,816
	Grand Ronde	26,111
South Dakota	Rosebud	445,394
Total		a 2,597,735

a Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public land of the United States.*

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

Table XXVIII is based on reports furnished by the district land offices and is arranged to show, by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, the area of unappropriated and unreserved public lands, surveyed and unsurveyed; the area of lands reserved; the area of lands appropriated, and the total area of each county or part of county in the respective land districts, to which is added a brief description of the character of the vacant lands. No more specific descriptions of the character of the land, climate, water, or timber can be given by the General Land Office.

A township diagram, showing entries already made in any township, can be procured by sending \$1 to the register and receiver of the land office for that district, specifying the diagram required by township and range number.

The areas in the column of reserved lands include all lands reserved for any purpose whatsoever which may be eventually restored to the public domain, and those in the column of appropriated lands include all lands embraced in selections, filings, and entries, perfected and unperfected, and also the area of lands granted for school purposes.

While the figures contained in the table may not be absolutely correct, owing to liability to error in a work of such magnitude and to the necessity of making estimates of unsurveyed lands, it is believed that they are a close approximation of the actual areas. The statement is intended to inform correspondents and the general public as to whether there is much, little, or no public land in the several land States and Territories and the land districts therein, and in particular counties or localities.

It will be borne in mind that the greater portion of the vacant land is in the timbered regions of the Southern States, the lake region, the Pacific coast, and the mountainous and arid regions of the far West, and that the portion of lands cultivable without clearing or irrigation is comparatively small. It is a reasonable conclusion, however, that vast bodies of the arid lands will in time be reclaimed by irrigation as the result of the efforts of the Government to construct storage basins and ditches for the purpose, as provided in the act of Congress approved June 17, 1902, seconded, as undoubtedly it will be, by private enterprise.

Before entry personal inspection of the lands should be made to ascertain if they are suitable, and, when satisfied on this point, entry can be made at the local land office in the manner prescribed by law, under the direction of the local land officers, who will give the applicant full information. Should a party desire to obtain information in regard to vacant lands in any district before going there for a personal inspection, he should address the register and receiver of the proper local land office, who will give him full information on that subject and as to the steps necessary to be taken in making entry.

All vacant, unappropriated public lands, nonmineral and nonsaline in character, are subject to entry under the homestead laws.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unsurveyed.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Huntsville	Blount.....	Acres. 158	Acres. 158	Acres. 316	.....	Acres. 476, 342	477, 000	Mountainous.
	Calhoun.....	80	.....	80	.....	80	10, 000	Hilly, diversity of soil.
	Cherokee.....	620	.....	620	.....	360, 360	361, 000	Mountainous.
	Colbert.....	1, 650	.....	1, 650	.....	386, 360	387, 000	Do.
	Cullman.....	82	.....	82	.....	386, 318	389, 000	Do.
	Dekalb.....	60	.....	60	.....	397, 940	398, 000	Do.
	Etowah.....	40	.....	40	.....	345, 800	345, 600	Do.
	Payette.....	8, 165	.....	8, 165	.....	125, 865	125, 000	Do.
	Franklin.....	2, 410	.....	2, 410	.....	409, 360	412, 000	Do.
	Jackson.....	4, 685	.....	4, 685	.....	711, 352	725, 000	Do.
	Jefferson.....	1, 942	.....	1, 942	.....	148, 058	144, 000	Do.
	Lamar.....	1, 171	.....	1, 171	.....	175, 529	177, 000	Do.
	Lauderdale.....	3, 270	.....	3, 270	.....	446, 730	450, 000	Barren.
	Lawrence.....	19, 940	.....	19, 940	.....	429, 660	439, 000	Mountainous.
	Limestone.....	80	.....	80	.....	380, 320	381, 000	Barren.
	Madison.....	8, 300	.....	8, 300	.....	511, 700	520, 000	Do.
	Marion.....	8, 040	.....	8, 040	.....	362, 960	371, 000	Mountainous.
	Marshall.....	2, 880	.....	2, 880	.....	326, 120	339, 000	Do.
	Morgan.....	1, 186	.....	1, 186	.....	173, 814	177, 000	Do.
	St. Clair.....	1, 100	.....	1, 100	.....	158, 940	159, 000	Do.
	Walker.....	1, 100	.....	1, 100	.....	325, 900	327, 000	Do.
	Winston.....	26, 698	.....	26, 698	.....	376, 302	405, 000	Do.
	Total.....	85, 390	.....	85, 390	.....	7, 806, 210	7, 891, 600	
Montgomery	Attauga.....	80	.....	80	.....	386, 920	387, 000	Pine lands, hilly
	Baldwin.....	20, 500	.....	20, 500	.....	966, 500	986, 000	Marshy pine lands.
	Barbour.....	230	.....	230	.....	382, 720	383, 000	Marshy pine lands, hilly
	Bibb.....	490	.....	490	.....	386, 520	386, 000	Agricultural lands, hilly
	Bullock.....	40	.....	40	.....	388, 960	389, 000	Mountainous.
	Butler.....	440	.....	440	.....	386, 560	386, 000	Pine lands, sandy soil.
	Calhoun.....	2, 000	.....	2, 000	.....	394, 000	394, 000	Pine lands, hilly, sandy.
	Chambers.....	40	.....	40	.....	372, 960	374, 000	Hilly, diversity of soil.
	Chilton.....	800	.....	800	.....	468, 200	468, 000	No vacant public land.
	Choctaw.....	12, 000	.....	12, 000	.....	571, 000	583, 000	Pine lands, sandy.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States—Continued.*
ALABAMA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.		Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Montgomery	Clarke.....	12,000	.....	.....	792,000	794,000	Pine and agricultural.
	Clay.....	16,000	.....	.....	380,920	396,920	Hilly and broken, mountainous.
	Cherokee.....	16,000	.....	.....	349,000	365,000	Do.
	Coffee.....	16,320	.....	.....	429,680	430,000	Timbered, level, sandy.
	Conecuh.....	400	.....	.....	527,600	528,000	Oak, hickory, pine lands; sandy loam.
	Cook.....	5,400	.....	.....	417,600	418,000	Uneven, sandy soil.
	Covington.....	2,040	.....	.....	662,960	665,000	Level, sandy.
	Crawshaw.....	320	.....	.....	887,960	888,000	Hilly, sandy.
	Dale.....	40	.....	.....	467,520	468,000	Pine lands, level, sandy.
	Elmore.....	120	.....	.....	893,880	894,000	No vacant public land.
	Escambia.....	1,280	.....	.....	610,720	612,000	Pine lands, light, sandy.
	Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No vacant public land.
	Fayette.....	1,120	.....	21,480	256,400	279,000	Mountainous, hilly.
	Geneva.....	800	.....	.....	417,200	418,000	Pine lands, light, sandy.
	Greene.....	560	.....	.....	467,440	468,000	Black prairie.
	Hale.....	800	.....	.....	419,200	420,000	Hilly, broken, sandy.
	Henry.....	1,040	.....	.....	308,460	309,500	Do.
	Houston.....	1,680	.....	.....	807,840	811,000	No vacant public land.
	Jefferson.....	1,160	.....	.....	270,800	272,000	Hilly, red loam.
	Lamar.....	300	.....	.....	201,200	202,000	No vacant public land.
	Lawrence.....	400	.....	.....	405,000	405,000	Do.
	Lowndes.....	.....	.....	.....	453,000	453,000	Hilly, sandy soil.
	Madison.....	40	.....	.....	383,960	385,000	Pine lands, level, sandy.
	Marion.....	880	.....	.....	609,120	610,000	Flat sandy, part marshy.
	Mobile.....	10,300	.....	.....	792,700	803,000	Broken, hilly, sandy.
	Monroe.....	1,680	.....	.....	647,320	649,000	No vacant public land.
	Montgomery.....	320	.....	.....	506,000	508,000	Hilly, pine lands.
	Perry.....	8,000	.....	.....	467,680	468,000	Pine lands, hilly, sandy.
	Pike.....	240	.....	.....	536,000	538,000	No vacant public land.
	Randolph.....	120	.....	.....	483,760	484,000	Mountainous, hilly, rocky.
	Russell.....	1,240	.....	.....	367,460	368,000	Pine lands, undulating.
	St. Clair.....	8,040	.....	.....	411,880	412,000	Mountainous, hilly; varied soil.
	Shelby.....	8,820	.....	.....	262,760	264,000	Hilly, rough; varied soil.
	Sumter.....	8,000	.....	.....	611,960	615,000	Undulating; soil sandy and red.
	Talladega.....	1,000	.....	.....	577,680	578,000	.....
	Talapoosa.....	.....	.....	.....	481,000	482,000	.....

Waiker	80	2,480	187,446	181,700
Washington	21,520	657,480	679,000	679,000
Wilcox	240	588,760	588,760	584,000
Total	134,340	51,480	24,580,500	24,766,320
Total in Alabama	219,780	51,480	32,886,710	32,657,920

ARIZONA.

[illegible]

ARKANSAS.

[illegible]

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States—Continued.*
ARKANSAS—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.		Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.				
Camden	Drew	Acres. 2,597	Acres. 2,597	Acres.	Acres. 319,408	Acres. 322,000	Rolling.
	Garland	44,706	44,706	2,560	258,784	301,000	Mountainous.
	Hempstead	1,249	1,249	.....	465,751	467,000	Timber.
	Hot Spring	11,163	11,163	.....	212,337	223,500	Mountainous.
	Howard	33,620	33,620	.....	351,490	385,000	Very broken.
	Lafayette	3,744	3,744	.....	297,756	301,500	Level and poor.
	Little River	680	680	.....	358,820	359,500	Swampy.
	Miller	2,814	2,814	.....	391,186	394,000	Do.
	Montgomery	202,995	202,995	.....	307,005	510,000	Mountainous.
	Nevada	721	721	.....	400,279	401,000	Timber.
	Onacha	645	645	.....	480,355	481,000	Do.
	Pike	30,222	30,222	.....	359,278	389,500	Mountainous.
	Polk	135,794	135,794	.....	397,706	533,500	Do.
	Saline	5,248	5,248	.....	6,752	12,000	Do.
	Scott	17,785	17,785	.....	4,715	22,500	Very mountainous.
	Serier	8,065	8,065	.....	333,935	343,000	Swampy.
	Union	5,886	5,886	.....	669,114	675,000	Flat and swampy.
	Total	530,047	530,047	2,560	7,962,898	8,515,500	
Dardanelle	Conway	12,359	12,359	.....	19,141	31,500	The land in this district is timbered agricultural land, hilly and well watered. Some rocks upon it. No prairie land. Fine quality of coal throughout district. Gold, silver, zinc, lead, and iron in Pope, Yell, and Scott counties. Petroleum in Logan, Pope, Scott, Yell, and Sebastian counties.
	Franklin	16,421	16,421	.....	368,579	385,000	
	Garland	20,404	20,404	.....	351,596	372,000	
	Johnson	87,806	87,806	.....	26,194	84,000	
	Logan	83,115	83,115	.....	841,895	425,000	
	Montgomery	30,961	30,961	.....	400,089	431,000	
	Perry	55,598	55,598	.....	67,500	67,500	
	Polk	116,096	116,096	.....	104,904	221,000	
	Pope	202	202	.....	6,798	6,000	
	Saline	108,322	108,322	.....	407,678	516,000	
	Sebastian	51,420	51,420	.....	17,590	69,000	
	Scott	199,133	199,133	.....	413,817	613,000	
	Yell	1,884	1,884	.....	338,116	340,000	
	Total	125,692	125,692	.....	482,818	608,500	
	Total	879,453	879,453	.....	3,290,047	4,169,500	

Locality	Acres	Value	Remarks
Benton	14,300	14,300	Productive; mineral.
Boone	14,000	14,000	Do.
Carroll	22,680	22,680	Do.
Crawford	640	7,360	Do.
Franklin	400	14,600	Do.
Fulton	17,620	201,380	Do.
Independence	1,520	24,480	Do.
Izard	11,200	277,800	Do.
Johnson	3,880	9,120	Do.
Madison	33,040	495,960	Mountainous, mineral.
Marion	20,800	386,200	Productive; mountainous, and mineral.
Newton	183,560	342,440	Productive; mountainous, and mineral.
Searcy	100,980	316,520	Do.
Stone	116,600	270,400	Productive; mountainous.
Van Buren	15,000	46,000	Productive; timbered.
Washington	10,380	601,620	Productive; timbered.
Total	616,800	4,624,200	
Arkansas	180	650,320	Mostly grazing lands.
Ashtab	.....	194,000	Timber lands.
Chicot	2,336	397,000	Swampy, timbered.
Clark	.....	2,900	No vacant public land.
Clay	389	415,110	Broken, timbered.
Cleburne	58,644	349,368	Mountainous, timbered.
Conway	254	295,248	Broken, timbered.
Craighead	6,987	315,013	Do.
Crittenden	562	433,438	Do.
Cross	480	408,020	Swampy.
Dallas	845	388,115	Partly broken, partly swampy.
Desha	3,223	424,777	Level, sandy, broken.
Drew	.....	481,500	Swampy, timbered.
Faulkner	5,259	204,000	Do.
Fulton	24,864	415,500	Broken, timbered.
Garland	685	180,000	Do.
Grant	2,388	16,815	Do.
Greene	427	401,112	Level, timbered.
Hot Spring	1,079	357,073	Broken, timbered.
Independence	27,403	176,921	Do.
Izard	4,911	426,597	Do.
Jackson	113	69,089	Do.
Jefferson	100	409,387	Do.
Lawrence	100	559,900	Level, timbered.
Lawrence	4,000	376,000	Broken, timbered.
Lee	680	382,320	Swampy, timbered.
Lincoln	414	392,086	Do.
Lonoke	285	506,215	Grazing.
Mississippi	85	517,915	Swampy, timbered.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.
ARKANSAS—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Little Rock.....	Monroe.....	Acres. 1,398	Acres. 1,398	Acres. 1,398	Acres.	Acres. 898,192	Acres. 898,500	Swampy, timbered.
	Polk.....	7,489	7,489	7,489	.....	132,061	132,500	Broken, timbered.
	Phillips.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	435,000	443,000	No vacant public land.
	Poinsett.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448,000	448,000	Do.
	Pope.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	15,000	Do.
	Prairie.....	440	440	440	.....	420,060	420,500	Grazing.
	Putnam.....	12,449	12,449	12,449	.....	469,551	472,000	Broken, timbered.
	Randolph.....	20,290	20,290	20,290	.....	493,710	494,000	Do.
	St. Francis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	398,500	398,500	No vacant public land.
	Saline.....	37,107	37,107	37,107	.....	369,393	369,500	Broken, timbered.
	Sharp.....	42,194	42,194	42,194	.....	392,500	392,500	Do.
	Van Buren.....	126,036	126,036	126,036	.....	284,464	410,500	Do.
	White.....	4,989	4,989	4,989	.....	658,731	658,800	Do.
	Woodruff.....	2,228	2,228	2,228	.....	369,772	372,000	Swampy, timbered.
	Total.....	401,567	.....	401,567	.....	15,216,123	15,617,680	
	Total in Arkansas.....	2,427,857	.....	2,427,857	2,560	31,113,293	33,543,680	
Eureka.....	Del Norte.....	106,891	52,982	159,873	271,525	243,026	674,424	Very rough, broken, and mountainous; timber, grazing, and mineral land.
	Humboldt.....	44,140	94,266	138,406	401,237	1,727,155	2,266,798	Mountainous; grazing and timber land; some mineral.
	Mendocino.....	48,585	6,590	55,175	4,057	40,298	94,470	Mountainous; timber and grazing land.
	Shasta.....	.....	.....	.....	2,490	8,120	3,120	Do.
	Slaskiyou.....	.....	.....	.....	1,067,186	72,257	1,139,893	Very mountainous; timber, grazing, and mineral land.
	Trinity.....	169,584	85,106	254,690	775,781	229,957	1,210,378	Mountainous; grazing, timber, and mineral land.
	Total.....	364,150	188,934	553,084	2,622,166	2,313,333	5,398,583	
	Alpine.....	19,114	.....	19,114	.....	6,896	26,000	Mountainous, grazing;
	Primo.....	.....	.....	.....	772,000	10,000	782,000	No vacant public land.
	Independence.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CALIFORNIA.

PUBLIC LANDS COMMISSION.

Los Angeles	Aliso.....	4, 089, 940	4, 089, 940	0, 710, 965	0, 000, 000	0, 000, 000	226, 105	9, 512, 000	Agricultural, mountainous, mineral.	
	Kern.....	779, 966	92, 000	175, 965	461, 000	186, 000	175, 965	1, 508, 000	Arid, mountainous, grazing.	
	Madera.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186, 000	No vacant public land.
	Mariposa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
	Monterey.....	1, 855, 602	204, 631	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 984, 887	Grazing, agricultural, mineral.
	San Bernardino.....	3, 276, 380	921, 670	1, 662, 283	115, 000	.....	.....	4, 201, 000	Arid, mineral, mountainous.
	Tulare.....	.....	.....	4, 197, 000	.....	.....	.....	762, 000	No vacant public land.
	Tulume.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240, 000	Do.
	Total.....	8, 759, 926	3, 607, 331	12, 867, 257	3, 154, 500	745, 060	16, 266, 887	
	Marysville	Kern.....	201, 588	15, 147	216, 685	809, 060	585, 265	Arid, level, desert, mountainous.
Los Angeles.....		740, 659	162, 215	902, 874	422, 220	.....	.....	2, 748, 500	Do.
Orange.....		18, 927	1, 956	.....	57, 951	.....	.....	4, 671, 000	Mountainous and hilly.
Riverside.....		1, 901, 211	622, 683	2, 628, 884	1, 381, 420	.....	.....	4, 664, 000	Mountainous, rolling, and level desert.
San Bernardino.....		3, 640, 064	922, 837	4, 562, 921	3, 057, 662	.....	.....	758, 685	Do.
San Diego.....		2, 338, 427	599, 322	4, 937, 749	862, 015	.....	.....	1, 595, 236	Do.
Santa Barbara.....		26, 446	.....	167, 789	72, 899	.....	.....	1, 866, 363	Mountainous and rolling.
Ventura.....		68, 746	54, 438	123, 184	261, 312	.....	.....	451, 004	Do.
Total.....		9, 050, 884	2, 405, 044	11, 455, 928	6, 424, 529	6, 147, 043	24, 027, 500	
Redding		Butte.....	61, 165	13, 066	74, 221	950, 779	Grazing, mineral, and timber.
	Colusa.....	37, 167	1, 490	38, 657	.....	.....	.....	596, 843	Agricultural and grazing.
	Glenn.....	81, 219	.....	82, 179	.....	.....	.....	603, 821	Do.
	Lake.....	9, 239	.....	9, 239	.....	.....	.....	9, 261	Hilly; agricultural and grazing.
	Napa.....	14, 680	664	15, 344	.....	.....	.....	84, 656	Do.
	Nevada.....	11, 567	.....	28, 327	320	.....	.....	42, 353	Hilly; mineral and grazing.
	Placer.....	266, 452	103, 240	369, 672	.....	.....	.....	11, 000	No vacant public land.
	Pumas.....	26, 527	84, 200	60, 727	.....	.....	.....	87, 828	Mountainous, mineral and timber.
	Sierra.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13, 273	Do.
	Solano.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28, 000	No vacant public land.
Sacramento	Butte.....	2, 840	170, 955	857, 450	1, 108	.....	.....	4, 123, 447	Agricultural, timber, and mineral.
	Colusa.....	62, 189	32, 480	94, 629	.....	.....	.....	2, 160	Mountainous land; timbered.
	Glenn.....	2, 500	.....	2, 500	.....	.....	.....	72, 371	Principally mountainous timber land.
	Mariposa.....	737, 874	39, 075	776, 949	63, 448	.....	.....	1, 865, 693	Do.
	Shasta.....	836, 647	143, 502	980, 149	47, 374	.....	.....	2, 706, 000	Farming, grazing, timber, mineral.
	Sierraville.....	295, 425	19, 398	304, 823	.....	.....	.....	1, 782, 477	Do.
	Tehama.....	362, 623	8, 119	370, 742	47, 730	.....	.....	837, 528	Mostly foothill and grazing land.
	Trinity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	766, 000	Mountainous, timber, grazing, mineral.
	Total.....	2, 290, 108	242, 524	2, 532, 632	158, 552	4, 707, 516	7, 399, 000	
	San Francisco	Alpine.....	6, 629	6, 629	277, 843	48, 028	Grazing, desert.
Amador.....		90, 747	90, 747	56, 261	243, 960	Grazing, timber, mineral.	
Calaveras.....		94, 777	94, 777	63, 220	284, 008	Do.	
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TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.
CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Sacramento	Contra Costa	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	No vacant public land.
	Eldorado	62,857	.....	62,857	5,960	13,040	19,000	Timber, grazing, and mineral.
	Elono	10,000	.....	10,000	428,979	583,164	1,076,000	Grazing, mineral.
	Elvada	84,092	4,380	88,472	1,120	.....	13,500	Mineral.
	Placer	64,018	.....	64,018	310,841	178,087	578,000	Mineral, timber, and grading.
	Plumas	.....	.....	.....	529,691	328,291	917,000	Grazing.
	Sacramento	1,420	.....	1,420	15,000	8,960	24,000	Mineral, timber, and grading.
	San Joaquin	.....	.....	.....	110,665	450,913	568,000	Farming and grading.
	Sierra	850	.....	850	7,150	8,850	10,000	No vacant public land.
	Solano	1,498	.....	1,498	800,860	48,200	350,000	Grazing and timber.
	Sutter	.....	.....	.....	7,160	39,840	47,000	Agricultural.
	Tuolumne	.....	.....	.....	8,859	31,644	42,000	Timber, grazing, and mineral.
	Yolo	.....	.....	.....	292,757	47,263	320,000	Farming and grading.
	Total	416,888	4,380	421,268	2,368,285	2,381,947	5,171,500	
San Francisco	Alameda	3,409	.....	3,409	.....	498,591	508,000	Mountain land.
	Colusa	.....	.....	.....	10,091	48,999	76,000	Do.
	Contra Costa	79,299	.....	79,299	.....	497,000	487,000	No vacant public land.
	Fresno	.....	2,560	2,560	.....	70,141	161,000	Mountain land.
	Glenn	8,116	.....	8,116	111,741	14,269	124,000	Do.
	Kern	7,680	14,447	22,127	42,120	54,817	146,000	Do.
	Kings	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,820	10,000	Do.
	Lake	158,321	.....	158,321	224,068	484,616	832,000	Do.
	Marin	488,432	.....	488,432	.....	388,000	388,000	No vacant public land.
	Mendocino	84,046	75,116	159,162	112,871	1,590,881	2,236,000	Mountain land.
	Merced	949,918	3,994	953,912	.....	1,167,085	2,111,000	Do.
	Monterey	85,466	11,920	97,386	.....	302,965	400,000	Do.
	Napa	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	5,000	No vacant public land.
	Sacramento	837,811	5,116	842,926	.....	512,070	855,000	Mountain land.
	San Benito	.....	.....	.....	.....	182,000	182,000	No vacant public land.
	San Francisco	22,560	.....	22,560	.....	182,000	182,000	Mountain land.
	San Luis Obispo	641,966	.....	641,966	924	1,514,110	2,157,000	Do.
	San Mateo	.....	.....	.....	.....	288,000	288,000	No vacant public land.
	Santa Barbara	38,927	.....	38,927	604,327	695,748	1,389,000	Mountain land.
	Santa Clara	24,541	.....	24,541	1,946	1,874,000	1,898,541	Do.
	San Luis Obispo	.....	6,462	6,462	.....	276,000	276,000	No vacant public land.

Stockton	Tehama	84,788	800	85,588	.....	58,432	189,000	Do.
	Trinity	8,360	.....	8,360	.....	54,827	294,000	Do.
	Ventura	21,522	.....	21,522	217,651	47,000	47,000	No vacant public land.
	Yolo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	3,200,154	186,999	8,337,153	1,325,233	10,857,614	15,520,000	.....
	Amador .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No vacant public land.
	Calaveras	2,437	1,320	3,807	.....	16,000	16,000	Hilly, farming, grazing, and mining.
	Fresno	62,400	17,054	79,454	485,191	243,138	252,000	Do.
	Madera	113,961	1,000	114,961	390,873	227,956	742,000	Do.
	Mariposa	96,180	1,600	96,780	317,285	432,865	1,897,000	Mountainous, mining, grazing, timber.
Susanville	Merced	9,340	.....	9,340	.....	1,099,660	1,109,000	Rolling foothills; farming and grazing.
	Sacramento .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,000	68,000	No vacant public land.
	San Joaquin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	790,000	790,000	Do.
	Santa Clara	31,384	.....	31,384	.....	2,500	2,500	Do.
	Stanislaus	46,687	6,773	53,460	421,392	778,616	810,000	Foothills; farming and grazing.
	Tuolumne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	483,148	968,000	Timber, grazing, mining.
	Total	361,439	27,747	389,186	1,564,741	4,762,573	6,716,500	.....
	Lassen	1,606,398	54,753	1,661,151	536,172	767,677	2,935,000	Timber, desert, grazing, and mineral.
	Modoc	663,798	127,615	791,413	940,788	571,799	2,264,000	Timber, desert, grazing, and farming.
	Plumas	22,092	64,624	86,616	560,840	593,544	1,231,000	Mountainous, timber, mineral.
Visalia	Shasta .....	.....	.....	.....	11,000	.....	11,000	Mountainous.
	Sierra	52,603	7,520	52,603	62,213	69,184	174,000	Timber, mountainous, and mineral.
	Tehama .....	.....	.....	.....	3,480	1,000	12,000	Mountainous.
	Total	2,844,891	254,412	2,599,303	2,084,498	1,993,204	6,877,000	.....
	Fresno	227,608	11,840	239,443	51,140	1,941,417	2,232,000	Mountainous, grazing, timber.
	Kern	241,579	36,569	277,148	276,948	1,866,904	2,441,000	Arid plains and mountainous.
	Kings	34,462	.....	34,462	.....	621,583	656,000	Do.
	Madera .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	40,000	No vacant public land.
	Merced	8,361	.....	8,361	.....	7,639	16,000	Mountainous, grazing.
	Monterey	2,400	.....	2,400	.....	600	3,000	Do.
Total	San Benito	9,606	.....	9,606	.....	13,894	23,000	Do.
	San Luis Obispo	29,955	.....	29,955	.....	1,045	31,000	Do.
	Tulare	46,289	50,868	96,157	887,089	1,392,754	2,879,000	Arid plains and mountainous; timber.
	Total	602,255	96,277	700,532	1,215,177	5,905,291	7,821,000	.....
	Total in California	28,077,190	7,136,603	35,213,793	20,818,779	43,987,946	99,969,920	.....

TABLE XXVIII.—Unappropriated public lands of the United States—Continued.

COLORADO.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Akron	Morgan	Acres. 82,011	Acres.	Acres. 82,011	.....	Acres. 96,489	Acres. 178,500	Prairie, agricultural, and grazing lands.
	Washington	292,541	.....	292,541	.....	1,183,069	1,475,600	
	Yuma	355,817	.....	355,817	.....	1,007,583	1,363,400	
	Total	730,369	.....	730,369	.....	2,287,131	3,017,500	
Del Norte	Archuleta	.....	45,000	45,000	.....	65,000	110,000	Mountainous, grazing, timber.
	Chaffee	14,000	.....	14,000	.....	.....	14,000	Mountainous, mineral.
	Conejos	872,187	133,840	506,027	.....	340,973	847,000	Agricultural, farming, and mountainous.
	Costilla	72,479	287,000	359,479	.....	722,521	1,082,000	Mountainous, prairie, and farming.
	Custer	31,835	.....	31,835	.....	165	32,000	Valley and farming.
	Fremont	4,640	.....	4,640	.....	.....	12,000	Mountainous and farming.
	Hinsdale	.....	.....	.....	7,360	.....	164,000	Agricultural and mineral.
	Huerfano	27,066	.....	27,066	147,320	.....	28,000	Farming and mountainous.
	Las Animas	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	894	32,000	Agricultural.
	Mineral	31,840	.....	31,840	329,572	8,000	412,000	Do.
	Rio Grande	177,810	.....	177,810	46,048	348,142	572,000	Do.
	Saguache	812,224	50,220	862,444	823,260	328,296	1,514,000	Agricultural and mineral.
	San Juan	.....	.....	.....	12,000	.....	12,000	Do.
	Total	1,546,081	516,060	2,062,141	865,560	1,903,299	4,831,000	Agricultural.
Denver	Adams	190,476	.....	190,476	.....	638,124	828,600	Agricultural and grazing.
	Arapahoe	126,984	.....	126,984	.....	425,416	552,400	Do.
	Boulder	248,191	.....	248,191	.....	258,809	505,000	Mountainous, mineral.
	Clear Creek	109,138	68,831	172,969	.....	76,031	248,000	Mountainous.
	Douglas	4,450	.....	4,450	155,820	387,290	547,500	Arid; grazing, broken.
	Eagle	125,816	.....	125,816	85,700	35,484	247,000	Mountainous, grazing, mineral.
	Elbert	107,058	.....	107,058	.....	872,942	980,000	Agricultural and grazing.
	Gilpin	66,227	.....	66,227	.....	23,773	90,000	Mountainous, grazing, mineral.
	Grand	26,015	40,212	66,227	.....	286,807	1,175,000	Do.
	Jefferson	615,693	46,000	661,693	227,000	828,762	2,702,000	Do.
	Larimer	132,218	.....	132,218	43,520	910,116	2,410,000	Grazing and agricultural.
	Morgan	1,072,884	175,000	1,247,884	544,000	10,440	166,845	Mountainous, grazing, mineral.
	Routt	248,156	.....	248,156	90,000	184,866	255,000	Do.
	Summit	3,560	65,260	120,134	.....	.....	.....	Do.
	Total	54,854	.....	54,854	.....	.....	.....	Do.

		6/1/1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914		1915		1916		1917		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		1927		1928		1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936		1937		1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050		2051		2052		2053		2054		2055		2056		2057		2058		2059		2060		2061		2062		2063		2064		2065		2066		2067		2068		2069		2070		2071		2072		2073		2074		2075		2076		2077		2078		2079		2080		2081		2082		2083		2084		2085		2086		2087		2088		2089		2090		2091		2092		2093		2094		2095		2096		2097		2098		2099		2100		2101		2102		2103		2104		2105		2106		2107		2108		2109		2110		2111		2112		2113		2114		2115		2116		2117		2118		2119		2120		2121		2122		2123		2124		2125		2126		2127		2128		2129		2130		2131		2132		2133		2134		2135		2136		2137		2138		2139		2140		2141		2142		2143		2144		2145		2146		2147		2148		2149		2150		2151		2152		2153		2154		2155		2156		2157		2158		2159		2160		2161		2162		2163		2164		2165		2166		2167		2168		2169		2170		2171		2172		2173		2174		2175		2176		2177		2178		2179		2180		2181		2182		2183		2184		2185		2186		2187		2188		2189		2190		2191		2192		2193		2194		2195		2196		2197		2198		2199		2200		2201		2202		2203		2204		2205		2206		2207		2208		2209		2210		2211		2212		2213		2214		2215		2216		2217		2218		2219		2220		2221		2222		2223		2224		2225		2226		2227		2228		2229		2230		2231		2232		2233		2234		2235		2236		2237		2238		2239		2240		2241		2242		2243		2244		2245		2246		2247		2248		2249		2250		2251		2252		2253		2254		2255		2256		2257		2258		2259		2260		2261		2262		2263		2264		2265		2266		2267		2268		2269		2270		2271		2272		2273		2274		2275		2276		2277		2278		2279		2280		2281		2282		2283		2284		2285		2286		2287		2288		2289		2290		2291		2292		2293		2294		2295		2296		2297		2298		2299		2300		2301		2302		2303		2304		2305		2306		2307		2308		2309		2310		2311		2312		2313		2314		2315		2316		2317		2318		2319		2320		2321		2322		2323		2324		2325		2326		2327		2328		2329		2330		2331		2332		2333		2334		2335		2336		2337		2338		2339		2340		2341		2342		2343		2344		2345		2346		2347		2348		2349		2350		2351		2352		2353		2354		2355		2356		2357		2358		2359		2360		2361		2362		2363		2364		2365		2366		2367		2368		2369		2370		2371		2372		2373		2374		2375		2376		2377		2378		2379		2380		2381		2382		2383		2384		2385		2386		2387		2388		2389		2390		2391		2392		2393		2394		2395		2396		2397		2398		2399		2400		2401		2402		2403		2404		2405		2406		2407		2408		2409		2410		2411		2412		2413		2414		2415		2416		2417		2418		2419		2420		2421		2422		2423		2424		2425		2426		2427		2428		2429		2430		2431		2432		2433		2434		2435		2436		2437		2438		2439		2440		2441		2442		2443		2444		2445		2446		2447		2448		2449		2450		2451		2452		2453		2454		2455		2456		2457		2458		2459		2460		2461		2462		2463		2464		2465		2466		2467		2468		2469		2470		2471		2472		2473		2474		2475		2476		2477		2478		2479		2480		2481		2482		2483		2484		2485		2486		2487		2488		2489		2490		2491		2492		2493		2494		2495		2496		2497		2498		2499		2500		2501		2502		2503		2504		2505		2506		2507		2508		2509		2510		2511		2512		2513		2514		2515		2516		2517		2518		2519		2520		2521		2522		2523		2524		2525		2526		2527		2528		2529		2530		2531		2532		2533		2534		2535		2536		2537		2538		2539		2540		2541		2542		2543		2544		2545		2546		2547		2548		2549		2550		2551		2552		2553		2554		2555		2556		2557		2558		2559		2560		2561		2562		2563		2564		2565		2566		2567		2568		2569		2570		2571		2572		2573		2574		2575		2576		2577		2578		2579		2580		2581		2582		2583		2584		2585		2586		2587		2588		2589		2590		2591		2592		2593		2594		2595		2596		2597		2598		2599		2600		2601		2602		2603		2604		2605		2606		2607		2608		2609		2610		2611		2612		2613		2614		2615		2616		2617		2618		2619		2620		2621		2622		2623		2624		2625		2626		2627		2628		2629		2630		2631		2632		2633		2634		2635		2636		2637		2638		2639		2640		2641		2642		2643		2644		2645		2646		2647		2648		2649		2650		2651		2652		2653		2654		2655		2656		2657		2658		2659		2660		2661		2662		2663		2664		2665		2666		2667		2668		2669		2670		2671		2672		2673		2674		2675		2676		2677		2678		2679		2680		2681		2682		2683		2684		2685		2686		2687		2688		2689		2690		2691		2692		2693		2694		2695		2696		2697		2698		2699		2700		2701		2702		2703		2704		2705		2706		2707		2708		2709		2710		2711		2712		2713		2714		2715		2716		2717		2718		2719		2720		2721		2722		2723		2724		2725		2726		2727		2728		2729		2730		2731		2732		2733		2734		2735		2736		2737		2738		2739		2740		27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TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States—Continued.*

COLORADO—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.		Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.				
Lamar.....	Kiowa.....	Acres. 597,888	Acres.	Acres. 2,040	Acres. 406,077	Acres. 1,006,000	Undulating prairie, grazing.
	Las Animas.....	268,442	.....	.....	49,558	848,000	Broken, hilly, grazing land.
	Lincoln.....	40,040	.....	.....	3,960	44,000	Level prairie, grazing land.
	Prowers.....	488,201	.....	.....	537,799	1,081,000	Prairie and valley farming land.
	Total.....	8,168,869	.....	8,000	1,908,181	5,080,000	
Leadville.....	Chaffee.....	552,078	.....	1,600	138,822	692,000	Mineral and mountainous.
	Eagle.....	58,708	114,028	.....	16,269	184,000	Do.
	Frontier.....	17,668	.....	.....	2,837	20,500	Grazing.
	Gunnison.....	.....	7,850	.....	8,650	8,000	Mineral, mountainous.
	Jefferson.....	6,846	.....	28,900	8,255	39,000	Grazing, mountainous.
	Lake.....	101,402	55,552	1,820	76,228	284,000	Mineral, mountainous.
	Park.....	561,286	.....	462,000	387,894	1,890,680	Mineral and agricultural.
	Pitkin.....	.....	97,312	.....	8,688	1,106,000	Mineral, mountainous.
	Saguache.....	87,758	.....	.....	40	1,000	Grazing, mountainous.
	Summit.....	26,142	26,793	.....	84,449	149,000	Mineral, mountainous.
	Teller.....	.....	.....	.....	26,868	52,000	Grazing.
	Total.....	1,396,877	301,995	479,320	697,988	2,876,180	
Montrose.....	Delta.....	396,582	56,983	84,719	141,786	680,000	Coal, agricultural, grazing, mineral.
	Dolores.....	87,060	40,820	.....	4,120	81,500	Mineral, grazing, acid.
	Hinsdale.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	6,000	Mineral, mountainous.
	Mesa.....	1,000,954	314,320	37,078	168,653	1,622,000	Coal, farming, mineral, and grazing.
	Montrose.....	1,017,748	78,425	.....	267,827	1,358,500	Do.
	Ouray.....	266,626	.....	.....	48,876	315,500	Agricultural, rich mineral, grazing, coal.
	San Miguel.....	558,678	138,240	.....	85,587	777,500	Do.
	Total.....	3,288,592	618,268	121,792	717,948	4,741,000	
Pueblo.....	Bent.....	77,802	.....	.....	89,698	167,500	Agricultural and grazing.
	Chaffee.....	9,660	.....	.....	.....	9,660	Mountainous.
	Costilla.....	26,118	.....	.....	.....	35,000	Do.
	Custer.....	124,212	.....	86,000	8,887	426,000	Mountainous and grazing.
	Elbert.....	119,186	.....	.....	244,788	206,000	Agricultural and grazing.

	568, 262	.....	568, 262	37, 224	296, 514	924, 000	Two-thirds mountainous; one-third agricultural and grazing.
Fremont.....	466, 595	480	467, 075	78, 526	467, 399	1, 013, 000	One-third mountainous; two-thirds agricultural and grazing.
Huerfano.....	78, 143	.....	78, 143	.....	61, 857	140, 000	Grazing.
Kiowa.....	1, 317, 816	.....	1, 317, 816	80, 556	1, 221, 648	2, 620, 000	One-third mountainous; two-thirds agricultural.
Las Animas.....	845, 857	.....	845, 857	.....	101, 648	447, 000	Grazing.
Lincoln.....	764, 967	.....	764, 967	.....	547, 013	1, 302, 000	Agricultural and grazing.
Otero.....	240, 240	.....	240, 240	.....	80	320	Mineral and agricultural.
Park.....	624, 015	4, 260	528, 275	64, 000	969, 725	1, 552, 000	Three-fourths agricultural; one-fourth mountainous.
Pueblo.....	68, 597	.....	68, 597	7, 898	510	77, 000	Mountainous.
Seguache.....	22, 176	.....	22, 176	50, 572	226, 762	299, 500	Mountainous; largely mineral.
Teller.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4, 736, 479	6, 240	4, 742, 719	504, 659	5, 329, 102	10, 576, 480	.....
Logan.....	262, 152	.....	262, 152	.....	907, 848	1, 169, 500	Agricultural and grazing.
Morgan.....	204, 693	.....	204, 693	.....	24, 807	229, 500	Do.
Phillips.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	433, 500	433, 500	No vacant public land.
Sedgwick.....	20, 512	.....	20, 512	.....	321, 498	942, 000	Agricultural and grazing.
Washington.....	43, 359	.....	43, 359	.....	94, 641	138, 000	Do.
Weld.....	308, 072	.....	308, 072	.....	193, 428	501, 500	Do.
Yuma.....	110, 590	.....	110, 590	.....	37, 910	148, 500	Do.
Total.....	949, 378	.....	949, 378	.....	2, 013, 122	2, 962, 500	.....
Total in Colorado.....	31 733, 053	4, 086, 548	35, 831, 596	5, 294, 348	25, 222, 216	66, 348, 160	.....

FLORIDA.

[The greater part of the land in the State is level and timbered and there are no mountains. There are some large swamps and marshes in the southern part of the State.]

[illegible]

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.
FLORIDA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Gainesville.....	Gadsden.....	4,112		4,112		333,888	333,000	Low pine land.
	Hamilton.....	2,924		2,924		338,576	341,500	Do.
	Hernando.....	3,562		3,562		323,498	332,000	Do.
	Hillsboro.....	2,189		2,189		841,576	845,000	Low pine and swamp land.
	Holmes.....	1,969		1,969	1,235	238,531	290,500	Low pine land.
	Jackson.....	2,023		2,023		633,977	636,000	Do.
	Jefferson.....	386		386		378,614	379,000	Do.
	Lafayette.....	27,123		27,123		770,377	797,500	Low pine and swamp land.
	Lake.....	43,406		43,406		622,594	666,000	Low pine land.
	Lee.....	30,518	12,800	43,318	1,176	2,935,646	2,980,140	Low pine and swamp land.
	Leon.....	1,569		1,569		466,431	468,000	Low pine land.
	Levy.....	20,136		20,136	212	715,652	738,000	Do.
	Liberty.....	1,201		1,201		478,000	478,000	No vacant public land.
	Madison.....	11,437		11,437		456,299	456,500	Low pine land.
	Manatee.....	141,586		141,586		856,513	868,000	Do.
	Marion.....	7,000		7,000		904,414	1,046,000	Do.
	Monroe.....	6,350		6,350	419	935,000	942,000	Low pine and swamp land.
	Nassau.....	25,233	8,320	33,553		406,781	413,500	Low pine land.
	Orange.....	15,430	2,408	17,838		778,387	812,000	Do.
	Oceola.....	2,633		2,633		1,116,162	1,134,000	Do.
	Pasco.....	24,640		24,640		498,867	491,500	Do.
	Polk.....	18,823		18,823		1,161,360	1,186,000	Do.
	Putnam.....	13,832		13,832	643	463,177	477,000	Do.
	St. John.....	16,332		16,332		598,525	614,500	Do.
	Santa Rosa.....	82,966		82,966	267	980,267	1,013,500	Do.
	Sumner.....	1,200		1,200		376,800	377,500	Do.
	Suwanee.....	1,619		1,619		440,881	442,500	Do.
	Taylor.....	10,805		10,805		683,195	694,000	Do.
	Volusia.....	18,666	13,080	31,746		765,254	797,000	Do.
	Wakulla.....	180,283		180,283		891,900	892,500	Do.
	Walton.....	76,732		76,732		763,717	869,000	Do.
	Washington.....				5,958	893,310	920,000	Do.
Total in district and State.		997,777	160,070	1,157,847	19,259	33,895,534	35,072,640	

Blackfoot.....	Bannock.....	605,106	265,920	871,026	305,389	753,585	1,960,000	Mountainous and agricultural lands. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
	Bear Lake.....	160,828	219,234	380,062	1,840	1,678,987	2,708,000	
	Bingham.....	416,862	561,404	978,266	51,047	1,678,987	39,500	
	Blaine.....	39,500	39,500	39,500	.....	.....	8,879,000
	Fremont.....	795,119	804,665	1,599,765	802,828	1,476,387	103,000	
	Lemhi.....	103,000	103,000	1,103,000	.....	.....	1,750,000
	Oneida.....	227,409	678,998	906,407	194,190	649,103	.....
Boise.....	Total.....	2,205,324	2,672,722	4,878,046	1,355,294	4,822,160	11,055,500	Arid, mountainous, timbered. Mountainous, timbered, mineral, grazing. Arid and grazing. Arid, mountainous, mineral. Mountainous, mineral, timber. Arid, mountainous, mineral, grazing. Arid, mountainous, timber, mineral.
	Ada.....	353,202	244,914	598,116	1,849	161,085	761,000	
	Boise.....	671,917	1,276,681	1,948,598	5,042	444,880	2,398,500	
	Canyon.....	404,287	58,098	457,325	.....	378,675	836,000
	Elmore.....	685,518	308,615	994,133	.....	111,207	1,061,000
	Idaho.....	111,091	1,442,458	1,553,549	5,660	18,451	1,567,000	
	Owyhee.....	995,733	8,176,696	4,172,429	4,160	274,411	4,451,000	
Coeur d'Alene.....	Washington.....	840,095	606,102	1,446,197	398,623	1,844,820	Agricultural and timbered. Mountainous, timbered, agricultural. Agricultural, timbered, mineral.
	Total.....	4,011,843	7,108,504	11,120,347	16,711	1,782,262	12,919,320	
	Kootenai.....	407,957	1,300,984	1,708,941	231,429	1,415,330	3,355,700	
	Latah.....	10,085	1,193	1,128	.....	28,272	39,500
	Shoshone.....	87,897	1,006,187	1,093,584	.....	161,416	1,255,000
	Total.....	505,939	2,308,364	2,813,753	231,429	1,605,018	4,650,200	
Hailey.....	Bingham.....	6,520	69,000	75,520	640	2,840	79,000	Lava and sagebrush plains. Mountainous, grazing, sagebrush plains. Mountainous. Grazing, sagebrush plains. Mountainous, grazing. Do. Lava and sagebrush plains. Mountainous, grazing. Mountainous and arid prairie. Lava and sagebrush plains. Do.
	Blaine.....	688,162	2,864,407	3,552,569	55,680	250,751	8,859,000	
	Boise.....	.....	1,112,500	1,112,500	.....	.....	8,112,500
	Cassia.....	2,211,556	1,148,232	2,354,788	26,263	524,949	2,906,000	
	Custer.....	171,437	2,709,414	2,880,851	11,840	72,809	2,965,500	
	Elmore.....	119,561	2,857,737	2,477,298	7,680	57,942	2,542,920	
	Fremont.....	18,080	65,000	83,080	1,280	640	85,000	
Lewiston.....	Idaho.....	2,544	1,298,398	1,300,942	58	1,301,000	Mountainous, timbered, agricultural. Do. Do. Do. Do.
	Latah.....	153,391	2,406,238	2,559,684	82,960	112,356	2,755,000	
	Naz Perces.....	809,107	1,001,583	1,810,690	45,680	255,630	2,112,000	
	Lincoln.....	88,551	501,712	590,263	5,760	5,977	662,000	
	Owyhee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	3,268,909	12,629,276	15,798,185	237,783	1,283,952	17,319,920	
	Idaho.....	205,826	3,361,956	3,567,782	12,000	469,718	4,049,500	
Total in Idaho.....	Kootenai.....	8,344	12,000	20,344	6,656	27,000	Mountainous, timbered, agricultural. Do. Do. Do. Do.
	Latah.....	10,965	.....	10,965	.....	683,535	674,500
	Naz Perces.....	135,779	105,816	241,595	139,000	514,905	895,500	
	Shoshone.....	496,470	721,149	1,217,619	69,360	415,021	1,702,000	
	Total.....	857,384	4,200,921	5,058,305	220,360	2,069,835	7,348,500	
	Total in Idaho.....	10,848,849	28,819,787	39,668,636	2,061,577	11,563,227	53,298,440	

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States—Continued.*
INDIAN TERRITORY.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
IOWA.								
Des Moines						35,646,080	35,646,080	No vacant public land.
KANSAS.								
Colby	Cheyenne	57,920		57,920		600,080	658,000	Farming, grazing.
	Decatur	16,200		16,200		576,800	576,800	Do.
	Graham					463,000	463,000	Do.
	Jewell					242,000	242,000	No vacant public land.
	Lincoln	80		80		46,000	46,000	Do.
	Mitchell					181,920	182,000	Broken, grazing.
	Norton					567,000	567,000	No vacant public land.
	Osborne	360		360		570,640	571,000	Broken, grazing.
	Phillips					574,000	574,000	Do.
	Rawlins	16,200		16,200		668,800	685,000	Farming, grazing.
	Rooks	760		760		454,240	455,000	Do.
	Sheridan	440		440		572,560	573,000	Farming, grazing.
	Sherman	6,320		6,320		664,520	671,000	No vacant public land.
	Smith					573,000	573,000	Farming, grazing.
	Thomas	200		200		684,800	685,000	Farming, grazing.
	Total	82,480		82,480	160	7,438,360	7,521,000	
Dodge City	Barber	8,493		8,493		711,507	720,000	Broken.
	Barton					573,440	576,000	Broken, sandy.
	Chase				2,560	148,000	148,000	No vacant public land.
	Clark	2,485		2,485		613,936	616,000	Broken, sandy.
	Edwards	800		800		398,400	399,000	Do.
	Edwards					398,400	399,000	Do.

	180	19,760	19,760	1,900	15,515,162	16,159,000	
Ford.....	180	19,760	19,760	1,900	822,000	322,000	Do.
Grant.....	8,800	8,800	8,800	.....	367,000	367,000	Do.
Gray.....	117,185	117,185	117,185	.....	279,000	279,000	Do.
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	423,000	423,000	Do.
Harper.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	371,000	371,000	Do.
Harvey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	913,000	913,000	Do.
Haskell.....	24,445	24,445	24,445	.....	334,000	334,000	Do.
Kodgeman.....	80,880	80,880	80,880	.....	410,000	410,000	Do.
Kearny.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	391,000	391,000	Do.
Kingman.....	1,960	1,960	1,960	.....	412,000	412,000	Do.
Kiowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	432,000	432,000	Do.
McPherson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	413,000	413,000	Do.
Marion.....	1,200	1,200	1,200	.....	713,000	713,000	Do.
Meade.....	138,245	138,245	138,245	.....	387,000	387,000	Do.
Morton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	386,000	386,000	Do.
Pawnee.....	505	505	505	.....	230,000	230,000	Do.
Pratt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291,000	291,000	Do.
Reno.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410,000	410,000	Do.
Rice.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	454,000	454,000	Do.
Sedwick.....	71,675	71,675	71,675	.....	370,000	370,000	Do.
Seward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	738,405	738,405	Do.
Stafford.....	57,015	57,015	57,015	23,595	744,000	744,000	Do.
Stanton.....	58,150	58,150	58,150	92,160	437,000	437,000	Do.
Stevens.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Sumner.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Total.....	639,378	639,378	639,378	4,460	15,515,162	16,159,000	.....
Allen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	822,000	322,000	Do.
Anderson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	367,000	367,000	Do.
Atchison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	279,000	279,000	Do.
Bourbon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	423,000	423,000	Do.
Brown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	371,000	371,000	Do.
Butler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	913,000	913,000	Do.
Chase.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	334,000	334,000	Do.
Chautauqua.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410,000	410,000	Do.
Cherokee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	391,000	391,000	Do.
Clay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	412,000	412,000	Do.
Cloud.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	432,000	432,000	Do.
Coffey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	413,000	413,000	Do.
Cowley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	713,000	713,000	Do.
Dawford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	387,000	387,000	Do.
Dickinson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	386,000	386,000	Do.
Doniphan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230,000	230,000	Do.
Douglas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291,000	291,000	Do.
Elk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410,000	410,000	Do.
Ellsworth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	454,000	454,000	Do.
Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370,000	370,000	Do.
Geary.....	.....	.....	.....	23,595	738,405	738,405	Do.
Greenwood.....	.....	.....	.....	92,160	744,000	744,000	Do.
Jackson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	437,000	437,000	Do.

Topeta.....

TABLE XXVIII.—Unappropriated public lands of the United States—Continued.
KANSAS—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		
Topeka.....	Jefferson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	383,000	383,000	No vacant public land.
	Jewell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	346,000	346,000	Do.
	Johnson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312,000	312,000	Do.
	Labette.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	408,000	408,000	Do.
	Leavenworth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	286,000	286,000	Do.
	Lincoln.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	415,000	415,000	Do.
	Linn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	399,000	399,000	Do.
	Lyon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	539,000	539,000	Do.
	McPherson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	452,000	452,000	Do.
	Marion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	437,000	437,000	Do.
	Marshall.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	586,000	586,000	Do.
	Miami.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	381,000	381,000	Do.
	Mitchell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275,000	275,000	Do.
	Montgomery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	406,000	406,000	Do.
	Morris.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	447,000	447,000	Do.
	Nemaha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	463,000	463,000	Do.
	Neosho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366,000	366,000	Do.
	Osage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	466,000	466,000	Do.
	Ottawa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460,000	460,000	Do.
	Pottawatomie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	528,000	528,000	Do.
	Republic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	459,000	459,000	Do.
	Riley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368,000	368,000	Do.
	Saline.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	573,000	573,000	Do.
	Shawnee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	455,000	455,000	Do.
	Shawnee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	359,000	359,000	Do.
	Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	513,000	513,000	Do.
	Wilson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	581,000	581,000	Do.
	Woodson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363,000	363,000	Do.
	Wyandotte.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	321,000	321,000	Do.
	Wyandotte.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,000	96,000	Do.
Wakeeney.....	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	115,765	22,258,245	22,374,000	
	Ellis.....	1,095	.....	1,095	.....	568,905	570,000	Broken
	Gove.....	17,720	.....	17,720	.....	688,280	688,000	Agricultural
	Graham.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115,000	115,000	No vacant public land.
	Greeley.....	68,460	.....	68,460	.....	428,540	485,000	Agricultural.
	Lane.....	5,320	.....	5,320	.....	462,680	468,000	Do.

[illegible]

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States—Continued.*

LOUISIANA—Continued.

Land district.	Location.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
New Orleans	Jefferson	1,760		1,760		282,240	284,000	Low, swampy.
	Lafayette					161,000	161,000	No vacant public land.
	Lafourche	160		160		652,840	653,000	Agricultural.
	Lincoln	1,150		1,150		307,850	309,000	Pine woods.
	Livingston					420,000	420,000	Hard woods.
	Madison					423,000	423,000	No vacant public land.
	Morehouse					531,000	531,000	Pine woods.
	Orleans					132,000	132,000	No vacant public land.
	Ouachita					397,000	397,000	Pine woods.
	Plaquemines	3,639		3,639		656,533	660,172	Ordinary farming and pine land.
	Pointe Coupee	95		95		876,905	877,000	Do.
	Rapides	4,328		4,328		729,672	734,000	Pine woods and agricultural.
	Richland					354,000	354,000	No vacant public land.
	St. Bernard	2,020		2,020		362,980	365,000	Farming and swampy.
	St. Charles					191,000	191,000	No vacant public land.
	St. Helena					268,000	268,000	Do.
	St. James					190,000	190,000	Do.
	St. John the Baptist					117,000	117,000	Do.
	St. Landry					1,073,000	1,073,000	Prairie and pine woods.
	St. Martin	348		348		314,652	315,000	Prairie land.
	St. Mary	85		85		407,915	408,000	Do.
	St. Tammany					577,000	577,000	Pine woods.
	Tangipahoa	595		595		497,405	498,000	Do.
	Tensas	117		117		394,883	395,000	Alluvial soil.
	Terrebonne	858		858		1,201,142	1,202,000	Low, swampy.
	Union	400		400		584,600	585,000	Pine woods and agricultural.
	Vernon	300		300		816,700	817,000	Prairie land.
	Vermilion	4,610		4,610		271,390	276,000	Pine woods.
	Washington	350		350		415,650	416,000	Pine woods and alluvial soil.
	West Baton Rouge					138,000	138,000	No vacant public land.
	West Carroll					241,000	241,000	Pine woods and alluvial soil.
	West Feliciana	70		70		227,930	228,000	Do.
	Winn	5,300		5,300		888,700	889,000	Do.
	Total	35,308		35,308	12,400	23,536,374	23,538,172	
	Total in Louisiana	102,173	65,014	167,191	1,408,434	27,419,736	29,053,360	

Marquette.....	Alcona.....	9,175	9,175	1,723	432,825	442,000	Light soil.
	Alger.....	1,711	1,711	.....	595,566	598,000	Fair farming land
	Allegan.....	.....	.....	.....	538,000	538,000	No vacant public land.
	Alpena.....	3,071	3,071	.....	365,929	369,000	Fair farming land.
	Antrim.....	280	280	.....	913,720	914,000	Do.
	Arenac.....	1,244	1,244	.....	232,756	234,000	Good farming land.
	Baraga.....	7,681	7,681	50,690	521,829	530,200	Timbered farming land.
	Barry.....	.....	.....	.....	365,000	365,000	No vacant public land.
	Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	284,000	284,000	Do.
	Benzie.....	1,312	1,312	.....	196,688	198,000	Good farming land.
	Berrien.....	.....	.....	.....	373,000	373,000	No vacant public land.
	Branch.....	.....	.....	.....	329,000	329,000	Do.
	Calhoun.....	.....	.....	.....	465,000	465,000	Do.
	Cass.....	1,638	1,638	.....	320,000	320,000	Fair farming land.
	Charlevoix.....	4,768	4,768	.....	276,362	277,000	Do.
	Cheboygan.....	58,011	58,011	22,142	508,232	513,000	Timbered farming land.
	Chippewa.....	3,560	3,560	.....	924,847	1,006,000	Fair farming land.
	Clare.....	.....	.....	.....	363,450	367,000	No vacant public land.
	Clinton.....	.....	.....	22,339	362,000	362,000	Do.
	Crawford.....	10,692	10,692	46	345,661	348,000	Timbered farming land.
	Delta.....	2,491	2,491	.....	744,262	755,000	Do.
	Dickinson.....	.....	.....	.....	498,509	501,000	Do.
	Eaton.....	.....	.....	.....	362,000	362,000	No vacant public land.
	Emmet.....	.....	.....	.....	299,000	299,000	Do.
	Genesee.....	480	480	.....	419,000	419,000	Do.
	Gladwin.....	350	350	.....	328,520	329,000	Light farming land.
	Gogebic.....	1,200	1,200	.....	728,650	729,000	Third-rate farming land.
	Grand Traverse.....	.....	.....	.....	298,800	300,000	Good farming land.
	Gratiot.....	.....	.....	.....	362,000	362,000	No vacant public land.
	Hillsdale.....	1,173	1,173	68	385,000	385,000	Do.
	Houghton.....	.....	.....	.....	661,759	663,000	Timbered farming land.
	Huron.....	.....	.....	.....	542,000	542,000	No vacant public land.
	Ingham.....	37,778	37,778	.....	864,000	864,000	Do.
	Ionia.....	6,978	6,978	.....	361,000	361,000	Do.
	Iosco.....	.....	.....	.....	816,222	854,000	Light farming land.
	Isabella.....	2,977	2,977	.....	764,022	771,000	Timbered, sandy loam.
	Jackson.....	.....	.....	.....	366,000	366,000	No vacant public land.
	Kalamazoo.....	.....	.....	.....	438,000	438,000	Do.
	Kalkaska.....	.....	.....	.....	366,000	366,000	Do.
	Kent.....	2,977	2,977	.....	366,000	366,000	Light soil; some timber.
	Keweenaw.....	14,374	14,374	1,063	364,023	367,000	No vacant public land.
	Lake.....	2,782	2,782	.....	544,000	544,000	Light soil; some timber.
	Lapeer.....	1,983	1,983	.....	843,626	838,000	Very light soil.
	Leelanaw.....	.....	.....	.....	363,165	367,000	No vacant public land.
	Lenawee.....	.....	.....	.....	429,000	429,000	Good farming land.
	Livingston.....	.....	.....	.....	223,017	226,000	No vacant public land.
	Luce.....	15,960	15,960	.....	477,000	477,000	Do.
	Mackinac.....	5,704	5,704	9,154	570,000	597,000	Fair farming land; some timber.
		.....	.....	.....	681,040	681,040	Do.
		.....	.....	.....	658,142	668,000	Do.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States—Continued.*
MICHIGAN—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
Marquette.....	Macomb.....	1,448	.....	1,448	.....	296,000	296,000	No vacant public land.
	Manistee.....	26,112	.....	26,112	.....	350,562	352,000	Fair farming land.
	Marquette.....	8,268	.....	8,268	.....	1,165,888	1,192,000	Timbered farming land.
	Mason.....	329	.....	329	256	317,476	321,000	Fair farming land.
	Mecosta.....	1,009	.....	1,009	.....	365,671	366,000	Do.
	Menominee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	666,991	668,000	Timbered farming land.
	Midland.....	2,880	.....	2,880	.....	336,000	336,000	No vacant public land.
	Missaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	357,120	360,000	Good farming land.
	Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	367,000	367,000	No vacant public land.
	Montcalm.....	20,631	.....	20,631	.....	464,000	464,000	Do.
	Montmorency.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331,369	352,000	Fair farming land.
	Muskegon.....	519	.....	519	.....	318,000	318,000	No vacant public land.
	Newaygo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	548,481	549,000	Fair farming land.
	Oakland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	573,000	573,000	No vacant public land.
	Oceana.....	2,073	.....	2,073	.....	353,000	353,000	Good farming land.
	Ogemaw.....	4,268	.....	4,268	.....	350,927	360,000	Do.
	Ontonagon.....	2,834	.....	2,834	.....	868,000	868,000	Timbered farming land.
	Oscoda.....	160	.....	160	2,573	862,593	868,000	Good farming land.
	Oseola.....	43,136	.....	43,136	.....	366,840	367,000	Mostly light soil.
	Otsego.....	1,760	.....	1,760	.....	318,864	362,000	Good farming land.
	Ottawa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	338,240	340,000	Good farming land.
	Presque Isle.....	12,699	.....	12,699	.....	360,000	360,000	Fair farming land.
	Roscommon.....	.....	.....	.....	10,610	397,301	410,000	No vacant public land.
	Saginaw.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	321,890	332,000	Do.
	St. Clair.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	520,000	520,000	Do.
	St. Joseph.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	438,000	438,000	Do.
	Sanilac.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331,000	331,000	Do.
	Schoolcraft.....	19,653	.....	19,653	.....	619,000	619,000	Do.
	Shiawassee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750,847	770,000	Fair farming land; some timber.
	Tuscola.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	351,000	351,000	No vacant public land.
	Van Buren.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	530,000	530,000	Do.
	Washtenaw.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	402,000	402,000	Do.
	Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	449,000	449,000	Do.
	Wexford.....	865	.....	865	.....	404,000	404,000	Do.
Total in district and State.		340,507	.....	340,507	120,054	36,338,039	36,819,200	Good farming land.

Cass Lake	Beltrami	222,500	.....	222,500	210,000	693,500	1,192,000	Timbered agricultural; swampy.
	Cass	8,000	.....	8,000	411,200	928,200	417,900	Timber, brush, and swamp.
	Hubbard	500	.....	500	8,500	396,000	407,000	Timber and prairie.
	Itasca	47,750	.....	47,750	169,000	1,110,000	1,827,200	Timbered agricultural; swampy.
	Total	278,750	.....	278,750	798,700	2,504,550	3,582,000	
Crookston	Becker	200	.....	200	279,000	598,800	878,000	Sandy, broken; some timber.
	Beltrami	852,000	322,000	674,000	188,000	293,000	1,102,000	Brush and timber; some swamp.
	Clay	15,000	.....	15,000	.....	693,500	693,000	Timber, brush, and swamp.
	Clearwater	15,000	.....	15,000	115,000	593,000	690,000	Brush, timber, and swamp.
	Kittson	120	28,400	28,320	.....	633,480	882,000	Good land; some swamp.
	Marshall	80,000	.....	80,000	348,160	1,593,940	1,140,000	Do.
	Norman .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172,000	907,000	No vacant public land.
	Pier	4,000	.....	4,000	.....	1,233,320	1,257,320	Do.
	Red Lake	170,000	.....	170,000	.....	499,680	698,680	Level, low; some swamp.
	Roseau	822,000	.....	822,000	.....	783,000	1,060,000	Do.
	Total	943,760	350,400	1,294,160	880,160	7,042,680	9,217,000	Brush land; some swamp.
Duluth	Atkin	2,000	.....	2,000	1,960	311,040	315,000	Agricultural and timber.
	Carlton	320	.....	320	43,000	498,680	942,000	Do.
	Cook	137,780	46,853	184,633	118,000	521,367	924,000	Timber, iron, nickel; light soil.
	Itasca	292,200	227,155	519,355	58,000	1,766,445	2,536,800	Largely timber; gold in north, with light soil; agricultural in south; iron belt in center, running east and west.
	Lake	126,000	69,000	195,000	385,000	688,000	1,238,000	Timber; light soil; iron.
	St. Louis	466,000	190,790	640,790	65,000	3,393,210	4,009,000	Iron, timber, and agricultural.
	Total	1,008,300	533,798	1,542,098	605,960	7,188,742	9,396,800	
St. Cloud	Atkin	3,360	.....	3,360	1,320	851,320	856,000	Timber and swamp.
	Anoka .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292,000	292,000	No vacant public land.
	Benton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263,000	266,000	Do.
	Bigsone .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	338,000	338,000	Do.
	Blue Earth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	486,000	486,000	Do.
	Brown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	386,000	386,000	Do.
	Carver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239,000	239,000	Do.
	Chippewa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	386,000	386,000	Do.
	Cottonwood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	409,000	409,000	Do.
	Cass	4,680	.....	4,680	.....	738,280	738,280	Timber, brush, and swamp.
	Chisago .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	231,000	231,000	No vacant public land.
	Crow Wing	1,960	.....	1,960	680	656,360	659,000	Timber, brush, and swamp.
	Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	880,000	880,000	No vacant public land.
	Dodge .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	282,000	282,000	Do.
	Douglas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	404,000	404,000	Do.
	Faribault .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	462,000	462,000	Do.
	Fillmore .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	552,000	552,000	Do.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.
MINNESOTA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.			
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		
St. Cloud	Freeborn				457,000	457,000	No vacant public land.
	Goodhue				498,000	498,000	Do.
	Grant				354,000	354,000	Do.
	Hennepin				371,000	371,000	Do.
	Houston				364,000	364,000	Do.
	Hubbard				202,560	202,560	Timber and prairie.
	Isanti	440		440	236,000	236,000	No vacant public land.
	Jackson				450,000	450,000	Do.
	Kanabec				348,000	348,000	Do.
	Kandiyohi				521,000	521,000	Do.
	Lac qui Parle				502,000	502,000	Do.
	Lesueur				238,000	238,000	Do.
	Lincoln				341,000	341,000	Do.
	Lyon				455,000	455,000	Do.
	McLeod				316,000	316,000	Do.
	Martin				450,000	450,000	Do.
	Meeker				387,000	387,000	Do.
	Millelacs	160		160	375,540	376,000	Timber and brush.
	Morrison	240		240	732,780	733,000	Timber and prairie.
	Mower				448,000	448,000	No vacant public land.
	Murray				291,000	291,000	Do.
	Nicollet				453,000	453,000	Do.
	Nobles				418,000	418,000	Do.
	Olmsted				1,144,000	1,144,000	Do.
	Ottertail				908,880	908,880	Timber, brush, and prairie.
	Pine	1,120		1,120	238,000	238,000	No vacant public land.
	Pipestone				442,000	442,000	Do.
	Pope				104,000	104,000	Do.
	Ramsey				568,000	568,000	Do.
	Redwood				632,000	632,000	Do.
	Renville				317,000	317,000	Do.
	Rock				306,000	306,000	Do.
	Shelburne				290,000	290,000	Do.
	Stearns				824,000	824,000	Do.
	Scott				363,000	363,000	Do.
	Sibley				372,000	372,000	Do.

Todd.....	.....	.....	.....	6,115.00	501,00.00	Do.
Traverse.....	.....	.....	.....	361,00.00	364,00.00	Do.
Wabasha.....	.....	.....	.....	348,000	348,000	Timber and brush.
Wadena.....	.....	.....	440	848,560	271,000	No vacant public land.
Wadena.....	.....	.....	.....	271,000	271,000	Do.
Watson.....	.....	.....	.....	256,000	256,000	Do.
Watson.....	.....	.....	.....	281,000	281,000	Do.
Wilkin.....	.....	.....	.....	485,000	485,000	Do.
Winona.....	.....	.....	.....	898,000	398,000	Do.
Wright.....	.....	.....	.....	438,000	438,000	Do.
Yellow Medicine.....	.....	.....	.....	475,000	475,000	Do.
Total.....	12,400	12,400	2,000	28,987,883	29,002,280	
Total in State.....	2,243,210	884,198	2,346,820	45,723,852	51,198,080	

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No vacant public land.
Adams.....	.....	.....	.....	259,000	259,000	Do.
Alcorn.....	.....	.....	.....	250,000	250,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
Amite.....	.....	.....	2,000	452,000	454,000	Do.
Attala.....	.....	.....	1,800	456,200	260,000	No vacant public land.
Benton.....	.....	.....	.....	260,000	260,000	Do.
Bolivar.....	.....	.....	.....	558,000	558,000	Do.
Calhoun.....	.....	.....	.....	373,000	373,000	Do.
Carroll.....	.....	.....	.....	890,000	890,000	Do.
Chickasaw.....	.....	.....	.....	319,000	319,000	Do.
Choctaw.....	.....	.....	600	262,400	263,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
Claiborne.....	.....	.....	.....	295,000	295,000	No vacant public land.
Clarke.....	.....	.....	1,200	434,800	436,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
Clay.....	.....	.....	.....	267,000	267,000	No vacant public land.
Coahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	333,000	333,000	Do.
Copiah.....	.....	.....	240	488,360	488,600	Agricultural and timber lands.
Covington.....	.....	.....	.....	380,000	380,000	No vacant public land.
De Soto.....	.....	.....	.....	313,000	313,000	Do.
Franklin.....	.....	.....	7,000	348,000	355,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
Greene.....	.....	.....	6,180	537,820	544,000	Do.
Hancock.....	.....	.....	1,040	288,960	285,000	Do.
Harrison.....	.....	.....	7,000	397,000	404,000	Do.
Hinds.....	.....	.....	1,240	649,760	651,000	No vacant public land.
Holmes.....	.....	.....	.....	560,000	550,000	Do.
Issaquena.....	.....	.....	240	540,760	541,000	Do.
Itawamba.....	.....	.....	.....	261,120	261,120	Do.
Jackson.....	.....	.....	8,000	666,000	325,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
Jasper.....	.....	.....	640	424,360	425,000	Do.
Jefferson.....	.....	.....	.....	326,000	326,000	No vacant public land.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States—Continued.*
MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
Jackson	Jones.....	740		740		442,260	443,000	No vacant public land.
	Kenner.....	2,000		2,000		476,000	478,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Lafayette.....					421,000	421,000	No vacant public land.
	Lamar.....					315,840	315,840	Do.
	Lauderdale.....	640		640		447,860	448,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Lawrence.....	160		160		416,840	417,000	Do.
	Leake.....	4,000		4,000		866,000	870,000	Do.
	Lee.....					290,000	290,000	No vacant public land.
	Leflore.....					372,000	372,000	Do.
	Lincoln.....					367,000	367,000	Do.
	Lowndes.....					318,000	318,000	Do.
	Madison.....					466,000	466,000	Do.
	Marion.....					419,960	419,960	Do.
	Marshall.....					445,000	445,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Monroe.....	2,700		2,700		487,300	490,000	No vacant public land.
	Montgomery.....	1,640		1,640		260,360	262,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Neshoba.....	6,000		6,000		354,000	360,000	Do.
	Newton.....	1,640		1,640		360,360	362,000	Do.
	Noxubee.....	1,000		1,000		433,000	434,000	Do.
	Oktibbeha.....					287,000	287,000	No vacant public land.
	Panola.....					443,000	443,000	Do.
	Pearl River.....					415,200	415,200	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Perry.....					707,000	707,000	Do.
	Pike.....					456,000	456,000	No vacant public land.
	Pontotoc.....					314,000	314,000	Do.
	Prentiss.....					260,000	260,000	Do.
	Quitman.....					256,000	256,000	Do.
	Rankin.....	80		80		497,920	498,000	Do.
	Scott.....	3,000		3,000		378,000	381,000	Farming and timber land.
	Sharkey.....					281,000	281,000	No vacant public land.
	Simpson.....					373,000	373,000	Do.
	Smith.....					398,000	398,000	Do.
	Sunflower.....					444,000	444,000	Do.
	Tallahatchie.....	1,000		1,000		404,000	405,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Tate.....					260,000	260,000	No vacant public land.
	Tippecanoe.....					289,000	289,000	Do.
	Tunica.....					275,000	275,000	Do.
	Tunica.....					266,000	266,000	Do.

Washington.....	4,160	4,160	565,000	565,000	Do.
Wayne.....	700	700	565,840	510,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
Webster.....	15,000	15,000	267,300	268,000	Do.
Wilkinson.....	10,000	10,000	407,000	422,000	Do.
Winston.....	340	340	376,000	386,000	Do.
Yalobusha.....	440	440	316,660	317,000	Do.
Yazoo.....			667,560	668,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
Total in district and State.	92,420	92,420	29,592,700	29,685,120	

MISSOURI.

Boonville.....					
Adair.....			867,000	867,000	No vacant public land.
Andrew.....			277,000	277,000	Do.
Atchison.....			345,000	345,000	Do.
Baird.....			439,000	439,000	Do.
Bates.....			552,000	552,000	Do.
Benton.....	1,240	1,240	473,750	475,000	Broken timber land.
Boone.....			440,000	440,000	No vacant public land.
Bolton.....			263,000	263,000	Do.
Baldman.....			276,000	270,000	Do.
Baldwell.....			517,000	517,000	Do.
Callaway.....			425,250	437,000	Broken timber land.
Camden.....	11,740	11,740	443,000	443,000	No vacant public land.
Carroll.....			456,000	456,000	Do.
Cass.....			128,000	128,000	Do.
Cedar.....			490,000	490,000	Broken timber land.
Chadron.....			323,000	323,000	No vacant public land.
Clark.....			254,000	254,000	Do.
Clay.....			267,000	267,000	Do.
Clinton.....			257,000	250,000	Do.
Cole.....			357,000	357,000	Do.
Cooper.....			357,000	357,000	Do.
Crawford.....	240	240	251,750	252,000	Broken land.
Dallas.....	7,840	7,840	129,150	137,000	Timber land.
Davies.....			357,000	357,000	No vacant public land.
DeKalb.....			277,000	270,000	Do.
Franklin.....			567,000	567,000	Do.
Gasconage.....			330,000	330,000	Do.
Gentry.....			313,000	313,000	Do.
Grundy.....			273,000	273,000	Do.
Harrison.....			463,000	463,000	Do.
Henry.....			473,000	473,000	Do.
Hickory.....	2,000	2,000	253,000	253,000	Broken timber land.
Holt.....			289,000	289,000	No vacant public land.
Howard.....			291,000	291,000	Do.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States—Continued.*
MISSOURI—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.			
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Boonville.....	Jackson.....				390,000	390,000	No vacant public land.
	Jefferson.....				429,000	429,000	Do.
	Johnson.....				523,000	523,000	Do.
	Knox.....				330,000	330,000	Do.
	Laclede.....				143,120	150,000	Timber land.
	Lafayette.....	6,890		6,890	393,000	393,000	No vacant public land.
	Lewis.....				322,000	322,000	Do.
	Lincoln.....				389,000	389,000	Do.
	Linn.....				394,000	394,000	Do.
	Livingston.....				339,000	339,000	Do.
	Macon.....				519,000	519,000	Do.
	Marion.....	1,920		1,920	333,000	333,000	Broken timber land.
	Marion.....				278,000	278,000	No vacant public land.
	Marion.....				294,000	294,000	Do.
	Miller.....	2,120		2,120	377,890	380,000	Timber lands, broken.
	Monteau.....				261,000	261,000	No vacant public land.
	Montgomery.....				424,000	424,000	Do.
	Monroe.....				331,000	331,000	Do.
	Morgan.....				391,000	391,000	Do.
	Nodaway.....				563,000	563,000	Do.
	Osage.....				390,000	390,000	Do.
	Pettis.....	1,490		1,490	488,000	488,000	Do.
	Phelps.....				108,520	110,000	Broken timber land.
	Pike.....				411,000	411,000	No vacant public land.
	Platte.....				256,000	256,000	Do.
	Polk.....	80		80	79,920	80,000	Broken timber land.
	Pulaski.....	11,290		11,290	231,720	243,000	Do.
	Putnam.....				331,000	331,000	No vacant public land.
	Ralls.....				301,000	301,000	Do.
	Randolph.....				311,000	311,000	Do.
	Ray.....				353,000	353,000	Do.
	St. Charles.....				338,000	338,000	Do.
	St. Clair.....	1,290		1,290	441,720	443,000	Broken timber land.
	St. Francois.....				50,000	50,000	No vacant public land.
	Ste. Genevieve.....				92,000	92,000	Do.
	St. Louis.....				322,290	322,290	Do.
	St. Louis City.....				30,720	30,720	Do.
	Saline.....				482,000	482,000	Do.

Sullivan.....	418,000	418,000	Do.
Vernon.....	377,000	377,000	Do.
Warren.....	266,000	266,000	Do.
Washington.....	228,720	228,720	Broken timber land.
Worth.....	169,000	169,000	No vacant public land.
Total	26,301,000	26,301,000	
Ironton.....	26,252,620	26,252,620	
Bollinger.....	383,840	383,840	Broken lands.
Burley.....	444,860	444,860	Low level lands.
Cape Girardeau.....	868,000	868,000	No vacant public land.
Carters.....	320,320	320,320	Timbered land.
Crawford.....	223,000	223,000	Do.
Dent.....	473,270	473,270	Do.
Dunklin.....	338,000	338,000	No vacant public land.
Howell.....	576,390	576,390	Rolling.
Iron.....	347,000	347,000	Timbered; hilly.
Madison.....	316,000	316,000	Do.
Mississippi.....	269,000	269,000	No vacant public land.
New Madrid.....	422,000	422,000	Do.
Oregon.....	485,840	485,840	Broken.
Pemiscot.....	310,000	310,000	No vacant public land.
Perry.....	291,580	291,580	Broken.
Phelps.....	311,000	311,000	Do.
Pulaski.....	302,460	302,460	Do.
Reynolds.....	43,800	43,800	Timbered.
Ripley.....	522,490	522,490	Broken.
St. Francois.....	395,340	395,340	Do.
St. Genevieve.....	243,760	243,760	Do.
Scott.....	217,430	217,430	Do.
Shannon.....	266,000	266,000	No vacant public land.
Stoddard.....	621,650	621,650	Hilly and timbered.
Texas.....	526,000	526,000	No vacant public land.
Washington.....	503,680	503,680	Rolling.
Wayne.....	244,610	244,610	Broken.
Total	9,925,910	9,925,910	Do.
Springfield.....	9,997,000	9,997,000	
Barry.....	496,000	496,000	Broken timber land.
Barton.....	377,000	377,000	No vacant public land.
Cedar.....	189,000	189,000	Do.
Christian.....	357,000	357,000	Broken timber land.
Dade.....	320,000	320,000	No vacant public land.
Dallas.....	206,647	206,647	Hilly farm land.
Douglas.....	499,379	499,379	Hilly.
Greene.....	426,000	426,000	No vacant public land.
Jasper.....	405,000	405,000	Do.
Laclede.....	328,277	328,277	Broken timber land.
Lawrence.....	385,000	385,000	No vacant public land.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States—Continued.*
MISSOURI—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
Springfield	McDonald.....	2,715		2,715		332,285	335,000	Broken timber land.
	Newton					390,000	390,000	No vacant public land.
	Ozark	43,385		43,385		437,615	481,000	Timbered, hills, and valleys.
	Folk					535,000	535,000	No vacant public land.
	Pulaski.....	1,866		1,866		51,634	53,000	Timber land, hills, and valleys.
	Stone	3,538		3,538		318,462	322,000	Broken timber land.
	Taney	5,875		5,875		411,125	417,000	Timber land, hills, and valleys.
	Texas	1,379		1,379		209,621	211,000	Hilly farm land.
	Vernon					153,000	153,000	No vacant public land.
	Webster					373,000	373,000	Broken timber land.
	Wright	1,594		1,594		430,246	431,840	Hilly farm land.
Total		72,211		72,211		7,425,629	7,497,840	
Total in Missouri.....		191,681		191,681		43,604,159	43,795,840	
MONTANA.								
Bozeman	Broadwater	37,575	32,000	69,575		66,425	136,000	Principally arid.
	Carbon	582,835	97,265	680,100		267,527	1,525,000	One-third good farming land, two-thirds mountainous.
	Crow Reservation						312,000	No vacant public land.
	Gallatin	166,158	193,641	359,799		1,075,921	1,567,000	One-fourth good farm land, three-fourths mountainous.
	Jefferson	53,773	20,218	73,991		73,009	147,000	Principally arid.
	Madison	891,108	213,543	604,651		301,979	1,269,040	One-fourth arid, three-fourths mountainous.
	Park	168,432	681,160	849,592		484,919	1,728,000	One-third good farm land, two-thirds arid and mountainous.
	Sweet Grass	478,146	192,217	670,373		494,859	1,515,000	Grazing and mountainous.
	Yellowstone	184,481	177,968	362,449		774,551	1,137,000	Arid and mountainous.
	Total	2,062,518	1,608,012	3,670,530		3,548,190	9,866,040	
Great Falls	Cascade	107,593	138,452	246,045		1,013,312	1,732,000	Grazing and agricultural.
	Choteau	3,796,168	2,672,218	6,468,386		1,808,754	10,147,000	Do.

Helena.....	Lewis and Clarke.....	16, 078	14, 557	30, 635	.....	39, 685	70, 320	Mountains and agricultural.
	Teton.....	1, 691, 713	60, 680	1, 636, 943	.....	838, 747	2, 513, 280	Agricultural and grazing.
	Valley.....	1, 222, 292	4, 478, 165	5, 700, 457	.....	366, 623	8, 450, 000	Do.
	Total.....	7, 133, 502	7, 383, 420	14, 516, 922	.....	3, 569, 298	22, 937, 600	
Helena.....	Beaverhead.....	346, 956	1, 397, 403	1, 744, 359	.....	878, 341	2, 143, 000	Mountains and grazing.
	Broadwater.....	121, 645	89, 181	210, 826	.....	174, 784	640, 000	Mountains and agricultural.
	Cascade.....	12, 419	19, 320	31, 739	.....	23, 841	414, 000	Grazing and agricultural.
	Deerlodge.....	74, 728	213, 298	288, 021	.....	144, 979	433, 000	Mountains, some agricultural.
	Flathead.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226, 000	Valleys, mountains, timber, grazing.
	Gallatin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62, 000	Mountains.
	Granite.....	126, 884	317, 787	444, 621	.....	5, 760	502, 000	Do.
	Jefferson.....	53, 615	538, 390	592, 005	.....	51, 629	887, 500	Mountains, grazing, agricultural.
	Lewis and Clarke.....	778, 755	440, 909	1, 219, 664	.....	172, 155	2, 666, 191	Do.
	Madison.....	372, 613	529, 208	901, 821	.....	831, 899	1, 595, 000	Do.
	Meagher.....	183, 291	87, 540	270, 831	.....	725, 310	1, 671, 500	Do.
	Park.....	1, 400	34, 800	36, 200	.....	11, 500	58, 000	Do.
	Powell.....	57, 294	514, 956	572, 250	.....	315, 520	1, 206, 000	Mountains, some agricultural.
	Silverbow.....	127, 218	286, 405	383, 623	.....	102, 077	485, 700	Do.
	Sweet Grass.....	1, 957	11, 060	13, 017	.....	11, 883	46, 000	Do.
	Teton.....	27, 860	83, 320	116, 180	.....	32, 900	1, 854, 220	Do.
	Total.....	2, 286, 585	4, 538, 572	6, 825, 157	.....	3, 032, 754	14, 890, 111	
Kalispell.....	Flathead.....	194, 771	2, 846, 407	304, 178	.....	2, 002, 416	5, 569, 289	Valleys, mountains, timber, grazing.
	Missoula.....	.....	91, 000	91, 000	.....	.....	91, 000	Timbered valleys and mountains.
	Teton.....	.....	640, 500	640, 500	.....	.....	710, 500	Subject to location and entry under the mineral laws only.
Lewistown.....	Total.....	194, 771	3, 576, 907	8, 771, 678	.....	2, 002, 416	6, 370, 789	
	Choteau.....	5, 828	18, 694	24, 792	.....	162, 208	187, 000	Broken grazing.
	Dawson.....	231, 029	414, 893	645, 922	.....	53, 218	714, 500	Do.
	Fergus.....	2, 100, 779	1, 897, 788	3, 998, 567	.....	1, 458, 022	5, 713, 000	Grazing, farming, timber, and mountains.
	Meagher.....	268, 992	69, 591	338, 583	.....	230, 230	608, 000	Farming and grazing.
	Rosebud.....	34, 765	201, 744	236, 509	.....	14, 711	252, 500	Broken grazing.
	Sweet Grass.....	102, 313	56, 392	158, 705	.....	161, 938	336, 000	Farming and grazing.
	Yellowstone.....	204, 483	120, 521	325, 004	.....	210, 676	560, 000	Grazing.
	Total.....	2, 948, 189	2, 779, 893	5, 728, 062	.....	351, 918	8, 371, 000	
Miles City.....	Carbon.....	.....	70, 000	70, 000	.....	.....	70, 000	Mountains.
	Crow Reservation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70, 000	No vacant public land.
	Custer.....	1, 276, 311	5, 526, 903	6, 803, 214	.....	1, 833, 186	8, 200, 400	Grazing and agricultural.
	Dawson.....	825, 279	6, 140, 008	6, 965, 287	.....	743, 273	7, 708, 560	Do.
	Rosebud.....	1, 108, 346	1, 956, 254	3, 064, 600	.....	821, 600	3, 868, 600	Do.
	Yellowstone.....	138, 595	1, 454, 020	592, 615	.....	63, 385	656, 000	Do.
	Total.....	3, 348, 531	14, 147, 185	17, 495, 716	.....	2, 461, 444	23, 569, 560	

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States—Continued.*
MONTANA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.		Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.				
Missoula.....	Beaverhead.....	Acres 39,786	Acres 528,064	Acres	Acres 487,150	Acres 755,000	Arid and grazing.
	Flathead.....	14,088	52,148	.....	2,812	69,048	Mountains, timber, mineral.
	Granite.....	46,399	418,948	.....	38,653	504,000	Do.
	Missoula.....	274,697	2,354,975	.....	926,947	4,889,952	Small valleys, mountains, timber, and mineral.
	Powell.....	21,686	19,320	.....	26,494	67,500	Mountains, timber, grazing, mineral.
	Ravalli.....	38,271	629,468	.....	434,561	1,793,500	Do.
	Silverbow.....	.....	9,500	.....	.....	9,500	Mountainous, mineral.
	Total.....	434,927	4,012,423	.....	1,616,617	8,088,500	
	Total in Montana.....	18,409,023	38,046,412	.....	18,521,719	98,593,600	
NEBRASKA.							
Alliance.....	Boxbutte.....	44,692	.....	.....	642,306	687,000	Level prairie.
	Cheyenne.....	277,141	.....	.....	128,869	406,000	Sand hills.
	Dawes.....	134,500	.....	.....	757,390	900,000	Table and broken timber.
	Deuel.....	512,096	.....	8,110	102,904	615,000	Sand hills.
	Scotts Bluff.....	121,100	.....	.....	268,900	385,000	Prairie and sandy.
	Sheridan.....	443,931	11,974	.....	1,122,585	1,579,000	Prairie, table, and sand hills.
	Sioux.....	851,272	.....	11,158	454,570	1,317,000	Sandy and rough timber.
	Total.....	2,384,732	11,974	.....	3,472,466	5,889,000	
Brokenbow.....	Blaine.....	129,726	.....	.....	316,314	456,900	Grazing, sandy.
	Brown.....	125,056	.....	9,960	56,944	182,000	Do.
	Cherry.....	477,802	.....	.....	259,198	737,000	Do.
	Custer.....	49,200	.....	.....	771,800	821,000	Do.
	Grant.....	167,201	.....	114,660	174,239	456,000	Do.
	Hooker.....	299,919	.....	.....	157,081	457,000	Do.
	Logan.....	123,623	.....	.....	149,877	273,000	Do.
	McPherson.....	272,601	.....	107,520	121,879	502,000	Do.
	Thomas.....	197,751	.....	81,280	176,969	456,000	Do.
	Total.....	1,842,879	.....	313,320	2,188,801	4,840,000	

Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	382,000	No vacant public land.
Butler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348,000	Do.
Cass.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	369,000	Do.
Clay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,000	Do.
Colfax.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363,000	Sandy soil and hilly.
Custer.....	120	.....	.....	.....	189,000	No vacant public land.
Dawson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	367,880	Do.
Fillmore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	367,000	Do.
Gage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550,000	Do.
Greely.....	240	.....	.....	.....	368,000	Rough and sandy.
Hall.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	278,000	No vacant public land.
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	352,000	Do.
Howard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366,000	Do.
Jefferson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	369,600	Do.
Johnson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239,000	Do.
Lancaster.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	549,000	Do.
Merrick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	297,000	Do.
Nance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	298,000	Do.
Nemaha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247,000	Do.
Nuckolls.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	369,000	Do.
Otoe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	391,000	Do.
Pawnee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	276,000	Do.
Platte.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	438,000	Do.
Polk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	278,000	Do.
Richardson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	339,000	Do.
Saline.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	369,000	Do.
Saunders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	487,000	Do.
Seward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366,000	Do.
Sherman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368,000	Rough and sandy.
Thayer.....	160	.....	.....	.....	369,000	No vacant public land.
Valley.....	147	.....	.....	.....	366,941	Sandy and rough.
York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366,000	No vacant public land.
Total.....	667	.....	.....	.....	11,899,280	
McCook.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,898,613	
Adams.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363,000	Do.
Chase.....	38,411	.....	.....	.....	572,000	Broken and sandy, grazing land.
Dundy.....	89,182	.....	.....	.....	588,000	Do.
Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366,000	No vacant public land.
Frontier.....	360	.....	.....	.....	526,000	Broken and grazing lands.
Furnas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	458,000	No vacant public land.
Gosper.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161,000	Do.
Hall.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,000	Do.
Harian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366,000	Broken and grazing lands.
Hayes.....	8,939	.....	.....	.....	459,061	Do.
Hitchcock.....	757	.....	.....	.....	457,243	Rough and sandy, grazing lands
Kearney.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	322,000	No vacant public land.
P Phelps.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	344,000	Do.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.
NEBRASKA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
McCook	Redwillow	Acres. 100	Acres.	Acres. 100	Acres.	Acres. 457,900	Acres. 458,000	Broken and grazing lands.
	Webster					366,000	366,000	No vacant public land.
North Platte	Total	182,749		182,749		5,740,251	5,873,000	
	Custer	5,296		5,296		460,704	466,000	Broken.
	Dawson	31		31		446,969	447,000	Do.
	Frontier	40		40		92,960	98,000	No vacant public land.
	Gosper					133,000	138,000	Do.
	Keith	108,929		108,929		493,071	602,000	Grazing.
	Lincoln	130,718		130,718		1,502,000	1,623,000	Broken and grazing.
	Logan	25,262		25,262		67,738	98,000	Grazing, broken, and sandy.
	McPherson	280,966		280,966	115,679	110,365	507,000	Grazing and sandy.
	Perkins	6,006		6,006		555,994	562,000	Do.
	Total	557,238		557,238	115,679	3,865,083	4,541,000	
O'Neill	Antelope					548,000	548,000	No vacant public land.
	Boone	1,500		1,500		182,500	184,000	Sandy, grazing.
	Boyd	1,440		1,440		341,560	348,000	Rough land.
	Brown	6,160		6,160		1,840	8,000	Sandy.
	Burt					299,000	299,000	No vacant public land.
	Cedar					472,000	472,000	Do.
	Cuming					368,000	368,000	Do.
	Dakota					154,000	154,000	Do.
	Dixon					292,000	292,000	Do.
	Dodge					348,000	348,000	Do.
	Douglas					212,000	212,000	Do.
	Garfield					267,000	368,000	Sandy and broken.
	Holt	101,000		101,000		1,431,055	1,546,000	Do.
	Keyapaha	114,945		114,945		49,820	50,000	Broken.
	Knox	180		180		710,800	711,000	Do.
	Madison	200		200		185,490	368,000	Sandy and broken.
	Pierce	182,510		182,510		366,000	366,000	No vacant public land.
	Rock	48,740		48,740		365,200	366,000	Do.
						85,200	84,000	Sandy.

Sidney	Sarty	141,000	141,000	No vacant public land.
	Stanton	274,000	274,000	Do.
	Thurston	235,000	235,000	Do.
	Washington	236,000	236,000	Do.
	Wayne	284,000	284,000	Do.
	Wheeler	96,900	96,900	Sandy, grazing.
	Total	553,575	553,575	
	Banner	20,236	20,236	Grazing.
	Cheyenne	129,906	1,800	Do.
	Deuel	76,021	1,040	Do.
Valentine	Kimball	9,897	71,403	Do.
	Kimball	69,852	648,146	Do.
	McPherson		28,000	No vacant public land.
	Perkins		12,000	Do.
	Scotts Bluff	12,166	55,884	Grazing.
	Total	307,778	2,968,382	
	Brown	247,402	347,598	Rough, grazing, and small valleys.
	Cherry	1,649,614	1,300,198	Do.
	Keyapaha	8,742	449,258	Do.
	Rock	142,413	413,567	Do.
Valentine	Total	2,043,171	2,510,641	
	Total in Nebraska	7,822,789	49,137,280	

NEVADA.

Carson City	Churchill	1,282,075	1,395,845	2,627,920	420,356	108,224	3,151,500	Mountainous, arid grazing land, little timber.
	Douglas	949,945	62,981	312,906	1,800,867	284,504	577,500	Do.
	Elko	6,422,683	1,966,104	8,388,792	2,234,965	865,836	11,055,000	Do.
	Esmeralda	2,633,996	2,320,831	5,257,827	371,523	71,975	5,539,000	Do.
	Eureka	864,419	1,370,886	2,234,965	371,523	71,975	2,684,000	Mountainous, arid grazing land, no timber.
	Humboldt	3,590,821	4,565,298	8,156,047	1,792,801	457,062	10,408,000	Do.
	Lincoln	1,170,422	1,885,912	3,056,333	384,577	100,088	3,493,000	Do.
	Storey	6,589,556	5,885,308	11,474,863	1,497	375,700	11,849,000	Do.
	Nye	230,770	6,927,682	7,158,452	190,516	116,562	11,771,500	Mountainous, arid grazing land, little timber.
	Ormsby	4,294,762	6,757,226	11,051,978	1,920	72,128	82,500	Mountainous, arid grazing land, second growth.
Carson City	Storey	8,452	26,792	77,921	91,168	4,916	174,000	Mountainous, arid grazing land, no timber.
	Total	51,129						

u Withdrawn from entry, etc., by Commissioner's letter "R," March 24, 1902. Proposed North Platte Forest Reserve.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.
NEVADA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Carson City.....	Washoe.....	<i>Acres.</i> 1,243,180	<i>Acres.</i> 1,297,297	<i>Acres.</i> 2,540,477	<i>Acres.</i> 716,964	<i>Acres.</i> 348,559	<i>Acres.</i> 3,606,000	Mountainous, arid grazing land, second growth. Mountainous, arid grazing land, little timber.
	White Pine.....	2,957,840	2,605,810	5,563,650	.....	130,490	5,694,140
	Total in district and State.	30,833,050	30,417,530	61,250,580	5,983,409	3,102,651	70,336,640	
NEW MEXICO.								
Clayton	Colfax.....	410,163	410,163	219,837	630,000	Arid, broken, and grazing. Grazing and broken. Grazing mostly, some broken. Grazing and broken. Do. Grazing. Grazing and broken.
	Leonard Wood	153,892	38,741	192,633	64,506	242,283	*499,422	
	Mora	297,046	.....	297,046	.....	41,954	339,000
	Quay	1,436,976	40,620	1,477,596	35,386	317,674	1,795,270	
	Roosevelt.....	710,676	13,360	724,036	.....	164,350	923,722
	San Miguel.....	717,193	.....	717,193	.....	78,807	796,000
	Union.....	2,854,064	322,743	3,176,807	.....	686,779	3,863,586
Total	6,580,010	415,464	6,995,474	99,842	1,751,684	8,847,000		
Las Cruces	Donna Ana.....	1,409,089	528,347	1,937,436	359,968	149,596	2,447,000	Grazing, mountainous. Mountainous, some plains for grazing. Grazing lands. Mountainous and broken. Mountainous, grazing. Mountainous, table-lands for grazing.
	Grant.....	3,074,192	850,682	3,924,874	129,524	809,602	4,864,000	
	Luna	1,053,846	616,000	1,669,846	.....	46,154	1,716,000
	Otero	1,316,015	1,167,860	2,483,875	64,846	183,290	2,732,000	
	Sierra	1,426,487	274,379	1,700,866	152,415	119,719	1,973,000	
	Socorro.....	4,914,506	1,965,118	6,899,624	480,488	157,888	7,538,000	
	Total	13,194,135	5,422,366	18,616,501	1,187,240	1,466,239	21,270,000	
Brewell	Chaves	3,241,427	2,016,673	5,258,100	7,223	1,008,277	6,273,600	Grazing, rolling prairie. Mostly prairie, some timber in mountainous, grazing prairie. Do. Do.
	Elddy	1,606,200	2,229,701	3,835,991	6,300	477,709	4,320,000	
	Leonard Wood	50,432	.....	50,432	.....	3,840	54,272
	Lincoln	1,998,374	110,670	2,109,044	563,620	503,336	3,176,000	

	7,817,500	5,810,913	13,628,413	904,443	2,310,354	16,843,210	
Santa Fe.....							
Total.....	7,817,500	5,810,913	13,628,413	904,443	2,310,354	16,843,210	
Bernalillo.....	263,917	147,000	410,917	.....	564,083	975,000	Mountainous, timber, and grazing.
Colfax.....	110,463	23,040	133,500	.....	1,664,500	1,795,000	Mountainous, grazing.
Leonard Wood.....	1,328,922	8,950	1,337,872	.....	1,366,708	1,944,575	Grazing and agricultural.
McKinley.....	883,164	87,252	970,416	.....	1,366,008	3,255,940	Mountainous and grazing.
Mora.....	338,452	82,670	421,122	999,516	.....	1,249,000	Do.
Rio Arriba.....	1,525,866	728,167	2,253,533	840,161	.....	4,259,000	Do.
Sandoval.....	531,796	243,680	775,476	453,817	.....	2,806,260	Do.
San Juan.....	1,001,040	480,280	1,481,320	1,958,400	.....	3,697,000	Grazing and agricultural.
Santa Fe.....	798,668	43,102	841,770	202,550	.....	2,831,000	Do.
San Miguel.....	556,070	30,624	586,694	188,900	.....	1,370,880	Mountainous and grazing.
Socorro.....	1,176,867	70,192	1,246,959	.....	596,236	2,148,000	Do.
Taos.....	318,577	301,886	620,013	119,931	780,056	1,470,000	Do.
Valencia.....	1,755,562	263,678	2,019,240	401,804	2,243,441	4,663,985	Grazing and agricultural.
Total.....	10,531,961	2,479,971	13,011,932	5,164,579	13,292,079	31,468,590	
Total in New Mexico.	38,123,606	14,128,784	52,252,340	7,356,104	18,820,356	78,428,800	

NORTH DAKOTA.

	757,026	2,328,757	3,085,783	.....	505,717	3,591,500	
Bismarck.....							
Billings.....	43,240	.....	43,240	.....	1,009,760	1,053,000	Agricultural and grazing.
Burleigh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,000	23,000	Do.
Eddy.....	103,980	.....	103,980	.....	873,020	977,000	Do.
Emmons.....	520	.....	520	.....	68,490	69,000	Do.
Foster.....	113,060	.....	113,060	.....	779,940	893,000	Do.
Kidder.....	92,280	.....	92,280	.....	545,720	638,000	Do.
Logan.....	99,930	.....	99,930	.....	526,070	626,000	Do.
McIntosh.....	383,460	.....	383,460	.....	988,540	1,332,000	Do.
McLean.....	301,185	490,680	791,865	.....	368,015	1,159,880	Do.
Mercer.....	1,086,994	.....	1,086,994	980,000	1,045,006	3,012,000	Do.
Morton.....	48,560	.....	48,560	.....	405,440	454,000	Do.
Oliver.....	1,544,560	395,599	1,940,159	.....	1,082,961	3,023,120	Do.
Stark.....	172,280	.....	172,280	.....	388,720	541,000	Do.
Stutsman.....	108,080	.....	108,080	.....	444,970	553,000	Do.
Wells.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Total.....	4,815,105	3,215,036	8,080,141	980,000	8,985,359	17,945,500	
Devils Lake.....							
Benson.....	4,300	.....	4,300	138,000	689,700	812,000	Prairie, farming.
Bottineau.....	2,760	.....	2,760	.....	728,240	731,000	Prairie, some timber.
Cavalier.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119,500	119,500	Prairie, farming.
Eddy.....	300	.....	300	18,520	165,180	184,000	Do.
McHenry.....	45,760	.....	45,760	.....	1,168,740	1,214,500	Do.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States—Continued.*
NORTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Devils Lake	McLean	Acres. 80,000	Acres.	Acres. 80,000	Acres.	Acres. 242,000	Acres. 322,000	Grazing and farming.
	Pierce	10,640	.....	10,640	.....	666,000	676,640	Do.
	Ramsey	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	238,360	240,360	Prairie, farming.
	Rolette	860	.....	860	46,080	549,320	549,320	Farming, brush, and timber.
	Towner	800	.....	800	.....	864,640	865,000	Farming.
	Wells	.....	.....	.....	.....	276,200	276,000	Do.
Total		147,420	.....	147,420	202,600	5,487,980	5,838,000	
Fargo	Barnes	600	.....	600	58,760	904,640	869,000	Farming and grazing lands.
	Cass	.....	.....	.....	72,720	1,061,280	1,124,000	No vacant public land.
	Dickey	26,000	.....	26,000	40,960	666,940	738,000	Farming and grazing lands.
	Eddy	720	.....	720	6,400	108,980	115,500	Do.
	Foster	480	.....	480	19,200	328,320	348,000	Do.
	Griegs	1,000	.....	1,000	25,600	451,400	458,000	Do.
	Lamoure	1,000	.....	1,000	40,960	686,040	697,000	Do.
	Ransom	800	.....	800	30,720	820,480	821,280	Do.
	Richard	1,200	.....	1,200	38,640	883,600	884,800	Do.
	Sargent	400	.....	400	30,720	622,880	623,280	Do.
	Steele	9,800	.....	9,800	27,060	483,860	534,000	No vacant public land.
	Stutsman	.....	.....	.....	61,200	862,500	913,500	Farming and grazing lands.
	Traill	.....	.....	.....	82,000	822,000	864,000	No vacant public land.
Total		42,000	.....	42,000	479,980	7,915,070	8,437,000	
Grand Forks	Benson	.....	.....	.....	46,000	7,000	58,000	Farming and grazing lands.
	Cavalier	2,000	.....	2,000	120,000	729,000	851,000	Do.
	Eddy	2,000	.....	2,000	28,000	88,000	88,000	Do.
	Grand Forks	.....	.....	.....	48,000	864,500	912,500	Do.
	Nelson	600	.....	600	50,000	684,400	685,000	Do.
	Pennington	500	.....	500	42,000	694,500	727,000	Do.
	Ramsey	820	.....	820	404,180	464,180	525,000	Do.
	Walsh	.....	.....	.....	48,720	778,280	827,000	Do.
Total		5,420	.....	5,420	448,220	4,168,860	4,618,500	
Minot	Billings	272,800	.....	272,800	.....	97,200	370,000	Grazing and broken farming lands.
	Bottineau	80	.....	80	.....	384,000	384,000	Do.
	McLean	88,520	.....	88,520	181,000	196,480	461,000	Do.

Williams	1,208,717	.....	1,209,717	.....	1,016,863	2,226,580	Do.
Total	2,785,150	87,320	2,872,470	630,940	4,567,670	8,071,080	
Total in North Dakota	7,795,095	3,302,356	11,097,451	2,686,690	31,125,939	44,910,060	
OKLAHOMA.							
Alva	88,477	.....	88,477	17,083	1,676,430	1,782,000	Broken prairie, timber, grazing, and agricultural lands.
Elreno	22	.....	22	.....	76,138	76,160	Broken.
Blaine	2,707	.....	2,707	31,411	893,402	927,520	Mountainous and sandy.
Caddo	817	.....	817	26,080	255,063	281,960	Broken.
Canadian	37	.....	37	.....	332,123	332,160	Do.
Custer	2,650	.....	2,650	21,780	437,670	462,080	Mountainous.
Kiowa .....	.....	.....	.....	3,200	642,240	645,440	Broken.
Washita .....	.....	.....	.....	82,451	2,686,636	2,725,320	
Total	6,233	.....	6,233	8,375	147,255	155,630	No vacant public land.
Canadian .....	.....	.....	.....	80,000	268,000	348,000	Do.
Cleveland .....	.....	.....	.....	46,579	425,421	472,000	Do.
Kay	32	.....	32	174,622	444,346	619,000	Grazing and farming.
Lincoln .....	.....	.....	.....	16,894	343,106	360,000	No vacant public land.
Logan .....	.....	.....	.....	80,345	468,655	499,000	Do.
Noble .....	.....	.....	.....	35,840	404,160	440,000	Do.
Oklahoma	58	.....	58	30,949	301,993	333,000	Broken.
Pawnee .....	.....	.....	.....	66,886	417,164	484,000	No vacant public land.
Payne .....	.....	.....	.....	273,220	227,780	501,000	Do.
Pottawatomie .....	.....	.....	.....	768,660	3,447,880	4,211,630	
Total	90	.....	90	150	518,549	519,000	Broken.
Blaine	301	.....	301	.....	139,000	139,000	No vacant public land.
Canadian	700	.....	700	640	308,660	310,000	Broken and rocky.
Custer	8,658	.....	8,658	.....	633,342	637,000	Grazing land.
Dewey	74,020	.....	74,020	.....	591,980	666,000	Do.
Day .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	640,000	640,000	No vacant public land.
Garfield .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	672,000	672,000	Sandy and rolling.
Grant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	568,000	568,000	Agricultural.
Kingfisher .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112,000	112,000	No vacant public land.
Logan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,000	23,000	Do.
Oklahoma	5,667	.....	5,667	.....	129,333	136,000	Grazing.
Roger Mills .....	.....	.....	.....	790	4,385,864	4,421,000	
Total	84,346	.....	84,346	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States—Continued.*
OKLAHOMA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.		Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.				
Lawton.....	Comanche.....	Acres. 13,852	Acres. 13,852	Acres. 591,720	Acres. 1,239,428	Acres. 1,845,000	Rough, mountainous, and unfit for cultivation. Do.
	Kiowa.....	1,502	1,502	1,320	272,178	275,000	
	Total.....	15,354	15,354	593,040	1,511,606	2,120,000	
Mangum.....	Greer.....	10,185	10,185	2,300	1,499,090	1,511,575	Prairie, farming, and grazing. Broken and rocky.
	Roger Mills.....	3,420	3,420	24,260	594,320	622,000	
	Total.....	13,605	13,605	26,560	2,093,410	2,133,575	
Woodward.....	Beaver.....	1,838,030	1,838,030	1,842,970	3,681,000	Grazing and farming lands. Do.
	Woodward.....	99,292	99,292	1,680	2,023,028	2,124,000	
	Total.....	1,937,322	1,937,322	1,680	3,865,998	5,805,000	
Indian reservations unassigned.	Kansas.....	100,137	No vacant public land.
	Osage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,470,058
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,570,195
Total in Oklahoma.....		2,095,427	3,055,469	19,567,894	24,718,720	
OREGON.							
Burns.....	Baker.....	153,795	107,918	49,287	311,000	Principally grazing; some timber. Do. Grazing, timber, farming. Do. Do. Do. Do.
	Crook.....	88,027	.....	45,854	111,619	240,500
	Grant.....	28,662	.....	1,067,791	386,547	1,453,000
	Jarvis.....	1,608,857	468,755	556,324	827,034	3,459,000	
	Malheur.....	2,133,770	919,964	172,288	505,478	3,731,500	
	Wheeler.....	29,480	.....	60,762	1,758	92,000
Total.....		4,042,631	1,386,719	2,010,927	1,861,723	9,302,000	

Grant.....	359,593	25,951	395,544	482,056	497,400	1,365,000	50 per cent timbered mountains, 35 per cent grazing, 15 per cent farming.
Morrow.....	42,905	.....	42,905	83,491	384,604	511,000	25 per cent timbered mountains, 40 per cent grazing, 25 per cent arid, 10 per cent farming.
Umatilla.....	168,055	5,539	173,594	494,759	1,322,647	1,991,000	30 per cent timbered mountains, 30 per cent arid, 35 per cent grazing, 5 per cent farming.
Union.....	36,469	18,358	54,827	475,383	875,209	1,405,400	75 per cent timbered mountains, 15 per cent grazing, 10 per cent farming.
Wallowa.....	354,704	94,782	449,486	803,952	623,563	1,883,000	50 per cent timbered mountains, 40 per cent grazing, 5 per cent farming.
Total.....	1,700,859	159,222	1,860,081	2,691,497	4,291,422	8,843,000	
Cook.....	346,312	.....	346,312	257,752	178,796	782,860	One-tenth mountainous, two-tenths agricultural, seven-tenths grazing.
Douglas	.....	.....	.....	45,000	.....	45,000	No vacant public land.
Harney.....	1,558,534	1,082,880	2,641,414	.....	284,586	2,926,000	One-tenth mountainous, three-tenths agricultural, six-tenths grazing.
Klamath.....	254,586	100,000	354,586	2,037,423	1,152,251	3,554,260	Two-tenths timber, three-tenths agricultural, five-tenths grazing.
Lake.....	1,646,293	700,000	2,346,293	1,801,550	921,457	5,069,300	Three-tenths timber, one-tenth mountainous, three-tenths agricultural, three-tenths grazing.
Lane.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000	.....	35,000	No vacant public land.
Malheur.....	1,125,822	1,359,360	2,485,182	.....	129,818	2,615,000	One-tenth mountainous, three-tenths agricultural, six-tenths grazing.
Total.....	4,941,547	3,242,240	8,183,787	4,176,725	2,666,908	15,027,420	
Benton.....	10,393	440	10,833	.....	306,687	317,500	Broken grazing lands.
Clackamas.....	53,182	27,760	80,942	.....	768,012	1,172,830	Timber, farming, and grazing lands.
Clatsop.....	21,903	4,920	26,823	323,896	499,987	527,620	Timber and grazing lands.
Columbia.....	.....	.....	706	.....	433,034	433,740	Rolling and broken timber lands.
Crook.....	113,584	68,276	181,860	330,000	.....	330,000	No vacant public land.
Lincoln.....	9,289	17,400	26,689	341,434	364,586	547,880	Timber and grazing lands, broken.
Marion.....	6,264	.....	6,264	127,820	692,171	963,000	Timber and grazing lands.
Mitnomah.....	1,760	.....	1,760	40,834	648,916	778,000	Timber and grazing lands.
Polk.....	2,457	5,640	8,097	28,690	251,826	297,520	Farming and timber lands.
Tillamook.....	99,811	3,680	103,491	108,840	412,213	449,000	Timber lands.
Washington.....	6,870	.....	6,870	.....	614,309	718,000	Broken, timber, and grazing lands.
Yamhill.....	35,776	.....	35,776	.....	332,200	368,160	Timber and grazing lands.
Total.....	361,955	127,716	489,671	1,238,070	389,328	461,000	No vacant public land.
					5,740,509	7,468,250	Rolling, timber, and grazing lands.
							Do.

Lakeview

Oregon City

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States—Continued.*
OREGON—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.		Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.				
Roseburg.....	Benton.....	<i>Acres.</i> 1,742	<i>Acres.</i> 1,742	<i>Acres.</i> 1,742	<i>Acres.</i> 1,742	<i>Acres.</i> 1,742	Timber and grazing lands. Timber, agricultural. No vacant public land. Mountainous, timber. Mineral, grazing, and agricultural. Timber, grazing, fruit. Fruit, farming, and mining. Timber. Timber, farming, and mining. Broken, grazing. Hilly, grazing.
		61,226	64,177	89,339	119,758	1,189,600	
		164,628	61,483	87,532	320,969	87,532	
		58,411	74,364	814,616	2,084,070	1,007,900	
		229,077	77,876	198,183	1,273,529	3,081,460	
		76,149	22,565	599,040	1,375,252	1,779,662	
		7,352	34,665	196,726	50,769	1,072,016	
		210,623	76,517	841,056	1,552,304	281,100	
		42,065	6,019	142,240	61,426	2,679,500	
		13,930	42,666	3,429,631	332,674	99,500	
		864,193	451,909	18,000	7,195,637	531,500	
		1,447,041	126,467	1,020,234	1,125,258	11,881,270	
		250,745	28,741	34,490	498,514	18,000	
The Dalles.....	Clackamas.....	60,867	279,496	42,643	1,386,000	8,718,000	Lands in district are broken and hilly, and principally adapted to grazing purposes. There are some small valleys and some undulating table-lands, which constitute good farming lands. Greater portion is broken, hilly, and mountainous.
		115,943	116,943	41,412	646,145	773,000	
		25,206	19,000	179,914	494,794	808,500	
		198,242	105,751	54,167	1,277,093	539,000	
		518,060	200	1,348,217	4,512,020	1,761,000	
		2,616,104	279,169	14,394,967	26,208,219	1,065,000	
		14,627,289	5,646,965	20,174,254	61,277,440	492,000	
						725,000	
						737,000	
Aberdeen.....	Brown.....	80	60,110	1,084,810	1,085,000	Swampy. Agricultural and grazing. Do. Agricultural and grazing.
		27,890	.....	26,720	427,400	492,000
		1,620	.....	48,200	680,280	725,000
		13,560	.....	40,462	682,968	737,000

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Huron.....	Gregory.....	1,241	1,241	.....	.....	.....	.....	534,000	Broken and grazing lands.
	Lugenbeel.....	387,894	387,894	.....	.....	.....	.....	311,500	Do.
	Lyman.....	521,438	521,438	.....	.....	.....	.....	641,000	Do.
	Meyer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	693,000	Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.
	Stanley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,393,000	Rough and rolling grazing lands.
	Tripp.....	600,892	600,892	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,393,000	Rough and rolling grazing lands.
	Washbaugh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,729,000	Rough and rolling grazing lands.
	Total.....	1,515,542	1,515,542	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,049,500	Rosebud Indian Reservation.
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,002,500	Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,914,000	.....
Mitchell.....	Beadle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	782,888	Broken and stony.
	Paulk.....	158	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	644,632	Do.
	Hand.....	1,455	1,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	919,651	Lake beds and stony.
	Hyde.....	2,509	2,509	.....	.....	.....	.....	552,880	Grazing lands.
	Porter.....	26,698	26,698	.....	.....	.....	.....	567,201	Broken.
	Spink.....	840	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	963,653	Lake beds and stony.
	Total.....	31,660	31,660	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,430,005	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	455,000	Swampy.
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	962,500	No vacant public land.
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	710,000	Mountainous.
Pierre.....	Aurora.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254,000	Swampy.
	Bonhomme.....	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	276,500	No vacant public land.
	Charles Mix.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289,000	Do.
	Clay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	278,000	Do.
	Davison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	528,000	Do.
	Douglas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	346,000	Broken and swampy.
	Hanson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	358,000	No vacant public land.
	Hutchinson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370,000	Do.
	Jersauld.....	80	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	367,000	Do.
	Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	367,000	Do.
Pierre.....	Lincoln.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	511,000	Do.
	McCook.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	381,000	Do.
	Miner.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	381,000	Do.
	Minnehaha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	381,000	Do.
	Moody.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	388,000	Do.
	Sarborn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	388,000	Do.
	Turner.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	388,000	Do.
	Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	329,000	Swampy and sandy.
	Yankton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,169,920	.....
	Total.....	1,080	1,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,162,500	Indian reservation.
Pierre.....	Armstrong.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	622,000	Do.
	Dewey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	490,000	Farming and grazing lands.
	Hughes.....	7,318	7,318	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,000	Grazing lands.
	Schnase.....	14,128	14,128	.....	.....	.....	.....	274,000	Indian reservation.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States—Continued.*

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.		Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.				
Pierre	Stanley	<i>Acres.</i> 1,246,552	<i>Acres.</i> 1,246,552	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i> 708,498	<i>Acres.</i> 1,955,050	Grazing lands.
	Sully	6,618	6,618	.....	664,382	671,000	Farming and grazing lands.
	Unassigned.	.....	.....	59,000	.....	59,000	No vacant public land.
Rapid City	Total	1,274,616	.....	2,209,089	1,772,895	5,256,550	
	Butte	4,294,502	.....	102,020	641,478	5,038,000	Agricultural and grazing.
	Custer	267,510	129,277	846,685	257,528	1,001,000	Broken, agricultural, mineral, timber, and grazing.
	Fall River	681,530	8,100	3,560	419,810	1,113,000	Part billy; agricultural, grazing, and timbered.
	Lawrence	4,333	.....	330,240	183,427	518,000	Rough and broken, timber, mineral, and agricultural land.
	Meade	1,505,788	.....	50,395	692,817	2,249,000	Part billy and part prairie, mineral, agricultural, and timber land.
	Pennington	773,811	59,810	453,120	466,259	1,753,000	Agricultural, grazing, mineral, and timbered; partly mountainous.
	Shannon	.....	.....	688,000	.....	688,000	Part billy and part prairie, mineral, agricultural, and timber land.
	Washington	.....	109,644	704,000	.....	821,000	Part billy and part prairie, mineral, agricultural, and timber land.
Watertown	Total	7,527,474	306,831	2,678,020	2,668,675	13,181,000	Part billy and part prairie, mineral, agricultural, and timber land.
	Beadle	.....	.....	.....	23,000	23,000	No vacant public land.
	Brookings	.....	.....	.....	503,000	503,000	Do.
	Clark	.....	.....	.....	610,000	610,000	Do.
	Codington	.....	.....	.....	430,000	430,000	Level prairie, soil black and rich.
	Day	.....	.....	.....	670,000	670,000	Do.
	Deuel	.....	.....	.....	400,000	400,000	No vacant public land.
	Grant	.....	.....	.....	431,000	431,000	Small fractions; good.
	Hamlin	.....	.....	.....	334,000	334,000	No vacant public land.
	Kingsbury	.....	.....	.....	519,000	519,000	Do.
	Marshall	162	.....	558,838	.....	559,000	Grazing land.
	Roberts	137	.....	162	692,863	693,000	Do.
Indian reservation lands, unassigned.	Total	299	.....	.....	5,171,701	5,172,000	
	Schnase	.....	.....	896,000	.....	896,000	No vacant public land.
	Boreman	.....	.....	822,000	.....	822,000	Do.

UTAH.		Generally arid, grazing, and mountain- ous.			
Salt Lake City.....	Beaver	415,476	1,164,303	1,579,779	69,221
Borelder.....	1,357,554	1,122,338	2,489,892	847,132	650,976
Coeche.....	239,057	239,057	837,696	76,800	359,102
Carbon.....	494,750	842,472	837,262	1,560	135,178
Davis.....	38,128	10,964	44,092	.....	180,000
Emery.....	972,546	2,044,927	2,477,473	235,530	2,790,440
Garfield.....	404,604	2,271,540	2,681,144	35,156	3,248,000
Grand.....	380,377	1,987,542	2,367,910	511,200	2,401,000
Iron.....	586,491	1,301,377	1,890,863	.....	2,104,000
Kane.....	669,496	1,267,896	1,937,392	.....	2,122,000
Laurel.....	420,741	2,247,090	2,687,831	36,940	2,716,000
Millard.....	1,844,232	2,631,566	3,995,798	.....	4,265,000
Morgan.....	68,718	62,056	130,804	50,860	386,000
Piute.....	27,385	96,284	123,669	35,841	484,000
Rich.....	384,156	21,487	405,643	7,850	678,000
Salt Lake.....	64,862	56,237	1,109,982	21,054	496,000
San Juan.....	336,302	4,196,783	5,583,085	249,914	5,078,000
Sarpyte.....	335,338	17,967	872,077	32,675	1,217,000
Seyler.....	6,0185	261,892	365,368	316,590	1,431,000
Summit.....	857,811	7,587	4,055,589	445,111	3,329,000
Tooele.....	947,667	8,107,922	1,694,695	132,132	1,264,000
Uinta.....	749,992	732,969	1,482,261	152,044	3,329,000
Utah.....	233,683	530,712	754,395	852,830	1,363,000
Wasatch.....	25,376	569,878	565,254	119,166	2,671,000
Washington.....	240,239	602,240	842,473	55,201	1,592,000
Wayne.....	223,757	1,220,117	1,443,874	82,960	1,595,000
Weber.....	86,588	29,818	115,410	68,240	350,000
Total in district and State.	11,560,475	28,142,991	39,703,466	7,750,479	52,541,440
WASHINGTON.					
North Yakima.....	Douglas.....	108,414	19,760	128,174	168,686
	Franklin.....	6,500	.....	.....	291,860
	Kittitas.....	156,080	351,314	507,944	6,500
	Lewis.....	.....	.....	187,703	1,417,630
	Yakima.....	188,884	336,586	525,420	21,500
Total.....	Total.....	459,778	707,660	1,422,703	3,440,300
					5,177,790

Rolling prairie, hilly, grazing.
Prairie grazing land.
Grazing, prairie, hilly, and timber.
No vacant public land.
Grazing, arid prairie, and timber.

TABLE XXVIII.—Unappropriated public lands of the United States—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Olympia.....	Chehalis.....	Acres 4,680	Acres 1,120	Acres 5,800	Acres 363,122	Acres 573,578	Acres 1,242,500	Mountainous timbered lands.
	Jefferson.....	1,660	1,660	3,320	67,839	48,161	1,117,660	Do.
	King.....	17,747	77,390	95,137	1,860	96,013	192,500	Do.
	Kitsap.....	640	640	1,280	75,000	58,800	59,580	Do.
	Lewis.....	1,920	5,920	7,840	162,627	435,113	175,500	Do.
	Mason.....	10,500	6,640	17,140	81,685	614,880	614,880	Do.
	Pacific.....	8,190	4,945	13,135	296,820	654,960	89,220	Do.
	Pierce.....	2,035	3,705	5,740	1,860	470,490	956,520	Do.
	Thurston.....	3,090	8,080	11,170	967,118	2,811,550	478,020	Do.
	Total.....	45,462	102,200	147,662	476,229	638,101	3,926,380	Mountainous and broken; good supply of excellent timber.
Seattle.....	Clallam.....	16,669	30,341	46,910	2,193	127,527	199,720	No vacant public land.
	Island.....	4,047	37,500	41,547	575,510	366,303	983,360	Broken and mountainous.
	Jefferson.....	8,256	62,010	70,266	262,520	782,094	1,117,880	Do.
	King.....	.....	.....	.....	8,214	182,286	190,500	No vacant public land.
	Kitsap.....	.....	.....	.....	1,033	4,962	46,000	Do.
	Pierce.....	3,339	.....	3,339	2,955	94,706	101,000	Broken, with little timber.
	San Juan.....	19,114	49,139	68,253	546,330	556,417	1,171,000	Broken, heavily timbered, and mountainous.
	Snohomish.....	1,000	11,670	12,670	510,544	580,426	1,108,640	Do.
	Whatcom.....	9,314	5,754	15,068	910,376	490,236	1,405,680	Do.
	Total.....	61,639	196,414	258,053	3,295,909	3,856,058	7,410,020	Arid lands, valuable for fruit and grain.
Spokane.....	Adams.....	6,517	1,500	8,017	729,431	727,438	734,000	Arid lands.
	Douglas.....	25,433	616,866	642,299	729,431	75,270	1,447,000	Farming, grazing, timber, and mineral.
	Ferry.....	62,138	4,448	66,586	186,260	1,422,147	1,490,260	Farming and grazing.
	Lincoln.....	.....	138,323	138,323	186,260	1,098,137	1,274,500	Farming, grazing, and mineral.
	Okanogan.....	4,764	86,570	91,334	.....	1,113,195	1,134,700	Do.
	Spokane.....	493,147	965,158	1,458,305	.....	1,648,586	2,894,500	Mountainous, farming, and mineral.
	Whitman.....	4,704	.....	4,704	.....	.....	633,300	Grazing lands.
	Total.....	542,723	1,778,001	2,320,724	866,391	5,052,635	8,239,750	

PACIFIC.....	50, 000	10, 019	66, 087	985	436, 478	503, 500	Do.
Pierce.....	69, 379	58, 911	128, 290	13, 500	173, 859	13, 500	No vacant public land.
Skamania.....	2, 133	.....	2, 133	820, 351	177, 227	1, 122, 500	Timbered and agricultural.
Wahkiakum.....	.....	.....	.....	640	.....	180, 000	Timbered.
Yakima.....	.....	.....	.....	77, 500	.....	77, 500	No vacant public land.
Total.....	231, 100	156, 470	387, 570	1, 885, 280	3, 501, 960	5, 224, 800	
Walla Walla.....							
Adams.....	33, 715	.....	33, 715	271, 304	180, 961	496, 000	Prairie, farming, and grazing lands.
Asotin.....	146, 231	13, 293	169, 524	13, 180	231, 796	404, 500	Mountainous, some timber, and prairie.
Columbia.....	6, 066	176, 458	181, 524	117, 200	277, 276	576, 000	Do.
Franklin.....	116, 890	.....	116, 890	428, 540	238, 570	782, 000	Prairie, grazing lands; no timber.
Garfield.....	6, 944	85, 108	92, 052	75, 474	284, 974	452, 500	Farming, grazing, and timber.
Klickitat.....	128, 298	.....	128, 298	202, 731	168, 411	499, 500	Grazing and farming; some timber.
Wallawalla.....	24, 830	.....	24, 830	303, 630	483, 140	811, 500	Do.
Whitman.....	14, 454	.....	14, 454	255, 182	440, 864	710, 500	Prairie, farming, and grazing lands.
Yakima.....	86, 472	.....	86, 472	106, 890	70, 938	214, 300	Desert and grazing lands; no timber.
Total.....	512, 900	274, 859	787, 759	1, 772, 091	2, 376, 960	4, 986, 800	
Waterville.....							
Chelan.....	369, 653	651, 276	1, 021, 129	786, 440	370, 705	2, 118, 274	Mountainous, timber, farming.
Douglas.....	725, 498	196, 158	921, 656	40, 960	1, 642, 384	2, 605, 000	Prairie, farming, and grazing.
Kittitas.....	.....	206, 286	206, 286	.....	.....	206, 286	Mountainous, timber, and farming.
Okanogan.....	1, 070, 001	684, 654	1, 654, 655	968, 439	288, 796	2, 901, 880	Do.
Total.....	2, 155, 352	1, 638, 374	3, 793, 726	1, 785, 839	2, 301, 825	7, 831, 390	
Total in Washington...	4, 008, 954	4, 853, 978	8, 862, 932	11, 395, 331	22, 488, 617	42, 746, 880	

WISCONSIN.

Ashland.....							Farming and timber lands.
Ashland.....	1, 100	.....	1, 100	113, 300	583, 600	676, 000	Do.
Bayfield.....	15, 000	.....	15, 000	11, 083	923, 967	963, 000	Do.
Burnett.....	3, 000	.....	3, 000	.....	101, 000	104, 000	Do.
Douglas.....	6, 800	.....	6, 800	.....	388, 120	644, 000	Do.
Iron.....	1, 000	.....	1, 000	.....	182, 600	183, 000	Do.
Sawyer.....	1, 820	.....	1, 820	.....	226, 480	228, 000	Do.
Washburn.....	600	.....	600	.....	178, 400	179, 000	Do.
Total.....	27, 600	.....	27, 600	124, 333	3, 019, 067	3, 171, 000	
Eau Claire.....							
Adams.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41, 000	41, 000	No vacant public land.
Barron.....	200	.....	200	.....	559, 000	560, 000	Level timber lands.
Buffalo.....	135	.....	135	.....	432, 865	433, 000	Broken agricultural lands.
Burnett.....	7, 340	.....	7, 340	.....	448, 660	456, 000	Ordinary agricultural lands.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States—Continued.*

WISCONSIN—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Eau Claire.....	Chippewa.....	Acres. 290	Acres.	Acres. 290	Acres.	Acres. 654,720	655,000	Timber and agricultural lands.
	Clark.....	647		647		777,553	778,000	Do.
	Columbia.....					126,000	126,000	No vacant public land.
	Crawford.....					357,000	357,000	Do.
	Dane.....					327,000	327,000	Do.
	Dunn.....	470		470		541,530	542,000	Timbered, broken agricultural lands.
	Eau Claire.....	400		400		415,600	416,000	Agricultural lands.
	Gates.....	235		235		598,805	599,040	Timber and farm lands.
	Grant.....					732,000	732,000	No vacant public land.
	Green.....					279,000	279,000	Do.
	Iowa.....					491,000	491,000	Do.
	Jackson.....	1,661		1,661		631,339	633,000	Agricultural lands.
	Juneau.....	80		80		97,820	98,000	Do.
	La Crosse.....	160		160		283,840	284,000	Do.
	Lafayette.....					404,840	404,840	No vacant public land.
	Marquette.....					22,000	22,000	Do.
	Monroe.....	800		800		581,200	582,000	Agricultural.
	Pequin.....	80		80		149,920	150,000	Do.
	Pierre.....	40		40		366,960	367,000	Broken agricultural.
	Polk.....	2,880		2,880		594,120	597,000	Timbered, timber.
	Price.....	1,642		1,642		502,558	504,000	Timbered lands.
	Richland.....	40		40		378,960	379,000	No vacant public land.
	St. Croix.....					458,000	458,000	Agricultural lands.
	Sauk.....	80		80		536,920	537,000	Timbered lands.
	Sawyer.....	2,180		2,180	67,171	572,649	582,000	Do.
	Taylor.....	260		260		462,740	463,000	Broken lands.
	Trempealeau.....	120		120		468,880	469,000	No vacant public land.
	Vernon.....					527,000	527,000	Timbered, agricultural lands.
	Washington.....	803		803		365,197	366,000	
Total.....		20,533		20,533	67,171	14,197,176	14,284,880	
Wausau.....	Adams.....	600		600		891,400	892,000	Scrubby oak openings, sandy.
	Brown.....					376,000	376,000	No vacant public land.
	Calumet.....					311,000	311,000	Do.
	Columbia.....					381,000	381,000	Do.
	Dane.....					445,000	445,000	Do.
	Dodge.....					574,000	574,000	Do.

Door.....	800	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	316,000	Do.
Florence.....	720	.....	.....	.....	458,000	.....	336,000	Brown timbered lands.
Fond du Lac.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	686,280	.....	458,000	No vacant public land.
Forest.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,000	.....	687,000	Heavily timbered lands.
Green.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,000	No vacant public land.
Green Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226,000	.....	226,000	Do.
Iron.....	1,080	.....	.....	.....	11,520	.....	323,000	Timbered and swamp lands.
Jefferson.....	240	.....	.....	.....	351,000	.....	323,000	No vacant public land.
Junesean.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	408,760	.....	409,000	Scrub-oak openings, sandy.
Kenosha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183,000	.....	183,000	No vacant public land.
Kewaunee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226,000	.....	226,000	Do.
Langlade.....	80	.....	.....	.....	570,920	.....	571,000	Hard-wood timber.
Lincoln.....	560	.....	.....	.....	580,440	.....	581,000	Heavily timbered, some swampy.
Manitowoc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	394,000	.....	394,000	No vacant public land.
Marathon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,005,000	.....	1,005,000	Swampy, timbered lands.
Marquette.....	3,800	.....	.....	.....	879,200	.....	883,000	Timbered, quite sandy.
Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154,000	.....	154,000	No vacant public land.
Oconto.....	80	.....	.....	.....	682,800	.....	702,000	Timbered lands.
Oneida.....	8,400	.....	.....	.....	704,800	.....	713,000	Heavily timbered, part swampy.
Outagamie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	413,000	.....	413,000	No vacant public land.
Ozaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,000	.....	150,000	Do.
Portage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	514,000	.....	514,000	Swampy and sandy.
Price.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	210,000	.....	216,000	Hard-wood timber.
Racine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460,000	.....	460,000	No vacant public land.
Rock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	680,200	.....	783,000	Do.
Shawano.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325,000	.....	325,000	Do.
Sheboygan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158,000	.....	158,000	Do.
Taylor.....	4,800	.....	.....	.....	561,620	.....	624,000	Heavily timbered, part swampy.
Vilas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284,000	.....	284,000	No vacant public land.
Walworth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366,000	.....	366,000	Do.
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	498,000	.....	498,000	Do.
Waukesha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	421,000	.....	421,000	Swampy and sandy.
Waushara.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288,000	.....	288,000	No vacant public land.
Winnebago.....	80	.....	.....	.....	513,920	.....	514,000	Swampy.
Wood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	23,240	.....	.....	.....	241,020	.....	17,819,000	.....
Total in Wisconsin.....	71,873	.....	.....	.....	432,524	.....	35,274,880	.....

WYOMING.

Buffalo	Bighorn	2, 469, 925	560, 577	3, 080, 502	.....	864, 498	3, 395, 000	Grazing, mountainous, timber, agricul- tural.
	Converse	11, 200	.....	11, 200	.....	800	12, 000	Grazing.
	Crook	808, 830	.....	808, 830	.....	18, 850	328, 000	Do.
	Fremont	12, 336	.....	12, 336	.....	12, 664	25, 000	Do.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States—Continued.*

WYOMING—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Buffalo	Johnson	<i>Acres.</i> 2,230,106	<i>Acres.</i> 35,200	<i>Acres.</i> 2,265,306	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i> 390,694	<i>Acres.</i> 2,656,000	Agricultural, grazing, timber, mountainous.
	Natrona	70,846	.....	70,846	.....	6,154	77,000	Grazing.
	Sheridan	831,560	173,120	1,004,680	129,141	515,179	1,649,000	Timber, grazing, agricultural, mountainous.
	Weston	305,718	.....	305,718	.....	3,282	309,000	Grazing.
	Total	6,240,621	768,897	7,009,518	129,461	1,312,121	8,451,000	
Cheyenne	Albany	1,538,602	21,581	1,560,183	409,193	888,624	2,898,000	About one-half county broken, mountainous land. Other half, prairie, grazing, and farming lands; farm land along streams.
	Carbon	3,333,425	10,701	3,344,126	1,223,011	565,863	5,133,000	Greater portion broken, mountainous land, some timber; agricultural land along streams.
	Fremont	220,348	32,979	253,327	.....	8,673	242,000	Mountainous, arid, timber.
	Laramie	2,776,446	.....	2,776,446	.....	1,619,554	4,396,000	Principally prairie and broken grazing lands, with agricultural land along streams which can be irrigated.
	Sweetwater	709,096	.....	709,096	263,986	7,918	981,000	Mountainous, broken, and alkaline plains.
Douglas	Total	8,557,917	65,261	8,623,178	1,896,190	3,090,632	13,610,000	
	Converse	3,608,660	6,400	3,615,060	.....	569,940	4,185,000	Grazing, mountainous, and mineral.
	Fremont	820,637	104,362	924,999	.....	36,001	961,000	Grazing and mountainous.
Evanston	Natrona	2,993,655	116,236	3,109,891	.....	252,109	3,362,000	Grazing, mineral, and mountainous.
	Total	7,422,932	226,998	7,649,930	.....	858,050	8,508,000	
	Fremont	624,851	583,377	1,208,228	560,759	109,013	1,878,000	Mountainous.
	Sweetwater	3,906,897	338,947	4,245,844	33,600	1,480,556	5,760,000	Do.
	Union	1,146,556	455,301	1,601,857	2,261,638	1,042,505	4,906,000	Do.
	Total	5,678,304	1,377,625	7,055,929	2,855,997	2,632,074	12,544,000	

Sundance.....	Unta.....	86,085	12,690	98,775	1,971,813	90,412	2,161,000	113. Arid, grazing, mountainous, timber, and mineral. No vacant public land.
	Yellowstone Park.....				1,897,000		1,897,000	
	Total.....	1,783,200	171,071	1,954,271	10,564,314	955,415	13,474,000	
	Converse.....	101,442		101,442		1,558	108,000	Prairie and grazing lands; good for farming.
	Crook.....	2,420,950		2,420,950	65,123	672,207	3,158,280	Semimountainous, with fertile valleys.
	Weston.....	2,115,040		2,115,040		469,966	2,585,000	Timber, grazing, and farming lands.
	Total.....	4,637,432		4,637,432	65,123	1,148,725	5,846,280	
	Total in Wyoming.....	34,320,326	2,609,852	36,930,178	15,511,085	9,992,017	62,433,280	

RECAPITULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.		Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface in State or Territory.	Total area of water surface in State or Territory.	Grand total in State or Territory.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.					
Alabama	Acres. 219, 730	Acres. 368, 035, 975	Acres. 32, 336, 710	Acres. 32, 336, 710	Acres. 32, 336, 710	Acres. 32, 336, 710	Acres. 33, 123, 840
Alaska	12, 064, 593	12, 064, 593	12, 064, 593	12, 064, 593	12, 064, 593	12, 064, 593	383, 645, 440
Arizona	2, 427, 857	34, 936, 800	20, 249, 180	5, 541, 547	38, 687, 680	15, 541, 760	72, 876, 800
Arkansas	28, 077, 190	7, 136, 603	20, 815, 778	31, 113, 247	58, 937, 848	522, 240	34, 065, 920
California	31, 733, 033	4, 088, 543	6, 234, 248	23, 222, 216	55, 969, 920	1, 299, 200	101, 269, 120
Colorado	1, 137, 847	1, 137, 847	1, 137, 847	1, 137, 847	1, 137, 847	1, 137, 847	66, 540, 160
Florida	10, 846, 849	28, 819, 787	2, 061, 577	11, 885, 334	33, 895, 334	2, 577, 120	37, 749, 760
Idaho	947, 642	947, 642	947, 642	947, 642	947, 642	947, 642	53, 649, 920
Illinois	102, 173	102, 173	102, 173	102, 173	102, 173	102, 173	37, 346, 560
Indiana	340, 507	340, 507	340, 507	340, 507	340, 507	340, 507	37, 346, 560
Indian Territory	2, 243, 210	894, 198	3, 127, 408	3, 127, 408	3, 127, 408	3, 127, 408	23, 415, 680
Iowa	92, 420	92, 420	92, 420	92, 420	92, 420	92, 420	23, 415, 680
Kansas	191, 681	191, 681	191, 681	191, 681	191, 681	191, 681	19, 994, 240
Louisiana	18, 409, 023	38, 046, 412	18, 516, 446	18, 521, 719	36, 946, 080	366, 720	36, 012, 800
Michigan	7, 822, 789	11, 974	5, 628, 865	40, 673, 662	51, 314, 703	248, 320	52, 631, 040
Minnesota	30, 883, 060	30, 417, 580	5, 983, 409	3, 102, 651	36, 819, 200	2, 705, 280	31, 760, 600
Mississippi	38, 123, 606	14, 128, 734	7, 386, 104	18, 820, 356	51, 198, 080	4, 056, 320	62, 713, 600
Missouri	7, 795, 086	3, 302, 366	2, 086, 690	31, 125, 939	29, 932, 700	343, 040	30, 028, 160
Montana	18, 409, 023	38, 046, 412	18, 516, 446	18, 521, 719	36, 946, 080	366, 720	36, 012, 800
Nebraska	7, 822, 789	11, 974	5, 628, 865	40, 673, 662	51, 314, 703	248, 320	52, 631, 040
Nevada	30, 883, 060	30, 417, 580	5, 983, 409	3, 102, 651	36, 819, 200	2, 705, 280	31, 760, 600
New Mexico	38, 123, 606	14, 128, 734	7, 386, 104	18, 820, 356	51, 198, 080	4, 056, 320	62, 713, 600
North Dakota	7, 795, 086	3, 302, 366	2, 086, 690	31, 125, 939	29, 932, 700	343, 040	30, 028, 160
Ohio	2, 095, 427	2, 095, 427	2, 095, 427	2, 095, 427	2, 095, 427	2, 095, 427	44, 217, 080
Oklahoma	14, 527, 229	5, 646, 965	3, 055, 469	26, 208, 214	31, 263, 629	525, 440	49, 619, 840
Oregon	10, 413, 471	806, 831	12, 225, 989	26, 208, 214	31, 263, 629	482, 560	49, 619, 840
South Dakota	11, 562, 991	28, 132, 991	7, 750, 479	38, 703, 460	70, 336, 640	497, 920	70, 854, 560
Utah	4, 008, 964	4, 863, 978	11, 396, 531	6, 087, 495	78, 428, 800	90, 880	45, 362, 560
Washington	71, 373	71, 373	71, 373	71, 373	71, 373	71, 373	28, 456, 960
Wisconsin	34, 820, 826	2, 609, 862	15, 511, 085	9, 952, 017	26, 062, 720	2, 394, 240	28, 456, 960
Wyoming	270, 267, 760	571, 604, 617	172, 873, 079	794, 794, 384	1, 889, 589, 840	188, 720	24, 877, 440
Grand total	270, 267, 760	571, 604, 617	172, 873, 079	794, 794, 384	1, 889, 589, 840	74, 481, 920	1, 884, 021, 760

^a The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.
^c Used in making table XXIX.

^b So far as estimated.



X.—Summary of the disposition of the public domain, exclusive of Alaska.^a

Title.	Table.	Page.	Area.
			<i>Acres.</i>
State land claims.....	II	140	33,440,482.00
Instruction land grants:			
Units.....	III	141	2,429,956.75
Limits.....	III	141	437,517.74
Reclamation land grants:			
Units.....	IV	142	4,560,044.75
Limits.....	IV	142	38,653.57
Reclamation land grants.....	V	142	2,246,251.91
Reclamation land grants:			
Patented, primary limits.....	VI	143	76,614,654.00
Patented, indemnity limits.....	VI	143	27,985,638.37
As not certified (estimated).....	b VI	143	13,000,000.00
Patented.....	VII	156	65,015,414.86
To States and Territories:	VII	156	723,850.82
Units.....	VIII	157	69,058,443.00
Land grants.....	VIII	157	20,587,863.11
Land claims.....	IX	158	1,164,345.84
Breeds.....	IX	159	310,240.00
Half-breeds.....	IX	160	110,480.00
Cattle college.....	IX	160	7,672,800.00
Individual Indians.....	X	161	13,987,359.86
By Indians and sold through Office of Indian Affairs.....	XI	161	1,116,038.19
Land entries.....	XII	162	1,781,275.92
Land entries.....	XIII	175	96,495,030.32
Culture entries.....	XV	183	9,745,433.93
Under the timber and stone acts.....	XVI	186	7,566,078.23
Rights of way.....	XIX	195	329,109.99
Land selections.....	XX	197	57,909,934.00
Drawn.....	XX	197	2,193,502.03
Reclamation land grants.....	XXI	198	54,399,092.00
Land for national reclamation purposes.....	XXII	198	978,074.26
Land of for cash under various acts:			
From 1880.....	XXIII	199	2,488,665.60
From 1900 to June 30, 1904.....	XXIII	199	196,755,215.97
Land (estimated).....	XXIV	283	79,803,003.98
Land in the public-land States.....	XXV	284	39,525,840.00
Similar reserves:			
Wood and timber.....	XXVI	284	3,654,454.00
Mineral reserves.....	XXVI	284	66,857.00
Land not open to settlement.....	XXVII	306	500,000.00
Federal public land of the United States.....	XXVIII	307	70,448,126.00
Federal public land of the United States.....	XXVIII	307	2,597,735.00
Federal public land of the United States.....	XXVIII	307	841,872,377.00
Surface in public domain, including Alaska.....	XXVIII	360	1,809,539,840.00

^a noticed that many of the items which enter into this table are estimated. This was because of the immense work required to reduce such items to a certainty. In some cases it would have been impracticable to do so. However, the work has been done with great care and the preceding tables can be accepted as showing with reasonable accuracy the acquisition, and present status of the land included in the public-land States and Territories.

For information of this "estimated" area see note at end of Table VI, p. 143.

V, p. 180, "commuted homestead entries," is printed for information only and is omitted from this table, its total being brought in from Table XXIII, p. 199.

XXI timber-culture entries will be brought into this table from Table XXIII, p. 200.

VII and XVIII, pp. 183 and 195, are printed for information only and are omitted from this table because they are included in the total of Table XVI.

c includes all pending entries except pending original homesteads, for which see Table

the area of pending original homesteads, which include pending final homesteads and patented homesteads.

TABLE XXXI.—Work of special agents in the General Land Office.^a

Fiscal year.	Timber depredations.						Unlawful inclosures.			
	Agents.	Cases reported.	Propositions of settlement.	Legal proceedings.		Recovered—		Cases reported.	Removals reported.	Reported to United States attorney for action.
				Civil.	Criminal.	Through propositions of settlement.	Through legal proceedings and sales.			
1881	(b)	322	(b)	(b)	(b)	\$62,756.00	\$31,580.00	.....	.....	.....
1882	(b)	817	110	152	132	51,668.84	24,071.60	.....	.....	.....
1883	(b)	987	174	208	331	25,491.00	20,505.86	.....	.....	.....
1884	(b)	627	78	271	352	26,556.00	25,463.43	32	(b)	12
1885	(b)	969	86	71	66	7,643.55	25,206.26	60	(b)	(b)
1886	(b)	1,219	56	275	679	19,260.10	81,826.21	42	(b)	68
1887	26	1,011	41	222	498	11,719.81	116,922.28	52	(b)	45
1888	25	851	57	416	652	22,675.38	105,847.17	79	(b)	20
1889	23	581	41	218	330	22,475.21	162,527.20	45	(b)	14
1890	29	310	28	65	115	12,692.42	106,548.49	16	(b)	8
1891	33	488	57	44	86	53,863.03	62,382.67	13	7	2
1892	c 71	329	77	68	112	49,539.28	35,010.93	(d)	.....	.....
1893	c 37	92	21	9	75	11,503.24	43,054.42	.....	.....	.....
1894	c 29	233	11	10	83	2,230.87	32,025.20	.....	.....	.....
1895	c 22	263	50	46	59	16,698.70	31,081.35	.....	.....	.....
1896	c 29	312	121	98	161	41,394.60	141,305.31	.....	.....	.....
1897	c 27	370	141	128	180	30,376.76	80,803.03	.....	.....	.....
1898	c 27	335	67	71	51	22,368.84	121,890.66	.....	.....	.....
1899	c 43	444	151	56	64	37,637.79	64,680.82	.....	.....	.....
1900	c 48	534	134	132	160	42,719.45	175,015.25	.....	.....	.....
1901	c 59	548	86	115	188	29,200.30	218,800.00	161	34	127
1902	c 58	482	131	107	124	33,765.00	207,048.27	153	9	144
1903	c 58	312	164	96	106	87,104.39	107,330.31	135	79	56
1904	c 63	347	68	48	100	53,398.40	52,713.19	137	39	98

^a The table covers only such work as required formal reports from the special agents, and does not include the numerous complaints investigated by them wherein formal reports were found to be unnecessary.

^b Not shown by annual reports.

^c Includes also agents employed in fraudulent entry and unlawful inclosure work.

^d From 1892 to 1900, inclusive, cases were reported to attorneys direct.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT ENTRIES.

Fiscal year.	Agents.	Reports on the various classes of entries.								Miscellaneous.
		Total.	Home-stead.	Timber-land.	Com-puted cash.	Soldiers addi-tional.	Desert land.	Min-eral.	Coal.	
1884.....	25	3,531	1,110	502	71	4	70	37	6	1,731
1885.....	22	a 2,452	982	353	159	.....	76	10	7	1,494
1886.....	25	3,031	1,488	371	272	.....	262	5	35	1,489
1887.....	30	3,922	958	422	199	.....	290	1	18	1,277
1888.....	31	3,165	590	532	156	.....	154	.....	50	2,005
1889.....	30	2,787	277	1,013	51	.....	79	9	20	562
1890.....	34	2,011	581	440	121	.....	84	22	10	713
1891.....	39	1,971	919	517	226	.....	77	7	12	1,161
1892.....	b 71	2,919	341	13	57	.....	20	5	25	929
1893.....	b 37	1,390	528	154	43	.....	144	18	10	771
1894.....	b 29	1,668	486	133	53	.....	42	.....	.....	614
1895.....	b 22	1,328	874	22	49	.....	87	2	4	936
1896.....	b 29	1,974	1,148	100	14	.....	114	4	2	309
1897.....	b 27	1,691	1,261	54	23	.....	60	7	6	373
1898.....	b 23	1,784	1,906	18	47	.....	34	10	.....	563
1899.....	b 43	2,578	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900.....	b 48	a 1,907	522	97	31	285	22	7	.....	122
1901.....	b 59	1,086	896	474	16	477	30	24	.....	83
1902.....	b 58	2,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903.....	b 58	a 7,031	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904.....	b 63	10,538	2,922	3,723	595	2,479	247	67	.....	505

^a Not shown by annual reports.

^b Includes agents employed in timber depredation and unlawful inclosure work also.

TABLE XXXI.—*Work of special agents in the General Land Office—Continued.*

NUMBER CANCELED OF VARIOUS CLASSES OF ENTRIES.

Fiscal year.	Agents.	Reports on the various classes of entries.								Miscellaneous.
		Total.	Home- stead.	Timber- land.	Com- puted cash.	Soldiers addi- tional.	Desert land.	Min- eral.	Coal.	
84.....		a 680								
85.....		(a)								
86.....		1, 168	451	85	6		6			620
87.....		1, 153	460	21	20		32	3	12	605
88.....		1, 605	546	418	48		152	49	4	888
89.....		1, 208	387	28	25		78		37	653
90.....		538	225	10	27		36			240
91.....		694	162	83	10		33	1	2	403
92.....		611	375	2	2		42		1	189
93.....		358	138	50	5		15		2	148
94.....		284	124	16	2		15	3	2	122
95.....		561	212	113	7		17	2	1	209
96.....		823	445	90	12		19			257
97.....		1, 303	777	95	7		85			339
98.....		789	448	4			76			261
99.....		1, 305	1, 025	36			14			230
00.....		a 598								
01.....		741	562	1	10	4	38	4		122
02.....		921	662	4	12	70	6			167
03.....		a 955								
04.....		1, 231	811	30	54	241	31			64

a Not shown by annual reports.

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